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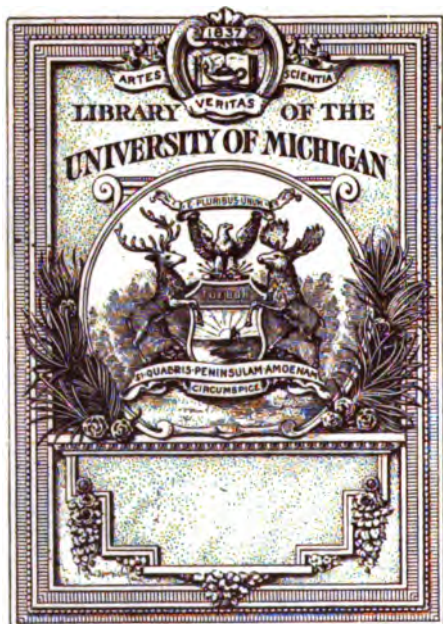
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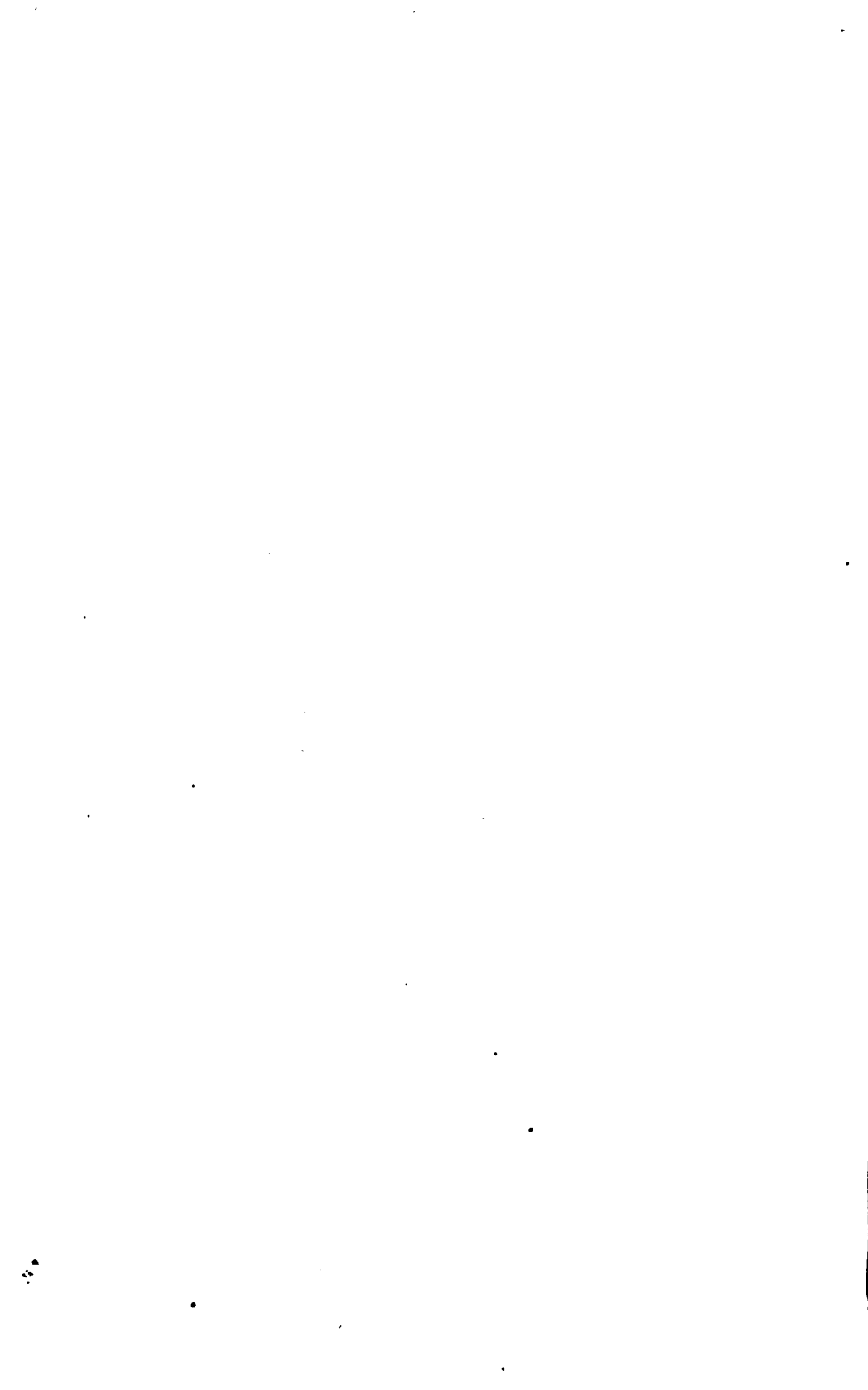
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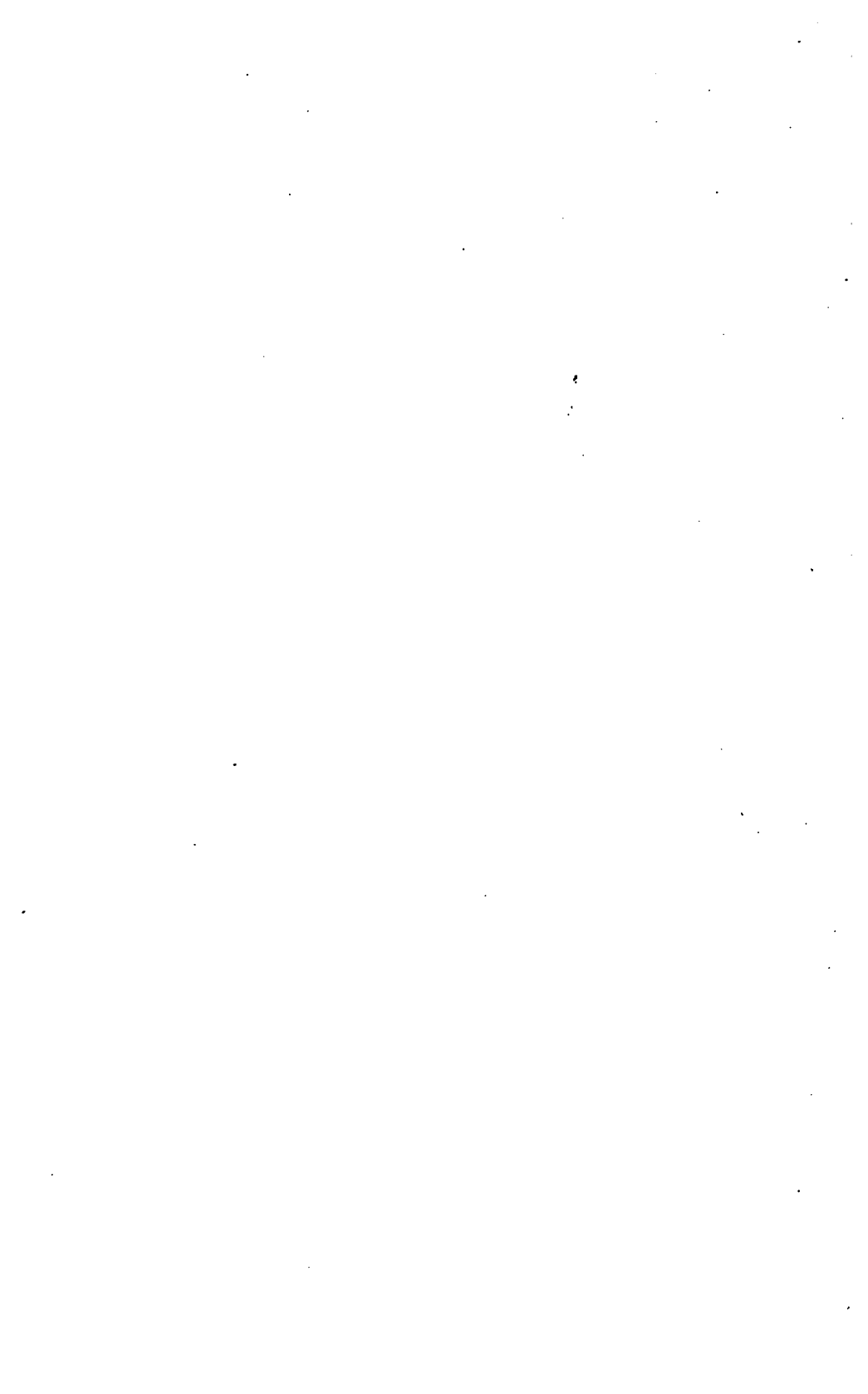
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LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS,

SUBMITTED TO THE

FOURTEENTH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE STATE OF IOWA,

WHICH CONVENED AT DES MOINES, JANUARY 8, 1872.

CYRUS C. CARPENTER, GOVERNOR.

HENRY C. BULIS, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

ED WRIGHT, SECRETARY OF STATE.

JOHN RUSSELL, AUDITOR OF STATE.

SAMUEL E. RANKIN, TREASURER OF STATE.

AARON BROWN, REGISTER OF THE STATE LAND OFFICE.

ALONZO ABERNETHY, SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

JAMES WILSON, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

VOLUME II.

DES MOINES:

G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.

1872.



CONTENTS OF VOLUME II.

8. Report of the State Librarian to the Fourteenth General Assembly.
9. Reports of Nathaniel B. Baker, Adjutant and Inspector General, and Acting Quartermaster-General, to the Governor, for the years 1871 and 1872.
10. Special Message of Governor Merrill to the Fourteenth General Assembly, submitting Report of Pardons and Commutations.
11. Report of the Board of Capitol Commissioners to the Governor.
- Report of Joint Committee of the Fourteenth General Assembly appointed to examine the material used and work done on the foundation of the new Capitol Building.
12. Tenth Biennial Report of the Iowa Institution for the Education of the Blind.
- 12A. Report of the Joint Committee to visit the Iowa Institution for the Education of the Blind.
13. Ninth Biennial Report of the Iowa Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.
- 13A. Report of the Joint Committee to visit the Iowa Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.
14. Report of Commissioners for the Erection of a Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Council Bluffs.
15. Sixth Biennial Report of the Trustees, Superintendent, and Treasurer of the Hospital for the Insane at Mt. Pleasant.
- Report of Joint Committee to visit Hospital for the Insane at Mt. Pleasant.
16. Second Biennial Report of the Commissioners of Iowa Hospital for the Insane, at Independence.
- Report of Committee to visit the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Independence.
17. Fourth Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm.
- Report of Joint Committee to visit the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm.
- Report of Joint Committee of the Fourteenth General Assembly appointed to visit the State University.
18. Report of the Secretary of the Iowa State Agricultural Society for 1871.
19. Report of the Trustees of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home.
- 19A. Report of Joint Committee to visit the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Davenport.

- Report of Joint Committee to visit the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Cedar Falls.
- 19c. Report of Joint Committee to visit the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Glenwood.
- 20. Biennial Report of the Warden of the State Penitentiary.
- Report of Joint Committee to visit State Penitentiary.
- 21. Second Biennial Report of the Trustees and Superintendent of the Iowa Reform School.
- Report of the Joint Committee to visit the State Reform School.
- 22. Eighth Biennial Report of the Board of Curators of the Iowa State Historical Society.
- 27. First Biennial Report of the Board of Immigration.
- Report of the Secretary of State in relation to Criminal Returns.
- Reports of the several State Institutions, showing the salaries paid the officers and employes.
- Third Report of John N. Dewey, Commissioner to settle claims with the General Government.
- Special Message of the Governor, transmitting Report of John N. Dewey, to the General Assembly.
- Special Message of the Governor, transmitting the Report of Josiah A. Harvey.
- Statement of Auditor showing amounts paid John N. Dewey and Josiah A. Harvey.
- Statement of Auditor of State, showing amounts paid Trustees of different State Institutions.
- Special Message of the Governor, in regard to Commissioners, Architects and Superintendents of Public Buildings.
- Special Message of the Governor in relation to a General Insurance Law.
- Special Message of the Governor in relation to County Swamp Lands.
- Statement of the Secretary of State, showing the earnings, tariffs, &c., of the various Iowa Railroads.
- Rules of the Fourteenth General Assembly.
- Memorial and Joint Resolution to members of Congress in relation to Commerce by Railways.
- Report of the House Committee on House File No. 1.
- Report of Special Committee on Methods of Considering the Revision.
- Report of Committee of Conference on Substitute for Senate File No. 1.

REPORT
OF THE
STATE LIBRARIAN,
TO THE
FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE
STATE OF IOWA.

DES MOINES:
G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.
1872.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY, }
DES MOINES, IOWA, Nov. 1, 1871. }

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In compliance with the requirements of law, I respectfully submit the following report:

The total number of books now in the possession of the State Library is 14,079.

Since the date of the last report the law department has been increased by exchange and purchase, to the amount of 3,174 volumes.

A very valuable addition has been made in the filling up of the sets of English, Irish, and Scotch Law Reports and Statutes, all of which are now complete to the present time.

This large accession made it imperative that the hall should be enlarged, which was accordingly done during the past summer, by opening into the Supreme Court room and fitting up that place suitably with alcoves and shelving, thus providing accommodations adequate to the increased dimensions of the library.

The miscellaneous department remains small. It seems eminently desirable that this neglected part of the Library should be rendered more useful and creditable by the addition of valuable works of reference, and a larger selection of standard literature.

A system of card-cataloguing, after the Harvard plan, was introduced by my predecessor in office, and is now complete. It consists of two separate catalogues. In the *first*, or catalogue of *Authors*, the name of each author is written upon a card, with the title of his work beneath. The cards are then arranged in the alphabetical order of the authors' names. In the *second*, or catalogue

of *Subjects*, the name of the class to which the subject matter of *each* work belongs is written first on the card with the author's name *and* title of the work beneath. These being also arranged alphabetically, both catalogues are placed in drawers prepared especially for them; and, being then ready for use, are accessible to all desiring to refer to them.

The great advantage of keeping the catalogue of a growing library on cards arises from the fact that it admits of indefinite enlargement, since the cards that are written from day to day, as new books are received, may be at once inserted in their places, and are immediately available for reference.

In addition to these, I have in preparation a catalogue, to be printed in pamphlet form, which is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. John C. Merrill, late Librarian, was suddenly removed by death during the month of September. He was a very efficient and valuable officer, and to his care and skill is greatly due the present improved appearance of the library.

The severe nature of his last illness rendered it impossible for him to make any explanations, or give any instructions in regard to his work; yet, so perfect was the order and arrangement of the books, and so carefully kept were the records and accounts, that it has been comparatively easy for me, as his successor, to take up the duties of the office where they dropped from his faithful hand.

The vacancy was filled by appointment of the Governor, on the 14th of September.

The following is a list of books received from various sources since Nov. 1, 1869:

ALABAMA.

Alabama reports, vol. 44.....	1
Acts 1870-1.....	1

ARKANSAS.

Supreme Court reports, vol. 25.....	1
Acts 1860, 1861, 1864, 1865, 1868, 1869.....	3
Acts 1871.....	1

House Journal, 1868, 1868, 1869.....	2
Senate Journal, 1868, 1869.....	1
Debates, Constitutional Convention, 1868.....	1
Constitution, 1868.....	1

CALIFORNIA.

Supreme Court reports, vols. 30, 36, 37, 39.....	4
Statutes, 1869, 1870.....	2
Supplement to Statutes, 1869, 1870.....	2
Senate Journal, 1869, 1870 (2 copies.).....	2
Assembly Journal, 1869, 1870 (2 copies.).....	2
Appendix to Journals, 1869, 1870, 3 vols. (2 copies each.).....	6
Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	1
Inaugural address of Governor, 1870.....	1
Catalogue of State Library, 2 vols.....	2

CONNECTICUT.

Supreme Court reports, volume 35.....	1
Acts and Resolutions, 1854, 1855, 1858, 1860.....	4
Acts, 1869.....	3
Acts, 1870.....	3
Laws, 1869, volumes 1 and 2.....	2
Senate Journals, 1869, 1870.....	2
House Journal, 1870.....	1
Legislative Documents, 1869, 1870.....	2
Agricultural Report, 1868, 1869.....	2
Colonial Records, 1706-1716.....	1
Catalogue of Connecticut Volunteer Organizations.....	1

DELAWARE.

Supreme Court Reports, (Houston,) volume 1.....	1
Supreme Court Reports, (Harrington,) volume 5.....	1
Laws, 1866, 1867, 1869, (2 copies each).....	6
Laws, 1871, (3 copies).....	3
List of Appointments, 1863, 1867.....	1

FLORIDA.

Supreme Court Reports, volume 12.....	1
Laws, 1868.....	1
Acts, 1869, 2 volumes.....	2

GEORGIA.

Supreme Court Reports, volumes 32, 38, 39, and 40.....	4
Analysis of Constitution by Conley.....	1
Catalogue of State Library.....	1

ILLINOIS.

Supreme Court Reports, volumes 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, and 51,	8
Laws, 1839, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1849, 1855, 1857, 1861.....	6
Public Laws, 1869.....	1
Private Laws, 1869, 4 volumes.....	4
Senate Journals, 1869, 2 volumes.....	2
House Journals, 1869, 3 volumes.....	3
Documents, 1869, 3 volumes.....	3
Journal Constitutional, 1869, 1870.....	1
Debates Constitutional Convention, 2 volumes, 1869, 1870.....	2
Agricultural Report, volume 7.....	1
Geological Survey, volume 4.....	1

INDIANA.

Supreme Court Reports, volumes 29, 30, 31, 32.....	4
Acts 1861, 1863, 1865,	3
Acts 1865, special session.....	1
Acts 1867, 1869, 1871.	3

IOWA.

Supreme Court Reports, volumes 26, 27, 28, 29, (50 copies of each).....	200
Laws of Iowa, 1870.	4
Legislative Documents,.....	1
Legislative Supplement (duplicates).....	50
House and Senate Bills of Iowa, 1870.....	1
Census of Iowa, 1869, (10 copies).....	10

Geology of Iowa, volumes 1, 2, (25 copies each).....	50
Agricultural Report, 1869.....	10

KANSAS.

Kansas Reports, volume 5.....	1
Laws of Kansas, 1865, 1866, 1869, 1870, 1871.....	5
Laws of Kansas, 1870, (2 copies).....	2
Senate and House Journals, 1870.....	2
Documents, 1870.....	1

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky Reports, volumes 4, 5, 6,.....	3
---	---

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana Annual Reports, volumes 19, 21.....	2
Digest of Reports, 1860, 1870.....	1
Acts of 1868, 1869, 1870.....	3
Civil Code, 1866.....	1
Revised Code, 1870.....	1
Code of Practice, (civil) 1866.....	1
Code of Practice, 1870.....	1
Revised Statutes, 1870.....	1
Senate Journal, 1870.....	1
House Journal, 1870.....	1
Debates in the House and Senate, 1870.....	2
Documents, 1868, 1869, 1870.....	3
Report of Committee on Elections, 1868.....	1
Report of Committee on Elections, 1868, 1869.....	1
Catalogue of State Library, 1870.....	1

MAINE.

Maine Reports, vols., 55, 56, 57.....	3
Virgin's Supplemental Digest.....	1
Acts and Resolutions 1853, 1854, 1869, 1870.....	4
Senate Journal, 1869, 1870.....	2
House Journal, 1869, 1870.....	2
Public Documents, 1869, 1870.....	2

Legislative Documents, 1869, 1870.....	2
Report of State Librarian, 1870, 1871.....	2
Agriculture of Maine, 1868, 1869.....	2
Collections Maine Historical Society, vol. 1.....	1
Maine Register, 1871.....	1

MARYLAND.

Maryland Reports, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.....	6
Senate Journal, 1870.....	1
House Journal, 1870.....	1
Laws of Maryland, 1870.....	1
Alexander's British Statute in force in Maryland.....	1

MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts Reports, Volumes, 99, 100, 101, 102.....	4
Gray's Reports, volume 16.....	1
Special Laws, 1822, 1848, volumes 6, 7, 8.....	3
Acts and Resolves of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, 1692 to 1714.....	1
Acts and Resolves, 1857, 1870.....	2
General Acts, 1870.....	1
Public Documents, 1869.....	1

MICHIGAN.

Michigan Reports, volumes 18, 19.....	2
Michigan Laws, 1869, volumes 2 and 3.....	2
Laws 1867, volumes 1, 2.....	2
Laws 1870, '71.....	2
School Laws, 1852, 1864, 1869.....	3
Senate Journal, 1869, 2 volumes.....	2
Senate Journal, 1870, 1871, 2 volumes.....	3
House Journal, 1869, 3 volumes.....	3
House Journal, 1870, 1871.....	4
Joint Documents, 1868, '69, '70.....	3
School Report and Laws, 1863.....	1
School Report, 1869, '70.....	2
Agricultural Report, 1869.....	1

MINNESOTA.

Minnesota Reports, volumes 13, 14.....	2
Revision of 1866.....	1
Laws, 1869.....	1
General Laws, 1870.....	1
Senate Journals, 1869, '70.....	2
House Journals, 1869, '70.....	2
Executive Documents, 1868, and 1869.....	2

MISSISSIPPI.

Laws, 1870, (2 copies).....	2
House Journal, 1870, (2 copies).....	2
Senate Journal, 1870, (2 copies)....	2

MISSOURI.

Missouri Reports, volumes 44, 45, 46.....	3
Laws 1871, (3 copies).....	3

NEBRASKA.

Nebraska Reports, volume 1.....	1
Laws 1857, 1859.....	2
Iowa Reports, volumes 2 and 5.....	2

NEVADA.

Nevada Reports, volumes 5, 6 (2 copies each)	4
Laws 1862, 1864.....	
Statutes 1871 (2 copies).....	2
Report of Mineralogist for 1869 and 1870.....	1

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire Reports, volume 48.....	1
Laws 1815, 1830, and 1842.....	
Laws 1863, 1869, 1870, 1871.....	4
House and Senate Journal, 1870.....	1

NEW JERSEY.

Law Reports, volume 4.....	1
----------------------------	---

Equity Reports, [Green.] volume 5.....	1
Laws 1870	1
Senate and House Journals, 1870	2
Legislative Documents, 1870.....	1

NEW YORK.

New York Reports, volumes 40, 41, 42, 43	4
Barbour's Reports, volumes 53, 54	2
Lansing's Reports, volumes 1, 2, 3.....	3
Laws 1869, 1870	4
Revisions of 1813, 1846, 1847	5
New York Code, 1870	1
Senate Journal and Assembly Journal, 1869.....	3
Senate Documents, 1869, 8 volumes.....	8
Assembly Documents, 1869, 12 volumes	12
Legislative Journals and Documents, 1870	17
Cook's Highway Laws	1
Legislative Manual, 1870	1
Thompson's Supervisors' and Assessors' Manual.....	1
Report of Commissioners to Revise Taxes	1
Regents Report, 1869, 1870.....	2
State Cabinet of Natural History Report, 1870-71	2
Library Report, 1870, 1871	2
Prison Association of New York Report, 1860.....	1

NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina Reports, volumes 63, 64.....	2
Laws 1868-9	1
Laws 1869-70 [4 copies].....	4
Laws 1870-71	1

OHIO.

Ohio State Reports, volumes 18, 19.....	2
Laws of Ohio, 1870,'71.....	2
Senate Journal, 1869,'70.....	2
House Journal, 1869,'70.....	2
Executive Documents, 1868,'69,'70 (two parts of each).....	6

Inaugural Address, 1869.....	1
Message, 1870,'71.....	2
Report of Secretary of State, 1869,'70.....	2
Report of Auditor, 1869,'70.....	2
Report of Treasurer, 1869,'70.....	2
Report of Comptroller of Treasury, 1869,'70.....	2
Report of Adjutant-General, 1869.....	1
Report of Board of Public Works, 1869,'70.....	2
Report of Superintendent of State House, 1870....	1
Report of Penitentiary, 1869,'70.....	2
Report of Board of State Charities, 1869,'70.....	2
Report of Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Homes, 1870.....	1
Report of Longview Asylum, 1870....	1
Report of Ohio State Asylum for Idiots, 1869,'70.....	2
Report of Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, 1869,'70.....	2
Report of Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum, 1869,'70.....	2
Report of Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, 1869,'70.....	2
Report of Commissioners for Reform Schools, 1869,'70.....	2
Report of Reform Schools for Girls, 1869,'70.....	2
Report of Deaf and Dumb Institution, 1869,'70.....	2
Report of Institution for the Blind, 1869,'70.....	2
Report of Commissioners of Common Schools, 1869,'70.....	2
Report of Commissioners of State Library, 1869,'70.....	2
Report of Supervisor of Public Printing, 1870.....	2
Report of Commissioners on Sinking Fund, 1869,'70.....	2
Report of Receipts and Disbursements, 1870.....	1
Railroad Report, 1869,'70.....	2
Geological Report, 1870.....	1
Statistics of Ohio, 1869.....	1

OREGON.

Laws and Supreme Court Decisions, 1866.....	1
Wilson's Supreme Court Reports, volume 2.....	2
Laws of Oregon, 1868,'70.....	2
Senate and House Journals, 1870.....	1
Message and Documents, 1870.....	1

PENNSYLVANIA.

Laws, 1869,'70,'71.....	3
School Laws, 1870.....	1
Senate Journals, 1869,'70,'71.....	3
House Journals, 1869,'70,'71.....	3
Executive Documents, 1869,'70.....	2
Legislative Documents, 1869,'70,'71.....	3
Auditor's Report on Railroads, 1868,'69.....	2
Auditor's Report, 1870.....	1
School Report, 1868,'69,'71.....	3
37th and 38th Reports of Institution for Blind.....	2
Legislative Manual, 1863,'70,'71.....	3

RHODE ISLAND.

Laws, 1867, 1869.....	1
Acts and Resolutions, 1861.....	5
Acts and Resolutions, 1862.....	3
Acts and Resolutions, 1863, and 1864.....	4
Acts and Resolutions, 1867, 1869.....	2
Acts and Resolutions, 1869 and 1870.....	1
Acts Relating to Schools, 1867.....	1
Supplement to Revised Statutes, 1859,'69.....	5
Index to Acts and Resolutions, 1850,'62.....	1
Rhode Island in the Continental Congress.....	1

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Richardson's Law Reports, volume 15.....	1
Richardson's Equity, volume 14.....	1
Acts and Resolutions, 1869,'70.....	2
Acts, 1870,'71.....	1
Senate and House Journals, 1870,'71.....	2
Reports and Resolutions, 1870,'71.....	1

TENNESSEE,

Caldwell's Reports, vol. 6.....	1
Acts of 1845,'56, and 1849,'50.....	2
Acts of 1855,'56, and 1869,'70.....	2

Senate Journal and Appendix, 1869,'70.....	2
House Journal and Appendix, 1869,'70	2
Journal of Constitutional Convention.....	1
Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1869.....	1

TEXAS.

Texas Reports, volume 28.....	1
Laws, 1870.....	1
Senate and House Journals, 1870.....	2

VERMONT.

Vermont Reports, volumes 41, 42.....	2
Laws, 1822,'29.....	1
Laws, 1828,'34.....	1
Laws, 1834 to 1840.....	6
Laws, 1841 to 1846.....	6
Laws, 1868.....	1
Revised Statutes, 1839	1
General Statutes, Acts, and Resolves, 1862.....	2
Senate Journals, 1848 to 1855.....	4
House Journals, 1848 to 1849	2
House and Senate Journals, 1857	1
House and Senate Journals, 1869.....	2
House and Senate Journals, 1870.....	2
Legislative Documents, 1870,'71.....	1
Journal of Council of Censors, 1821, 1827, 1834,'5, 1855,'6, 1862, 1869	6
Journal of Constitutional Convention, 1822, 1836, 1843, 1850, 1857, 1870	6
Governor's Message, 1864	1
Legislative Directory, 1865, '67, '69, '70.....	4
Vermont Historical Society, Proceedings of, 1869, 1870.....	2
Collections Vermont Historical Society, volumes 1, and 2.....	2
Auditor's Report, 1853 to 1857.....	5
School Report, 1837, 1859, 1862, 1870.....	4
Report of Railroad Commissioners, 1864.....	1
Report of Board of Commissioners of Public Charities, 1870..	1

Report of Inspector of Coal Mines, 1870.....	1
Report of Fish Commissioners, 1869.....	1
Transactions of Vermont Dairyman's Association, 1869,'70....	1
Eleventh and Twelfth Registration Report.....	2
Oration of General Washburn before the Re-union Society of Vermont Officers, 1868.....	1
Oration of General Grant before Vermont Re-union of Officers	1
Address of Hon. L. A. Poland before Vermont Agricultural Society.....	1

VIRGINIA.

Grattan's Reports vol. 19, 20.....	2
Leigh's Reports, vol. 12.....	1
Acts, 1869-70, 1870-71.....	2

WEST VIRGINIA.

Code of West Virginia, 1868.....	1
----------------------------------	---

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin Reports, vols. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.....	5
Public Laws, 1864 to 1870.....	5
Private Laws, 1865 to 1869.....	3
Laws, 1870.....	1
Senate Journal, 1870.....	1
Assembly Journal, 1870.....	1
Simmons' Digest of Reports.....	1
Spencers' Digest of Laws.....	1

ARIZONA.

Acts of Arizona, 1868.....	1
----------------------------	---

COLORADO.

Laws, 1864, '65, '66, '67, '70.....	5
Revised statutes, vol. 1.....	1
Laws, 1870.....	1
Common School Laws.....	1
House Journal, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1870.....	6

Council Journal, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1870.....	6
Reports of Auditor, Treasurer, Assayer and Commissioner D. H. Moffet, 1869.....	1
Report of Librarian, 1869.....	1
Report of Adjutant-General 1869,.....	1
Proceedings of Agricultural Society, 1868,'69.....	1

WASHINGTON.

Statutes, 1867.....	1
---------------------	---

UNITED STATES.

United States Documents, 40th Cong. (2 sets).....	94
Report of Chief of Engineers, 1870.....	1
Report of Commissioner of Education, 1870.....	1
Report of Commerce and Navigation, 1871.....	1
Circular of Information of Bureau of Education, 1871.....	1
Astronomical and Meteorological Observations of 1867,'68....	1
Roll of Honor, Nos. 20, 23, 24.....	3

QUEBEC.

Statutes of the Province of Quebec, 1858,'69,'70.....	3
Council Journals, volumes 3 and 4.....	2

Through Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. :

SMITHSONIAN PUBLICATIONS.

Contributions to Knowledge, volumes 16 and 17.....	2
Miscellaneous Collections, volumes 8 and 9.....	2

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF MANCHESTER.

Memoirs of Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, 3d series, volume 3.....	1
Proceedings of Literary and Philosophical Society of Manches- ter, volumes 5, 6, and 7.....	3

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BERLIN.

Zeitschrift der Deutschen Geologischen Gessellschaft, volume 21, numbers 1, 2, and 3.....	3
--	---

ISTITUTO LOMBARDO.

Memorie del Reale Istituto Lombardo di Scienze e Lettere, volume 10, Fascicolo, 4, and 5.....	2
Memorie del Reale Istituto Lombardo di Scienze e Lettere, volume 11, Fascicolo, 1, and 2.....	2
Rendiconti, Serie II, volume 1, Fascicolo, 1 to 20.....	20
Rendiconti, Serie II, volume 2, Fascicolo, 1 to 16.....	16
Rendiconti Classe di Scienze Matematiche e Naturali, volume 4, Fascicolo, 3 to 10.....	5
Rendiconti Index.....	1

AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN ZU MUNCHEN.

Sitzungsberichte, 1869, II, Heft, 4.....	1
Sitzungsberichte, 1870, I, Heft, 1-4.....	4

GESELLSCHAFT DER WISSENSCHAFTEN ZU LEIPZIG.

W. G. Hankel, Elektrische Untersuchungen Des VIII, Bandes, number III.....	1
Bestimmung der Sonnenparallaxe durch Venusvorübergänge vor der Sonnenscheibe von P. A. Hansen.....	
Berichte über die Verhandlungen zu Leipzig, Mathematisch—Physische Classe, 1869, 1870.....	2

M. SEGUIN, PARIS.

Memoire sur les Causes et sur les Effets de la Chaleur de la Lumiere et de l'Electricite.....	1
Memoire sur l'Aviation.....	1

J. BARRANDE, PRAGUE.

I. Reapparition du genre <i>Arethusina</i> Barr. II. Faune Silurienne des environs de Hof en Baviere, (2 in 1).....	2
Cephalopodes Siluriens de la Boheme.....	1
Pteropodes Siluriens de la Boheme.....	1

K. K. GEOLOGISCHEN REICHSANSTALT, VIENNA.

Die Fossilen Mollusken des Tertiaer-Beckens von Wein, IV, numbers 9 and 10.....	2
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CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF LOUVAIN.

Annuaire de l'University, etc., 1869.....	1
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Under chapter 161, Laws of the Twelfth General Assembly, the Commissioners have obtained and deposited in the Library the following books :

ENGLISH REPORTS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Showers.....	1
Colles	1
Brown, by Tomlins.....	8
Dow	6
Bligh, volume 1, 2, 3, and part I of volume 4	4
Bligh, new series, volumes 1 to 10, and part I, II, and III of volume 11.....	11
Dow and Clarke	2
Clarke and Finnely	12
Maclean and Robinson.....	1
West	1

CHANCERY.

Cary	1
Choyce cases in Chancery	1
Tothill	1
Dickens.....	2
Reports in Chancery.....	1
Nelson	1
Equity Cases Abridged.....	2
Cases in Chancery.....	1
Freeman	1
Finch (Sir H.)	1
Vernon	2
Finch's Precedents	1
Gilbert.....	1

Select Cases Temp King	1
Moseley	1
Kelynge, W.	1
Talbot, Cases Temp	1
West	1
Atkyns	3
Barnardiston	1
Ridgway Temp, Hardwicke	1
Cox (2 in 1)	1
Swanston	3
Wilson, four parts	1
Jacob and Walker	2
Russell, volume 1	1
Mylne and Craig, volume 5	1
Hall and Twells	2
Macnaughten and Gordon	3
De Gex, Macnaughten, and Gordon	8
De Gex and Jones	4
De Gex, Fisher, and Jones	3
De Gex, Jones, and Smith	2

ROLLS COURT.

Beavan, volumes 4, 5, 6, and 8 to 36 ..	34
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VICE CHANCELLORS' COURTS.

Drewry	4
Drewry and Smale	2
De Gex and Smale	5
Giffard	4
Hare, volumes 10 and 11	2
Kay	1
Kay and Johnson	4
Johnson	1
Johnson and Hemming	2
Hemming and Miller	2
Smale and Giffard	3

KING'S BENCH AND QUEEN'S BENCH.

Year Books, 11 in 6.....	6
Bellewe.....	1
Keilway.....	1
Moore.....	1
Dyer.....	3
Benloe.....	1
Leonard.....	1
Plowden.....	2
Owen.....	1
Noy.....	1
Godbolt.....	1
Croke.....	4
Goldesborough.....	1
Popham.....	1
Hobart.....	1
Davies.....	1
Ley.....	1
Calthrop.....	1
Bulstrode.....	1
Rolle.....	2
Palmer.....	1
Jones, W.....	1
Latch.....	1
March, (new cases).....	1
Style.....	1
Aleyn.....	1
Siderfin, 2 in 1.....	1
Raymond, Sir T.....	1
Levinz, 3 in 2.....	2
Keble.....	3
Kelyng, J.....	1
Jones, T.....	1
Ventris.....	1
Pollexfen.....	1
Modern.....	12

Freeman.....	1
Shower, 2 in 1.....	1
Skinner.....	1
Comberbach.....	1
Carthew.....	1
Holt.....	1
Salkeld.....	3
Lord Raymond.....	3
Fortescue.....	1
Comyns.....	2
Fitzgibbon.....	1
Gilbert's Cases in Law and Equity.....	1
Barnardiston.....	2
Barnes' Cases of Practice.....	1
Ridgeway temp. Hardwicke.....	1
Lee temp. Hardwicke.....	1
Andrews.....	1
Blackstone, W.....	2
Sayer.....	1
Kenyon.....	2
Wilmot's Notes and Opinions.....	1
Lofft.....	1
Barnewall and Alderson.....	2
Manning and Ryland.....	3
Neville and Perry.....	3
Perry and Davison.....	4
Gale and Davison.....	3
Davison and Merivale.....	1

BAIL COURT.

Dowling.....	9
Dowling (new series).....	2
Dowling and Lowndes.....	7
Saunders and Cole.....	2
Lowndes, Maxwell, and Pollock.....	2
Lowndes and Maxwell.....	1

COMMON PLEAS.

Benloe and Dalison.....	1
Anderson	2
Brownlow and Goldsborough.....	1
Saville	1
Hutton.....	1
Bridgeman, Sir J.....	1
Winch.....	1
Littleton.....	1
Hetley.....	1
Bridgman, Sir Orlando.....	1
Carter.....	1
Vaughan.....	1
Lutwyche.....	2
Lutwyche, by Wilson.....	1
Willes.....	1
Taunton, volumes 1, 2, 3, and 4.....	4
Moore and Payne, volumes 3, 4, and 5.....	3
Scott, volumes 1, 5, 6, 7, and 8.....	5
Scott's New Reports.....	8
Harrison and Rutherford.....	1

EXCHEQUER.

Jenkins.....	1
Lane.....	1
Bunbury.....	1
Parker.....	1
Anstruther.....	3
Forrest.....	1
Tyrwhitt.....	5
Tyrwhitt and Granger.....	1

EXCHEQUER, EQUITY.

Wilson—one part.....	1
Daniell.....	1
Younge.....	1

Younge and Collyer.....	4
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NISI PRIUS.

Peake—two in one.....	1
Espinasse, volumes 5, and 6, in one.....	1
Campbell.....	4
Dowling and Ryland, 1 part.....	1
Moody and Robinson.....	2
Carrington and Kirwan.....	1
Foster and Finlason.....	4

BANKRUPTCY.

Rose, volumes 1 and 2, in one.....	1
Buck.....	1
Glyn and Jameson.....	2
Montagu and McArthur.....	2
Montagu.....	1
Montagu and Bligh.....	1
Montagu and Ayrton.....	3
Montagu and Chitty.....	1
Deacon and Chitty.....	4
Montague, Deacon and De Gex.....	3
De Gex.....	1
De Gex and Jones.....	1

MERCANTILE CASES.

Lloyd and Welsby.....	1
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ELECTION CASES.

Glanville.....	1
Douglas.....	4
Fraser.....	2
Luder.....	3
Peckwell.....	2
Corbett and Daniell.....	1
Cockburn and Rowe.....	1
Perry and Knapp.....	1

Knapp and Ombler.....	1
Falconer and Fitzherbert.....	1
Barron and Austin.....	1
Barron and Arnold.....	1
Power, Rodwell and Dew.....	2
Wolferstan and Dew.....	1
Wolferstan and Bristow.....	1
O'Malley and Hardcastle.....	1

MAGISTRATES' CASES.

New Session Cases.....	4
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REGISTRATION APPEAL CASES

Lutwyche.....	2
Keane and Grant.....	1
Hopwood and Philbrick.....	1
Hopwood and Coltman.....	1

REPORTS IN ALL THE COURTS.

Jurist.....	31
Jurist, New Series.....	24

STATUTES AT LARGE.

Pickering's Edition.....	109
--------------------------	-----

SCOTCH.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Robertson.....	1
Craigie, Stewart and Paton.....	6
Shaw.....	2
Wilson and Shaw.....	7
Shaw and MacLean.....	3
McLean and Robinson.....	1
Robinson.....	2
Bell.....	7
McQueen.....	4

COURT OF SESSIONS.

Durie.....	1
English Judges.....	1
Stair.....	2
Gilmour and Falconer.....	1
Dirleton.....	1
Fountainhall.....	2
Harcarse.....	1
Dalrymple.....	1
Forbes.....	1
Bruce.....	1
Kames (remarkable).....	2
Edgar.....	1
Elchie (2 in 1).....	1
Clerk Home.....	1
Kilkerran.....	1
Falconer.....	1
Kames (select).....	1
Hailes.....	2
Bell.....	1
Bell.....	1
Hume.....	1
Faculty of Advocates.....	14
Ditto.....	7
Ditto.....	16
Court of Session Cases.....	16
Ditto, Second Series.....	24
Ditto, Third Series.....	7
Deas and Anderson.....	5
Stuart, Milne, and Peddie.....	2
Scottish Jurist.....	41
Morison's Dictionary.....	22
Brown's Synopsis of Decisions.....	2
Brown's Supplement.....	5
Bell's Dictionary of Decisions.....	1
Digest of Session Cases.....	3

JUSTICIARY CASES.

Shaw	1
Syme	1
Swinton	2
Brown	
Arkley	1
Shaw	1
Irvine	5

CONSISTORAL COURT.

Ferguson	1
Ferguson on Consistoral Cases	1

JURY COURT.

Murray	5
McFarlane	1

TEIND COURT.

Shaw	1
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STATUTE CASES.

Acts of Parliament made by King James I. and his successors, and index	4
Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, edited by Thos. Thomson, 1814-1846	11

IRISH.

APPEALS AND WRITS OF ERROR.

Ridgway	3
----------------	---

CHANCERY.

Wallis, by Lyne	1
Schoales and Lefroy	2
Ball and Beatty	2
Beatty	1

Molloy, volumes 1, 2, and 3, part I.....	3
Lloyd and Goold, temp., Plunkett.....	1
Drury and Walsh.....	2
Conner and Lawson.....	1
Lloyd and Goold, temp. Sugden.....	1
Drury and Warren.....	4
Drury.....	1
Jones and Latouche.....	3

ROLLS COURT.

Hogan.....	2
Sausse and Scully.....	1
Flanagan and Kelly.....	1

KING'S BENCH AND QUEEN'S BENCH.

Vernon and Scriven.....	1
Ridgway, Lapp and Schoales.....	1
Fox and Smith.....	1
Smith and Batty.....	1
Batty.....	1
Hudson and Brooke.....	2
Alcock and Napier.....	1
Jebb and Symes.....	2
Jebb and Bourke.....	1

COMMON PLEAS.

Smythe.....	1
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NISI PRIUS.

Armstrong, Macartney and Ogle.....	1
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EXCHEQUER.

Hayes.....	1
Hayes and Jones.....	1
Jones.....	2
Jones and Carey.....	1
Longfield and Townsend.....	1

REGISTRY CASES.

Welsh.....	1
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CROWN CASES.

Jebb	1
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ECCLESIASTIC.

Milward....	1
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CIRCUIT CASES.

Crawford and Dix, abridged cases.....	1
Crawford and Dix.....	3
Cases on the Six Circuits.....	1

REPORTS IN ALL THE COURTS.

Irish Law, 13 volumes.....	13
Irish Equity, 13 volumes.....	13
Irish Law, new series, 17 volumes.....	17
Irish Chancery, new series, 17 volumes.....	17

STATUTES.

The Irish Statutes, with Index.....	21
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REPORTS OF U. S. COURTS.

Wallace's U. S. Supreme Court Reports, volumes 8, 9, 10, 11..	4
Abbott's U. S. Circuit and District Court Reports, volume 1 ..	1
Blatchford's U. S. Circuit Court Reports, volumes 5, 6, 7.....	3
Clifford's U. S. Circuit Court Reports, volume 2.....	1
Benedict's U. S. District Court Reports, volumes 1, 2, 3	3

REPORTS OF THE STATE COURTS.

Georgia Reports, volumes 4, 6, 11, 13	4
Iowa Reports, (Greene) volumes 1, 2, 3, 4, (200 each)	800
Iowa Reports, volumes 10, 11, 12 (20 each)	60
Kansas (McCahons) Reports	1
Kentucky Reports, Hughes	1

Kentucky Reports, Sneed	1
New York, Abbott's Practice Reports, volume 1	1
North Carolina Reports, Murphey, volume 1	1
Pennsylvania Reports, Wharton, volumes 1 to 6	6
Tennessee Reports, Overton	1
Tennessee Reports, Cook	1
Tennessee Reports, Haywood (3 in 1)	1
Tennessee Reports, Peck, Martin, and Yerger	1
Tennessee Reports, Meigs, volume 10	1
Tennessee Reports, Swan, volume 1	1
Virginia Reports, Wythe's Chancery	1
Virginia Reports; Grattan, volume 15	1

DIGESTS.

Abbott's Indiana Digest, volumes 1, 2	2
Abbott's National Digest, volume 3	1
Abbott's New York Digest, volume 8	1
Brightley's Digest of Laws, volume 2	1
Chitty's Equity Digest, volumes 1-4	4
Eastman's Digest Maine	1
United States Digest, volumes 27, 28, 29	3

TEXT BOOKS AND LAW JOURNALS.

American Law Review, volume 3	1
Appleton on Evidence	1
Avery & Hobbs on Bankruptcy	1
Bigelow's Life and Accident Insurance Reports	1
Bingham on Descents	1
Bishop on Criminal Law, volumes 1, 2	2
Bucknill on Criminal Lunacy	1
Bump's Internal Revenue Laws	1
Bump's Law and Practice of Bankruptcy	1
Bunyon on Life Insurance	1
Chicago Legal News, volume 1, Nos. 27, 38, 45, 48, 51	5
Chicago Legal News, volume 2, Nos. 4, 40	2
Chicago Legal News, volume 3, Nos. 1 52	52
Chicago Legal News, volume 4, Nos. 1, 2, 3	3

Chitty on Carriers.....	1
Conkling's Iowa Justice.....	1
Curtis' Equity Precedents.....	1
Curtis' History of the Constitution.....	2
Curtis' Law of Patents.....	1
Cushing's Introduction to Roman Law.....	1
Cushing's Legislative Manual.....	1
Duer's Marine Insurance.....	2
Ellis on Insurance.....	1
Fitzherbert's Natura Brevium.....	1
Gardner's International Law.....	1
Gresley's Equity Evidence.....	1
Halsted's Law of Evidence, volumes 1 and 2.....	2
Hare on Discovery.....	1
Heard's Curiosities of the Law Reporters.....	1
Hilliard on Bankruptcy.....	1
Hilliard's New Trials.....	1
Hoffman's Legal Outlines.....	1
Hoffman's Provisional Remedies.....	1
Houck on Rivers.....	1
Kent's Commentaries.....	1
Law, Magazine and Law Review, numbers 52-63.....	12
Law's American Digest of Patent Laws.....	1
Lester's Land Laws.....	1
Macnamara on Nullities.....	1
Mayne on Damages.....	1
Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws.....	2
Moore on Abstracts of Title.....	1
Morris on Replevin.....	1
Morse on Banks and Banking.....	1
National Bankruptcy Register, 4 volumes in 2.....	2
Phillimore on International Law.....	1
Phillips on Law of Lunatics.....	1
Pollock on Production of Documents.....	1
Potter's Dwarries on Statutes.....	1
Powell's Analysis of American Law.....	1
Powell on Evidence.....	1

Ram on Facts.....	1
Ram's Legal Judgments.....	1
Redfield's American Railway Cases.....	1
Rutherford's Institutes.....	1
Schouler's Domestic Relations.....	1
Selwyn's Nisi Prius, vols. 1, 2.....	2
Sharswood's Law Lectures.....	1
Sharswood's Legal Ethics.....	1
Shearman and Redfield on Negligence.....	1
Shelford's Law of Lunatics.....	1
Smith's Chancery Practice.....	1
Smith' Mercantile Law.....	1
Smith's Probate Law.....	1
Stock's Non Compotes Mentis.....	1
Storer and Heard on Criminal Abortion.....	1
The Law Insurance Journal, vol. 1 No. 1.....	1
Throop's Verbal Agreements.....	1
Tidd's Practice, vols. 1, 2.....	2
Tyler on Ecclesiastical Law.....	1
Tyler on Ejectment.....	1
Washburn's Lectures on Study and Practice of Law.....	1
Waterman on Set-Off.....	1
Weekly Reporter, vol. 17, Nos. 51, 52.....	2
Weekly Reporter, vol. 18.....	52
Weekly Reporter, vol. 19.....	52
Western Jurist, 4 vols.....	4
Whitman's Patent Laws.....	1
Gabriskie Land Laws of U. S.....	1

The following volumes, being duplicates, have been exchanged by the Judges of the Supreme Court for other works :

Alabama, Stewart's Reports.....	1
Alabama, Porter's Reports, volumes 2, 5, and 6.....	3
Connecticut Reports, volume 18.....	1
Georgia Reports, volumes 23, 34, 35, and 36.....	4
Indiana Reports, volume 13.....	1

Kansas Reports, volume 4	1
Kentucky, B. Monroe's Reports, volume 7.....	1
Maine Reports, volumes 33, and 54.....	2
Massachusetts Reports, volume 15.....	1
Massachusetts Reports, Cushing, volume 5; Metcalf, volume 13,	2
Maryland Reports, volumes 16, 17, and 25.....	3
Minnesota Reports, volumes 2 and 12	2
Mississippi Reports, volume 35	1
Nevada Reports, volumes 4 and 5.....	2
New Jersey Reports, Harrison, volume 3; Zabriskie, volume, 1;	
Green, volumes 1 and 3.....	4
New York Reports, Barbour's, volumes 3 and 4; Cowen, vol-	
ume 3; Hilton, volume 2.....	4
North Carolina Reports, Jones' Law, volume 1; Jones' Equity,	
volume 1.....	2
North Carolina Reports, Phillips, volume 1.....	1
Ohio Reports, volume 11; Gholson & Kay's Digest	2
Pennsylvania, Wharton, volumes 1, 2, and 3; State Reports,	
volumes 12 and 25.....	5
Rhode Island Reports, volume 7.....	1
South Carolina, Equity, volume 2; Brevard, volume 3.....	2
Virginia, Leigh, volume 11.....	1
Wisconsin, Sumner's Digest	1
United States Hempstead Reports, volume 1.....	1
American Law Review, volume 1.....	1
American Railway Cases (Smith & Bates).....	1
Coke upon Littleton....	1
Cord on Married Women.....	1

LIST OF BOOKS WHICH WERE LOST PREVIOUS TO THE APPOINT-
MENT OF MR. MERRILL.

COOPER'S NOVELS.

Wish-ton-Wish.....	1
Satanstoe	1
Precaution.....	1
Last of the Mohicans.....	1

The Pathfinder.....	1
The Spy.....	1
Mercedes of Castile.....	1
Water Witch.....	1
Afloat and Ashore.....	1
Red Rover.....	1
Deer Slayer.....	1
Ned Myers.....	1
Red Skins.....	1
Prairie.....	1
Miles Wallingford.....	1
Chainbearers	1
Home; a sequel.....	1
Old Mortality.....	1
Tom.....	1
Bravo.....	1
Two Admirals.....	1

SCOTT'S NOVELS.

Anne of Giersteen.....	1
The Abbot	1
Bride of Lammermoor.....	1
Betrothed	1
Chronicles of Canongate.....	1
Crusaders.....	1
Ivanhoe	1
Kenilworth.....	1
Monastery	1
Heart of Mid-Lothian... ..	1
Pirate	1
Red Gauntlet.....	1
Tales of My Landlord, 2 volumes.....	2
Waverly	1
Travels in Poland.....	1
Hood's Works, 4 volumes.....	4
Men of the Great Metropolis, Saunders.....	1
Faust.....	1

Wilhelm Meister.....	1
The East, Spencer.....	1
Paris in 1851, Head.....	1
New Mexico and California, Emery.....	1
End of Controversies.....	1
Notes on the North West.....	1
Turkey, Greece, and Poland, Stephens, 2 volumes.....	2
Bonneville's Adventures.....	1
Pardoe's Marie de Medicis, 3 volumes.....	3
Cosmos, volumes 1, 2, and 3.....	3
Sales Koran.....	1
Carlyle's French Revolution.....	1
Don Quixote.....	1
Motley's Dutch Republic, volumes 1 and 2.....	2
Allison's Europe, volume 1.....	1
Ticknor's Spanish Literature, volume 2.....	1
Longfellow, volume 2.....	1
Prescott's Peru, volume 1.....	1
Prescott's Phillip I, volume 1.....	1
Hallam's History of England, volume 1.....	1
Bancroft's United States, volume 2.....	1
Hildreth's U. S., volume 1.....	1
Works of Franklin, volume 1.....	1
British Poets, 16 volumes missing.....	16
Smithsonian Contributions, volumes 7, 8, 9, and 13.....	4
Hannah More's Works, volume 4.....	1
Milton's Works, volume 4.....	1
Rhode Island Colonial Records, volume 3.....	1
Works of Josephus.....	1
Mrs. Sherwood's Works, volumes 1, 3, 4, 12.....	4
Tacitus.....	1
Farmer's Cabinet.....	1
Spencer's Democracy in America.....	1
War with Mexico. Livermore.....	1
Peace Manual. Beckwith.....	1
Bradford's Notes on the Northwest.....	1

Memoirs of Lindley	1
Lingard, volume 14	1
History of Harvard College	1
Titler's Universal History	1
Irving's Conquest of Granada	1
Columbus, volume 2	1
Tales of A Traveler	1
Alhambra	1
Mahomet	1
Knickerbocker	1
Sketch Book	1
Crayon Miscellany	1
Doddridge's Family Expositor	1
Boccacio's Decameron	1
French Faggots	1
Saurin's Sermons	1
Bayard Taylor's Eldorado Adventures	1
Byron's Complete Works	1
Atwater's History of Ohio	1
Democracy in America. De Tocqueville	1
Burn's Poem's	1
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary	1
Wirt. Patrick Henry	1
Robinson's Calmet	1
The Federalist	1
Lamartine's Holy Land	1
Wraxall's History	1
Kendall's Santa Fe Expedition	1
Prairie and Rocky Mountain Life	1
Brown's Trees of America	1
Everett's Orations, volume 1	1
Taylor's Views A Foot	1
Head's Pavia	1
Hunt's Inauguration	1
Tschudi's Peru	1
Roscoe's Benvenuto Cellui	1

Layard's Nineveh.....	1
Scott's Poetry, volume 5	1
Scott's Miscellaneous Works, volume 6	1
Total.....	145

Whole number received.....	8171
Number sent away.....	50

Respectfully submitted,

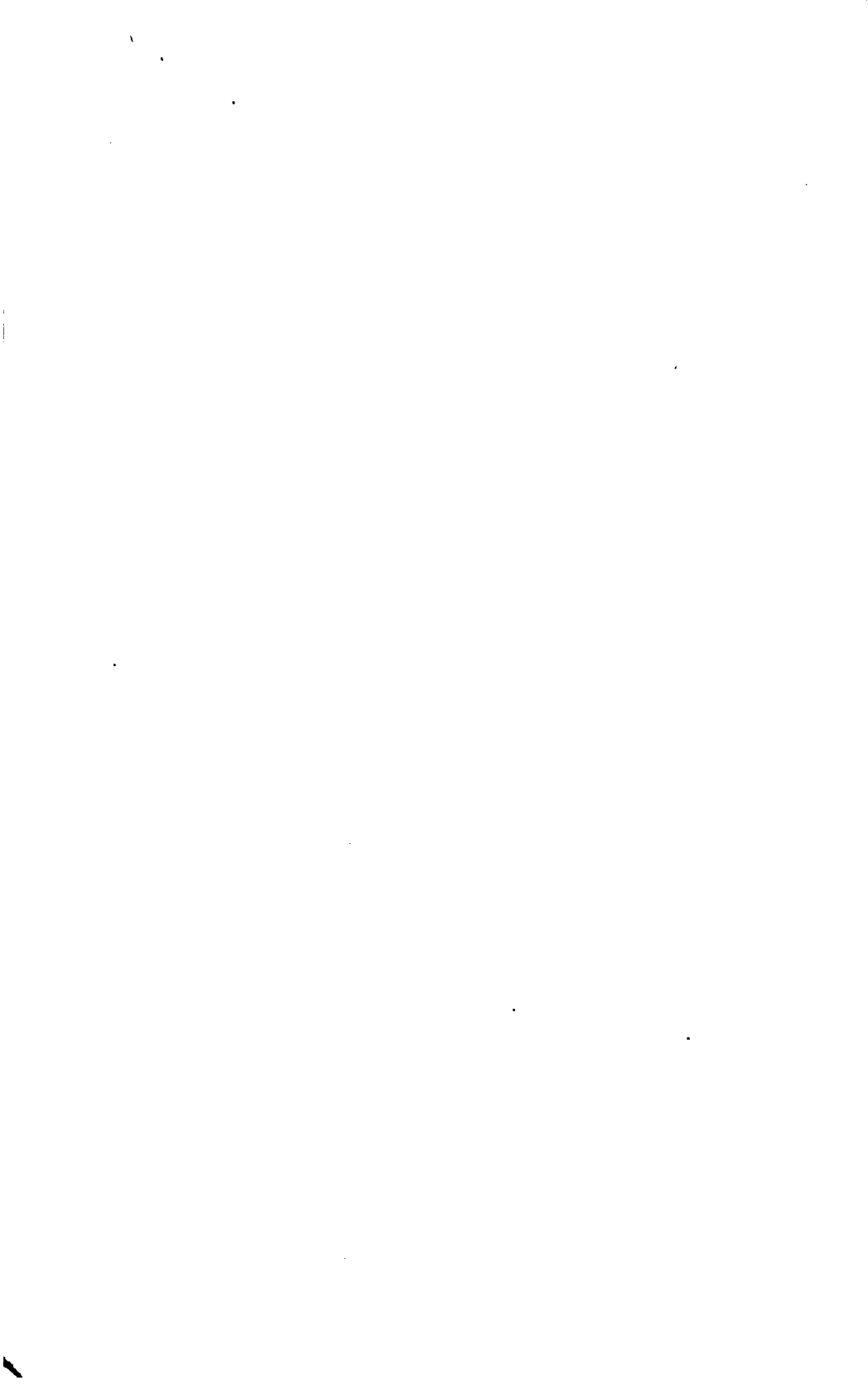
MRS. ADA NORTH,
State Librarian.

REPORTS OF NATHANIEL B. BAKER,
ADJUTANT
AND
INSPECTOR-GENERAL

AND
A. Q. M. G. OF THE STATE OF IOWA,
TO
HON. SAMUEL MERRILL, GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

REPORT OF JANUARY 1, 1871.
REPORT OF JANUARY 1, 1872.

DES MOINES :
G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.
1872.



REPORT OF NATHANIEL B. BAKER,
ADJUTANT
AND
INSPECTOR-GENERAL

AND
A. Q. M. G. OF THE STATE OF IOWA,
TO
HON. SAMUEL MERRILL, GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

JANUARY 1, 1870, TO JANUARY 1, 1871.

DES MOINES :
G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.
1872.

REPORT.

STATE OF IOWA, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
January 2, 1871. }

HON. SAMUEL MERRILL, *Governor of Iowa, and Commander in
Chief of the Militia thereof.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report as Adjutant-General,
and Inspector-General, and Acting Quartermaster-General of the
State.

ROSTER OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF. JANUARY 1, 1871.

RANK.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	OFFICE.	WHEN COMMISSIONED.	REMARKS.
Governor.	Samuel Merrill.....	McGregor, Clayton county.....	Commander-in-Chief.	.....	Inaugurated, Jan. 16, 1868; inaugurated 2d term Jan. 13, 1870; formerly Col. 21st Iowa Infantry.
Brig-Gen.	Nathaniel B. Baker..	Des Moines, Polk county.....	Adj't and Inspector Gen. Com. Gen., A. Q. M. G. and Act'g as P. M. Gen.	July 25, '61	Originally appointed from Clinton, Clinton county, by Gov. Samuel J. Kirkwood; re-appointed, by Gov. Wm. M. Stone, January, 1864; re-appointed, by Governor Samuel Merrill, January, 1868....
Lt-Colonel	Joseph C. Stone.....	Burlington, Des Moines county.	Special Aid-de-Camp.	June 3, '68	Formerly 1st Lieut. and Adjutant 1st Minnesota Vols.; afterwards A. A. G., with rank of Captain..
.....	William B. Leach....	Cedar Rapids, Linn county.	"....."	"....."	Formerly Captain Co. K, 21st Iowa Infantry.....
.....	Alexander Voorhees.	Grand Junction, Greene county	"....."	"....."	Formerly Captain Co. A, 22d Iowa Infantry.....
.....	Samuel D. Pryce....	Iowa City, Johnson county.....	"....."	"....."	.....
Captain ..	William H. Fleming.	Des Moines, Polk county.....	Military Secretary...	April 7, '69	.....

DISTRIBUTION OF ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., 1870.

COUNTIES.	IN WHOSE POSSESSION.	Springfield B. L. rifles.	Cannon.	Austrian rifled muskets.	Garnabaldi rifled muskets.	French rifled muskets.	Enfield rifled muskets.	United States muskets.	Prussian muskets.	Rifles, snubdry patterns.	Cartridges.	Cones.	Screw-drivers.	Wipers.	Vises.	Ball screws.	Tumbler punches.	Tompons.	Cartridge boxes and plates.	Cartridge belts & plates.	Waist belts and plates.	Cap pouches & pickets.	Bayonet scabbards.	Gun slings.
Clayton	Captain Wm. Rowland	1																						
Clinton	City of Clinton	1																						
Des Moines	City of Burlington	1																						
Dubuque	Captain R. S. Alexander				60						1500													60
Fremont	" Henry W. Wilson										1000													60
Jefferson	" W. D. Clapp						80																	60
Jefferson	" W. D. Peck																							80
Jefferson	" R. F. Ratcliffe																							80
Keokuk	" A. C. Price																							100
Linn	" W. G. Thompson				25																			100
Lee	" H. A. Hamlin																							100
Lee	" S. G. Bridges				60																			100
Lee	" Martin Helsy																							100
Monroe	City of Keokuk	1																						100
Polk	Captain John Hull																							100
Pottawattamie	" F. Olmstead	40																						40
Pottawattamie	" S. R. Graybill																							40
Pottawattamie	" A. J. Bell																							40
Pottawattamie	" C. E. Whiting																							40
Pottawattamie	" W. G. Crawford																							40
Story	" Thomas Tostevin	1																						40
Union	State Agricultural College	40																						40
	Captain T. M. Robinson																							40
	Total.	80	5	90	115	60	260	664	61	131	36950	310	830	826	121	140	2	260	709	796	676	747	707	495

N. B. BAKER,
A. G. and A. Q. M. G. of Iowa.

Des Moines, Iowa, January 1, 1871.

ARMS ISSUED IN 1870.

TO WHOM ISSUED.										
	Springfield B. L. rifles and fix- tures.	Enfield rifles.	Cartridge boxes and plates.	Cartridge-box belt and plates.	Waist belts and plates.	Cap pouches and picks.	Bayonet scab- bards.	Gun slings.	Cartridges.	
Captain F. Olmsted, Zouaves, Des Moines.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000
State Agricultural College Company.....	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	1000
Total	80	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	2000

N. B. BAKER,

A. G. and A. Q. M. G. of Iowa.

DES MOINES, Jan. 1st, 1871.

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES RECEIVED AND ACCOUNTED FOR DURING THE YEAR
ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1870.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.																					
Springfield B. L. rifles and fixtures	Canon.	Austrian rifled mus- kets.	Garibaldi rifled muskets	French rifled mus- kets.	English rifled mus- kets	United States mus- kets	Prussian muskets.	Rifles—sundry pat- ents.	Cartridges.	Cones.	Screw drivers.	Wipers.	Ball screws.	Tumbler punches.	Tompson.	Cartridge boxes and plates.	Cartridge box bells and plates	Walst bells and plates	Cap pouches and ticks.	Bayonet scabbards.	Gun slings.
Capt. A. O. Dickinson.....						28	6									6	6	6	6	6	6
" S. P. Glenn.....			30						3000							68	54	60	28	26	55
" Henry Marcell.....				40					250			40	2	2		60	40	40	40	40	40
" W. S. M. Abbott.....									800				18	18	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
" Henry Minge.....					60					60						12	12	12	18	18	
" Henry M. Bond.....						13				10			15	3	3	50	50	50	50	50	50
" E. A. Blake.....										50			50	50	50	48	40	40	40	40	40
" E. A. Feeling.....					50											99	101	101	101	101	101
" Geo. W. Italian.....									700												
Gov. Wm. M. Stone.....				40					1000			40	40	5	10						
Capt. F. Olmsted.....									11000	34	33	12	12	18							
Capt. W. D. Templin.....	1				40																
".....																					
".....																					
United States.....	200	2							10000												
Iowa City.....	1																				
Total.....	200	4		30	80	150	47	80	20250	191	196	175	90	09	52	11	421	408	409	883	894

N. B. BAKER,
A. G. and A. Q. M. G. of Iowa.

DES MOINES, IOWA, January 1, 1871.

ORDNANCE STORES SOLD, LOST, DESTROYED, AND EXPENDED DURING THE YEAR, ENDING DEC. 31, 1870.

HOW DISPOSED OF.																					
Sold.	Austrian Rifled muskets.	Garibaldi Rifled muskets.	French rifled muskets.	Enfield rifled muskets.	United States muskets.	Prussian musk's. patterns.	Cartridges.	Cones.	Screw drivers.	Wipers.	Vices.	Ball screws.	Tumbler punches.	Tompions.	Cartridge boxes and plates.	Carriage-box bell and plates.	Waist belts and plates.	Cap pouches and picks.	Bayonet scab- bards.	Gun slings.	
.....	65	86	6	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lost, destroyed, and expended.	15	24	41	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.	80	110	47	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

N. B. BAKER,
A. G. and A. Q. M. G. of Iowa.

Des Moines, Jan. 1st, 187

ORDNANCE STORES RECEIVED, ISSUED, SOLD, etc., AND REMAINING ON HAND JANUARY 1, 1871.

	Springfield B. L. rifles and fix'ts	Austrian, French, Prussian, and U. S. muskets.	Knifed rifled muskets.	Cannon.	Cartridges.	Cones.	Screw drivers.	Wipers.	Vises.	Ball screws.	Tumbler punches.	Tomplions.	Cartridge boxes and plates.	Cartridge box belts and plates.	Waist belts and plates.	Cap pouches and picks.	Bayonet scab- bards.	Gum slings.
On hand per last return.....	200	237	2500 1	20000	574	108	708	27 172	52	2500 2500 2500 2500 2500	401 401 401 401 401	401 401 401 401 401	401 401 401 401 401	401 401 401 401 401	401 401 401 401 401	401 401 401 401 401	401 401 401 401 401	401 401 401 401 401
Received per abstract.....	200	237	150 4	20250	194	106	175	90 99	62	110 421	403 400 383 382 394	403 400 383 382 394	403 400 383 382 394	403 400 383 382 394	403 400 383 382 394	403 400 383 382 394	403 400 383 382 394	403 400 383 382 394
Total.....	200	237	2650 5	40250	568	1194	943	827 271	104	2610 2921	2903 2883 2882 2894	2903 2883 2882 2894	2903 2883 2882 2894	2903 2883 2882 2894	2903 2883 2882 2894	2903 2883 2882 2894	2903 2883 2882 2894	2903 2883 2882 2894
Issued per abstract.....	80	237	40	2000	518	996	793	327 261	100	110 421	403 400 383 382 394	403 400 383 382 394	403 400 383 382 394	403 400 383 382 394	403 400 383 382 394	403 400 383 382 394	403 400 383 382 394	403 400 383 382 394
Sold, lost, destroyed, and expended, per abstract.....	80	237	110	37250	518	996	793	327 261	100	110 421	403 400 383 382 394	403 400 383 382 394	403 400 383 382 394	403 400 383 382 394	403 400 383 382 394	403 400 383 382 394	403 400 383 382 394	403 400 383 382 394
Total.....	80	237	150	30250	518	996	793	327 261	100	150 401	443 440 423 422 434	443 440 423 422 434	443 440 423 422 434	443 440 423 422 434	443 440 423 422 434	443 440 423 422 434	443 440 423 422 434	443 440 423 422 434
On hand January 1st, 1871.....	120	.....	2500 5	7000	50	198	150	.....	10	4 2460	2400 2400 2400 2400 2400	2400 2400 2400 2400 2400	2400 2400 2400 2400 2400	2400 2400 2400 2400 2400	2400 2400 2400 2400 2400	2400 2400 2400 2400 2400	2400 2400 2400 2400 2400	2400 2400 2400 2400 2400

N. B. BAKER.
A. G. and A. Q. M. G. of Iowa.

Des Moines, Iowa, January 1, 1871.

STATE OF IOWA.
MILITIA RETURNS, 1870.

COUNTIES.	NO.	COUNTIES.	NO.
Adair *.....	444	Jasper *.....	3375
Adams *.....	582	Jefferson *.....	2402
Allamakee *.....	1696	Jones *.....	2333
Appanoose.....	2223	Johnson.....	3033
Audubon *.....	108	Keokuk *.....	2528
Benton *.....	2867	Kossuth *.....	298
Black Hawk.....	2525	Lee.....	2472
Bremer.....	1405	Linn *.....	3901
Boone *.....	1907	Louisa.....	1750
Buchanan *.....	2440	Lucas *.....	1387
Buena Vista *.....	49	Madison *.....	2292
Butler *.....	1151	Mahaska *.....	3060
Calhoun *.....	163	Marion *.....	3564
Carroll *.....	218	Marshall *.....	2405
Cass *.....	675	Mills.....	1242
Cedar *.....	2607	Mitchell *.....	966
Cerro Gordo *.....	350	Monona *.....	326
Cherokee *.....	101	Monroe *.....	1570
Chickasaw *.....	1097	Montgomery.....	767
Clarke *.....	1352	Muscatine.....	3067
Clay *.....	86	O'Brien *.....	13
Clayton *.....	2226	Page.....	1425
Clinton *.....	3924	Palo Alto *.....	85
Crawford *.....	304	Plymouth *.....	135
Dallas *.....	1741	Pocahontas *.....	91
Davis.....	2110	Polk *.....	3500
Decatur.....	1697	Pottawattamie *.....	642
Delaware.....	1914	Poweshiek *.....	1914
Des Moines.....	3064	Ringgold.....	740
Dickinson *.....	81	Sac.....	143
Dubuque *.....	4288	Scott *.....	3535
Emmet *.....	146	Shelby *.....	291
Fayette *.....	2214	Sioux *.....	6
Floyd *.....	1401	Story *.....	1459
Franklin *.....	509	Tama *.....	2177
Fremont *.....	1088	Taylor *.....	852
Greene *.....	638	Union *.....	734
Grundy *.....	687	Van Buren.....	2514
Guthrie *.....	892	Wapello.....	3108
Hamilton *.....	677	Warren.....	2407
Hancock *.....	103	Washington.....	2790
Hardin *.....	1749	Wayne *.....	1461
Harrison *.....	1307	Webster *.....	1013
Henry *.....	3176	Winnebago *.....	92
Howard *.....	786	Winneshiek *.....	2092
Humboldt *.....	340	Woodbury *.....	320
Ida *.....	35	Worth *.....	211
Iowa *.....	2248	Wright *.....	247
Jackson.....	2379		
Total.....			142,105

* Returns for 1869.

N. B. BAKER,
A. G. and A. Q. M. G. of Iowa.

DES MOINES, IOWA,
December 31, 1870.

GRAY UNIFORM OF SECOND AND THIRD IOWA INFANTRY.

The appropriations for the payment of these claims was made by the Eleventh General Assembly (1866, chap. 123), and an amendment thereto by the Twelfth General Assembly (1868, chap. 8), amounting to..... \$ 13500 00
 The Thirteenth General Assembly (1870, chap. 93) made a further appropriation of..... 5000 00
 Total appropriations.....\$ 18500 00

I have issued to members of 2d Iowa Infantry, and their heirs, to Dec. 31, 1869, as per my report of 1870, 282 certificates amounting to..\$ 3937 13
 Issued during the year 1870, 34 certificates amounting to..... 484 50
 Total issued to 2d Infantry, 316 certificates.....\$ 4421 63

I have issued to members of 3d Iowa Infantry, and their heirs, to Dec. 31, 1869, as per my report of 1870, 570 certificates amounting to..\$ 8126 88
 Issued during the year 1870, 35 certificates amounting to..... 498 75
 Total issued to 3d Infantry, 605 certificates.....\$ 8625 63

Issued to 2d Infantry, 316 certificates... ..\$ 4421 63
 Issued to 3d Infantry, 605 certificates..... 8625 63
 \$ 13047 26

Balance unexpended..... 5452 74
 Whole appropriation..... \$ 18500 00

FIRST IOWA CAVALRY CLAIMS.

Under the provisions of chapter 120, laws of Twelfth General Assembly, I have issued to Dec. 31, 1869, as per my report of 1870, 569 certificates amounting to\$ 27867 42
 Issued during the year 1870, 39 certificates amounting to... .. 1989 57
 608 certificates amounting to.....\$ 29856 99

The reports of the Adjutant-General of this State, published from 1861 to 1870, are entirely exhausted by the distribution of the past year.

In the appendix will be found the report of Brig.-Gen. McKean, of Oct. 30, 1862, relating to the battle of Corinth. It was not furnished to me until June, 1870. I have also inserted in the appendix the circular issued from this office, Aug. 25, 1870, with the circular of the Department of the Interior, relating to soldiers' homesteads.

The expenditures for the Quartermaster's Department, (except clerk hire,) including fuel and postage for the office of the Adjutant-General, and care of and work in Arsenal, during the past year, amounted to the sum of \$1092 34, for which vouchers have been furnished the Auditor of State as provided by law

With great respect,

I have the honor to be truly yours,

N. B. BAKER,

Adjutant and Act'g Q. M. General of Iowa.

APPENDIX.

BATTLE AT CORINTH.

REPORT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL THOS. J. McKEAN.

JACKSON, TENN., October 30, 1862.

MAJ. J. A. RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Tennessee :*

SIR: After the battle of Corinth, on the 3d, and 4th inst., I was detailed on special duty, detached from the Division I commanded on that occasion, and in consequence of being so detached, I was unable to make up my report in time to be transmitted to the headquarters of General Rosecrans, (who commanded the army at Corinth) before he left the department.

I, therefore, make my report directly to department headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. J. McKEAN,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols.

MAJ. J. A. RAWLINS, *Asst. Adjutant-General, Department of the Tennessee :*

I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Sixth Division, in the battle of the 3d and 4th inst, at Corinth, Miss.

On the 1st inst. the Division was composed of the following named troops :

First Brigade, commanded by Col. Benj. Allen, 16th Regiment Wisconsin Vols., composed of the 16th Wisconsin Vols., commanded by Major Thomas Reynolds ; 17th Wisconsin Vols., commanded by Col. J. L. Doran, and the 21st Missouri Vols., commanded by Col. David Moore; the last named Regiment being detached at Kosuth, ten miles from Corinth. Total number enlisted men present, (with their regiments) in the Brigade, 1415. Brig. Gen. J. McArthur, having rejoined, was assigned to the command of this Brigade on the 3d.

Second Brigade, commanded by Col. J. M. Oliver, 15th Regiment. Michigan Vols., composed of the 14th Wisconsin Vols., commanded by Col. John Hancock ; 18th Wisconsin Vols., commanded by Col. G. Bouck ; 18th Missouri Vols., commanded by Captain J. R. Ault, and the 15th Michigan Vols., commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel John McDermott; the last named Regiment being detached at Chawalla, twelve miles west of Corinth, and six companies of

the 18th Missouri, being also detached, guarding the railroad towards Bethel. Number of enlisted men present, with their Regiments, in the Brigade, 1875.

Third Brigade, commanded by Col. M. M. Crocker, 18th Regiment of Iowa Vols., composed of the 11th Regiment Iowa Vols., commanded by Lieut. Col. Wm. Hall; 13th Regiment Iowa Vols., commanded by Lieut.-Col. John Shane; 15th Regiment Iowa Vols., commanded by Col. Hugh T. Reid; 16th Regiment Iowa Vols., commanded by Lieut.-Col. Addison H. Sanders; the Brigade being stationed at Iuka. Total number of enlisted men present with their regiments in the Brigade, 2189.

The artillery attached to the Division, under command of Captain Andrew Hickenlooper, 5th Ohio Battery, acting Chief of Artillery, consisted of the 1st Minnesota Battery, four guns, commanded by Lieut. F. Cook; 3d Ohio Battery six guns, commanded by Capt. W. S. Williams, (the Captain and two sections, being absent at Bolivar); the 5th Ohio Battery, four guns, commanded by Lieut. B. Matson; the 10th Ohio Battery, four guns, commanded by Capt. H. B. White, and Co. "F" 2d Illinois Artillery, four guns, commanded by Lieut. J. W. Mitchell, (one section of this battery also being detached, serving at Bolivar,) leaving sixteen guns, with 367 enlisted men present with the artillery of the division.

The cavalry, under command of Col. R. G. Ingersoll, 11th Ills. Cavalry, had orders to report to the Chief of Cavalry for consolidation, leaving with the Division only a few officers and men for picket and camp duty.

In the afternoon of the 1st inst., Col. Oliver, with the 14th and 18th Wisconsin Regiments, and a section of artillery, under Lieut. Clayton, 1st Minnesota Battery, was sent out to reinforce the regiment of his brigade, stationed at Chewalla, where picket skirmishing had been reported during the early part of the day. The remaining troops of the Division present were marched into the new camp, south of Chewalla Road, inside the exterior lines of defense, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Corinth.

On the 2nd, Col. Oliver, after considerable skirmishing during the day, fell back, in accordance with instructions from Headquarters, to the Cross Roads, near Alexander's, about 7 miles from Corinth, and sent the 18th Wisconsin Regiment, under Col. Bouck, to guard Smith's Bridge. The 3rd Brigade, under command of Col. Crocker, returned from Iuka by forced march, and went into camp; and during the night, the 16th Wisconsin, under Major Reynolds, made a reconnaissance up the railroad towards Chewalla. At 3 o'clock, a. m., on the 3d, orders having been received from the Commanding General designating the positions to be occupied by the several divisions, in anticipation of an advance of the enemy—(Davies, the northwest angle between the railroads; McKean's Division, on the left of Davies with the right resting on the railroad, near Battery "F;" Hamilton's, the northeast angle between the railroads, and Stanley's in reserve.) The necessary dispositions were made, and at daylight the several regiments of this Division were in the exact positions assigned them. The first line formed in line of battle perpendicular to the railroad, with the right resting near Battery "F." The second line formed in close column, by division. The 21st Mo. Reg't, under the gallant Col. Moore, marched from Kossuth in the night.

About 7½ a. m., the enemy appeared in front of Col. Oliver's advanced position, driving in his pickets, and advanced to attack him, but was repulsed with great energy. The Colonel being at length satisfied that the enemy were in force, slowly retired according to his instructions, contesting the ground and destroying the bridges, until the brigade took a favorable position, north of the railroad, and a little in advance of the old Confederate entrenchments, where another stand was made.

In crossing Cane Creek bottom, one of the howitzers was disabled by the breaking of the axle, and abandoned after being spiked, but was subsequently recovered. Col. Bouck retired from Smith's Bridge to Cane Creek at the same time that Col. Oliver moved. The position was now held by the Second Brigade, commanding both the Chewalla road and the railroad, and it was considered desirable to hold it as long as practicable, and reinforcements were sent forward; first the 21st Missouri, and afterward the 16th and 17th Wisconsin regiments; and Brig. Gen. J. McArthur, (who had been on detached duty) having rejoined, was temporarily assigned to the command of the 1st Brigade, then reinforcing the 2d, and took command of the advance. The Chewalla road running through the line assigned to the 2d Division, placed our advance in front of a portion of that Division, and Col. Baldwin's Brigade, consisting of the 7th, 50th, and 57th Illinois Regiments, co-operating in maintaining the position, which was held for several hours.

The enemy, after an unsuccessful attempt to approach by the railroad track (bringing forward a battery at one time to play upon the main line of the Division, which was driven back by our artillery) ultimately succeeded in passing to the right of our line, and McArthur's command again fell back, taking position parallel with, and north of the railroad, the left some distance from Battery "F." This compelled a corresponding change of front in the main line. The 2d Brigade, being considerably exhausted by severe duty and hard fighting, was at this time withdrawn and formed as a second line in rear of the 3d Brigade. The enemy at length appeared in front of the new line formed by the 1st Brigade, and a charge was made driving him some distance. This charge was participated in by the 16th and 17th Wisconsin, and 21st Missouri Regiments, as well as by a portion of Col. Baldwin's Brigade of the 2d Division. The 17th Wisconsin, under the brave Col. Doran, occupied a conspicuous position in this part of the day's work. After this charge, these regiments, having already performed heavy work, were all ordered to form in rear of the main line of the Division, south of the railroad, which was done in good order, at 3 o'clock p. m., and as I had received notice from the General commanding that a flank movement was in contemplation, by Hamilton's Division, on the enemy's left, I considered it best to retain my present position for the purpose of engaging the attention of the enemy until such movement could be effected. At length I received orders to change front, and retire to a position corresponding with the main body of the Division on my right, which had retired towards Corinth some time previously. This movement had already commenced, when further orders were received to fall back to the interior line of batteries. The movement was accordingly altered

so as to throw the artillery into a road in rear of the line, and leading into Corinth, when the enemy again appeared, driving in our skirmishers and advancing to attack; and the 3d Brigade, hitherto but slightly engaged, now found an opportunity to participate in the work.

Col. Crocker, with a portion of this Brigade was directed to drive back the enemy while the movement was completed. The Colonel executed this order in fine style, succeeding after a severe action in forcing back the enemy, with considerable loss. In this action the 15th Iowa, under command of Lieut-Col. Belknap, (Col. Reid being sick) and the 16th Iowa Regiment, under Lieut-Col. Sanders, being most hotly engaged, conducted themselves with conspicuous gallantry, and the whole Brigade, while covering the movements of the Division, manœuvered with all the coolness and precision of an ordinary drill. The movement of the Division being completed, this portion of the Brigade reformed in good order on the right of the first line, and the whole Division, with the 7th, 50th, and 57th Illinois Regiments, moved in perfect order, arriving at sundown, and taking the positions designated, within the line of batteries.

The 3d Brigade and three field batteries occupying College Hill, and the two small Brigades, with the 10th Ohio Battery, taking positions in the town, under directions from the commanding General.

Our troops lay on their arms in the ranks during the night, ready to support the batteries should an assault (as anticipated) be made early in the morning. About 4 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, cannonading by the enemy commenced, and after daylight, in addition to the assaults on Battery Robinett and other points of the field, heavy skirmishing took place in front of College Hill.

During the morning the 1st and 2d Brigades were also withdrawn to College Hill, and twice the enemy attempted to assault Battery Phillips—his columns, supported with artillery, approaching behind a ridge running nearly parallel to our line. Each time the head of his column was suffered to approach within short musket range, when Battery Phillips and the light pieces of this Division opened upon him so hotly that he hastily retired.

Information subsequently received indicated beyond doubt that these movements were not intended as mere feints.

Lieut. C. Marsh, commanding a section of the 5th Ohio Battery, is reported to have done good execution at this time, occupying a favorable position. The enemy's last effort was on this part of the field, after having been repulsed at all other points. During the day General McArthur, with a portion of his Brigade, was sent in advance to reconnoitre, and finding the enemy retreating, he took a position at night near Alexander's, and the balance of his Brigade—the 2d Brigade, and the 10th Ohio Battery—by direction of the General commanding, started at 2 o'clock a. m. on the 5th, to reinforce him, and the balance of the Division started at day-light in pursuit of the enemy, which was continued this day as far as the Tuscumbia river.

On the 6th I was directed by the General commanding to take command of the Post of Corinth, said to be threatened by the enemy's reinforcements, including ten thousand paroled men. For the subsequent operations of the Division during

the pursuit to Ripley, and the march back to Corinth, I respectfully refer to the accompanying report of General McArthur, who succeeded me in the command.

In order to give a more distinct idea of the part performed by this Division in these important operations, without the statement of too many details, the following brief account is added by way of recapitulation :

Oct. 2d. Heavy skirmishing by 2d Brigade under Colonel Oliver, who had advanced to reinforce one of his regiments, previously stationed at Chewalla, the Colonel taking up a position at night near Alexanders' Cross Roads.

Oct. 3d. In the morning the enemy's advance attacked Colonel Oliver, but was repulsed, after which the Colonel, ascertaining that the enemy is in force, falls back slowly, according to his instructions, contesting the ground by severe fighting and destroying bridges, until he makes a stand on favorable ground, a little in advance of the old Confederate intrenchments, where he is reinforced by the 1st Brigade, under General McArthur, who takes command at that point, for the purpose of relieving the 2d Brigade, already considerably exhausted by severe duty. The road leading in from Chewalla runs through the line occupied by the 2d Division, commanded by General Davies, and one of his Brigades (Baldwin's) now co-operates in holding the advance position. After several unsuccessful attempts to turn the left, the enemy pass to the right, and throw their entire force upon the 2d Division, which is forced back, and McArthur's command being turned, is obliged to retire again to a new position which is taken near the main line, north of the railroad, facing north (the main line of this Division changing front to correspond) and the 2d being now relieved, the enemy at length appearing again, the 1st Brigade, together with the Brigades of the 2d Division, charge, driving him some distance, when this Brigade is called in and formed as a second line. The Division still holds its position, menacing the enemy's right flank, to give time for a flank movement on his left by Hamilton's division, and to delay his advance until the reserve can be posted to support the batteries in his front.

These movements accomplished, the 6th Division at length being ordered to fall back within the interior line of batteries, the enemy again appeared and commences a furious attack after the division has commenced moving ; but is repulsed, after a severe action, by Col. Crocker, commanding the 3d Brigade, and the division moves in good order, and takes position, at sundown, within the line of defenses without the loss of a gun, having during the day received the first attack of the enemy, eight miles west of Corinth, and having disputed and delayed his advance until after the division on the right was forced by overwhelming numbers to give way, and holding its position on the enemy's flank, assisted in retarding his advance on the batteries until it was too late for him to make an assault on the evening of this day, and finally, when ordered to fall back to the inner batteries, and the enemy again attacks the division while on the march, it halts to beat him back, and marches into position within the defenses in good order.

Oct. 4th. In addition to severe skirmishing in front, the division co-operating with the siege batteries, repulsed the enemy in two attempts to force the works

on College Hill, and after the battle the division participated in the pursuit of the enemy as far as Ripley, and on leaving that place to return to Corinth, the rear-guard was furnished by this division.

As far as my personal observation extended, the conduct of the troops (both officers and soldiers,) was worthy of the highest commendations. All appeared to do their duty promptly and coolly; advancing with alacrity when necessary, retiring only when ordered, and then in good order, and promptly halting at the word—to face about and beat back the enemy. The men of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri, together standing and bravely fighting side by side.

I respectfully refer to the Reports of Brigades, and other subordinate commanders, for farther details, which it is impracticable to embody in a report of this nature; and also for notice of those, who, by good fortune and the chances of war, as well as by personal merit, became most conspicuous for good conduct in this battle.

propose to make a special report upon this subject as soon as full reports from the several grades of commanders can be obtained. In the meantime a few cases will here be noticed that came under my own knowledge.

All the commanders of brigades were active in the discharge of their duties; Col. Allen, 16th Wisconsin Volunteers, and Brig.-Gen. McArthur, successfully commanding the 1st Brigade with zeal and ability. Col. J. M. Oliver, commanding the 2nd Brigade, who received the first attack of the enemy, is entitled to great credit;—charged with one of the most embarrassing duties that could be entrusted to an officer—that of opposing with energy the advance of an enemy, and yet retiring slowly when overpowered; a task involving a tax at the same time upon his judgment, skill, and bravery. The Colonel seems to have been singularly felicitous in the discharge of that duty; a veteran could not have done better, or accomplished more.

Colonel M. M. Crocker, commanding the 3rd Brigade, is entitled to the highest credit for the skill and bravery with which he executed the various orders for his fine brigade, and especially for his gallant conduct in the engagement near Battery "F." This brigade was previously well disciplined under his command and the care of the meritorious field officers of the several regiments.

Captain Hickenlooper, 5th Ohio Battery, Acting Chief of Artillery for the Division, on this as on former occasions, showed himself a brave and skillful officer.

Of the field officers, Major Reynolds, who commanded the 16th Wisconsin Vols.; Col. Doran, who commanded the 17th Wisconsin Vols.; Lieut.-Col. Malloy, of the same regiment; Col. Moore, who lost a leg at Shiloh, and now commanded the 21st Missouri Vols., until he lost his horse; Major Moore, who afterward commanded the same regiment; Col. Hancock, commanding the 14th Wisconsin Vols.; Lieut.-Col. Ward, of the same regiment; Col. Bouck, commanding the 18th Wisconsin Vols.; Major Jackson, of the same regiment; Lieut.-Col. McDermott, commanding the 15th Michigan Vols.; Capt. Ault, commanding the Battalion of the 18th Missouri Vols.; Lieut.-Col. Hall, commanding the 11th Iowa Vols.; Maj.

Abercrombie, of the same regiment, a veteran of the Mexican war, and a survivor of the battle of Wilson's Creek; Lieut-Col. Shane, who commanded the 13th Iowa Vols.; Major Van Hosen, of the same regiment; Col. Reid, 15th Iowa Vols., who was sick when the battle commenced, but was with his regiment at daylight on the 4th, and remained in command until the regiment returned from the pursuit; Lieut-Col. Belknap, who commanded the same regiment on the 1st day of the battle, and displayed great coolness and bravery in the conflict near Battery "F"; Major Cunningham, of the same regiment, who was severely wounded; Lieut-Col. Sanders, who commanded the 16th Iowa Vols., and was also severely wounded at the same time; Major Purcell, who afterward commanded the same regiment, are entitled to credit, not only for good conduct in the field, but for their previous industry in perfecting the discipline of their respective regiments.

Cpts. Funke and Zeigler, in command of detachment of cavalry, performed their laborious duties in a very satisfactory manner. Lieut. A. Roehrig, of the same regiment, rendered great service in carrying dispatches. The artillery attached to the division proved itself reliable, and reflects credit upon officers and men of that arm of service. Capt. White, commanding 10th Ohio Battery, is reported to have rendered signal service when the enemy momentarily entered the town. Dr. Eastman, Surgeon of 16th Wis. Vols., Act'g Div. Surgeon, was very zealous in the discharge of his duties. Capt. W. T. Clark, Ass't Adj't Gen'l, serving on my staff, who has long served with fidelity and great intelligence, on this occasion displayed great bravery and energy. Lieut. M. A. Highley, Quartermaster and Commissary 15th Iowa Vols., Act'g Division Quartermaster, performed his arduous duties in a very intelligent manner, and has always shown himself reliable. Lieut. G. S. Hampton, Jr., 13th Iowa Vols., who got up from a sick bed, Lieut. J. B. Dawson, 11th Iowa Vols., Aides-de-Camp, and Lieut. L. S. Willard, 11th Ills. Cav., attached to my staff, all performed great labors, and were fearless and indefatigable.

I respectfully refer to the reports already furnished for an exhibit of the killed, wounded, etc., of the division.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Vols.

CIRCULAR.

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Des Moines, Aug. 25th, 1870. }

The following circular of the Hon. Joseph S. Wilson, Commissioner, etc., General Land Office, Department of the Interior, is published for the information of correspondents.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE, Aug. 8, 1870. }

GENTLEMEN:—The following is the 26th section of the act of Congress, approved, July 15, 1870, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1871, and for other purposes."

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That every private soldier and officer, and every seaman, marine, and officer, or other person, who has served in the Army and Navy of the United States, or in the Marine corps or revenue marine, during the rebellion for ninety days, and received an honorable discharge, shall, by the payment of legal fees or commission to any register or receiver of any land-office, be entitled to enter one-quarter section of land, not mineral, of the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the lines of any one of the railroads where the law now allows the entry of eighty acres, wherever public lands have been or may be granted by acts of Congress to aid in the construction of any railroad, and to receive a patent therefor, under and by virtue of the provisions of the act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain, and the acts amendatory thereof, and on the terms and conditions therein prescribed; and all the provisions of said acts, except as herein modified, shall extend and be applicable to entries under this section; and the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby authorized to prescribe the necessary rules and regulations to carry the provisions of this section into effect, and determine all facts necessary therefor."

By these provisions the homestead law of 20th May, 1862, and the acts amendatory thereof, are modified so as to allow entries to be made by the parties mentioned therein of the maximum quantity of one quarter section, or 160 acres of land, held at the double minimum price of \$2.50 per acre, instead of one-half quarter section, or 80 acres, as heretofore.

In case of a party desiring to avail himself thereof, you will require him to file the usual homestead application for the tract desired, if legally liable to entry, to make affidavit according to the form hereto annexed, instead of the usual homestead affidavit; and on his doing so, allow him to make payment of the \$10 fee stipulated in the act of 20th May, 1862, and the usual commissions on the price of the land at \$2.50 per acre, the entry to be regularly numbered and reported to this office in our monthly homestead returns.

Regarding settlement and cultivation, the requirements of the law in this class of entries are the same as in other homestead entries.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH S. WILSON,
Commissioner, Register, and Receiver.

AFFIDAVIT.

LAND OFFICE, AT, I, of, having filed my application, No., for an entry under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved, May 20, 1862, and desiring to avail myself of the 26th section of the act of July, 15, 1870, in regard to land held at the double minimum price of \$2.50 per acre do solemnly swear that I am the identical, who was in the company commanded by, in the regiment of, commanded by, in the war of 1861; that I continued in actual service for ninety days, and have remained loyal to the Government; that said application, No., is made for my exclusive benefit, and for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons, and that I have not heretofore had the benefit of the homestead law.

Sworn to and subscribed this day of, before

.....,
Register or Receiver of the Land Office.

Approved :

J. D. COX, *Secretary.*

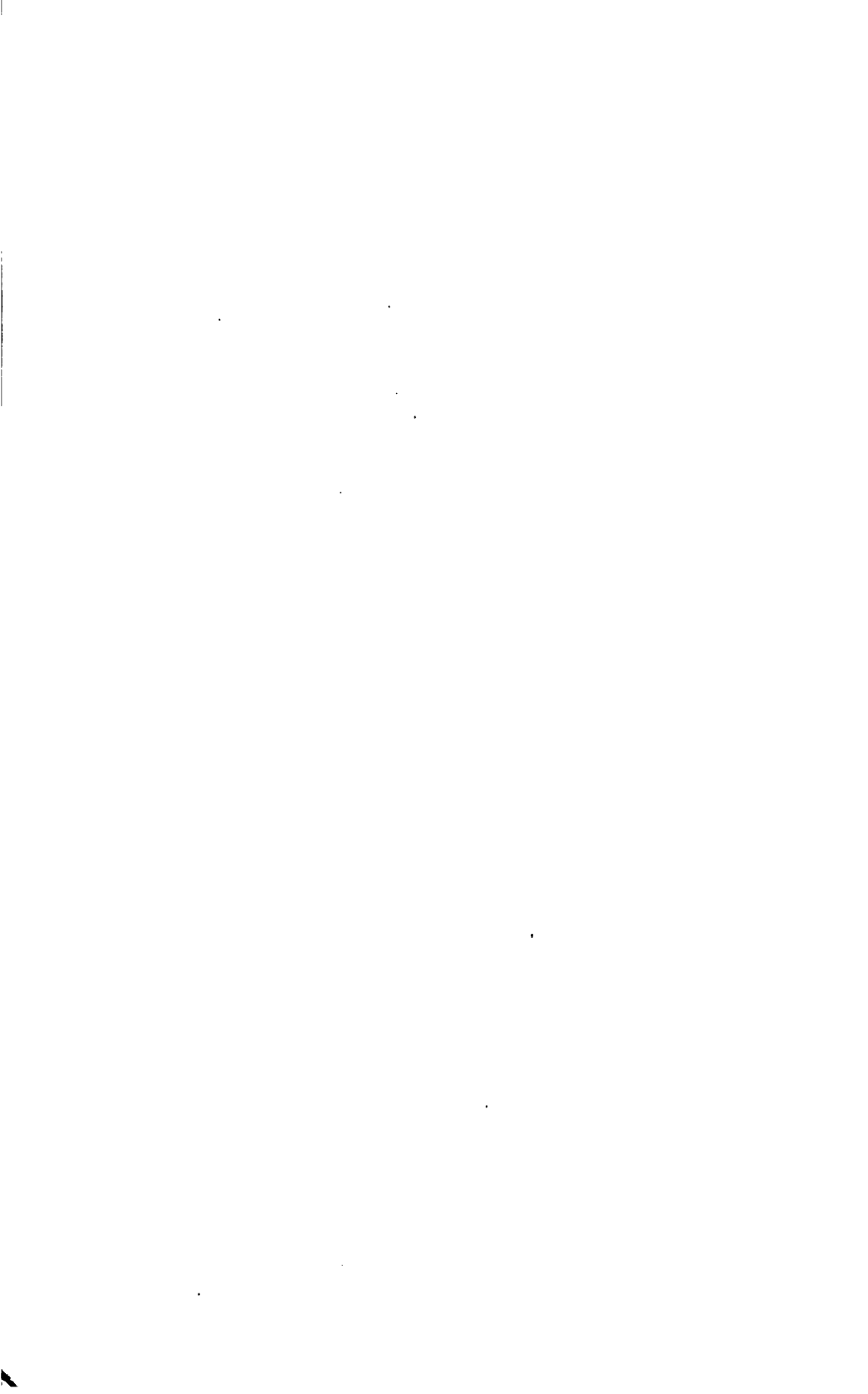
Department of the Interior, August 8, 1870.

REPORT OF NATHANIEL B. BAKER,
ADJUTANT
AND
INSPECTOR-GENERAL

AND
A. Q. M. G. OF THE STATE OF IOWA,
TO
HON. SAMUEL MERRILL, GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

JANUARY 1, 1871, TO JANUARY 1, 1872.

DES MOINES:
G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.
1872.



REPORT.

STATE OF IOWA, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
January 1, 1872. }

HON. SAMUEL MERRILL, *Governor of Iowa, and Commander in Chief of the Militia thereof.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report as Adjutant-General, and Inspector-General, and Acting Quartermaster-General of the State.

The Roster of Commander-in-Chief and Staff is as follows:

ROSTER OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF. JANUARY 1, 1872.

RANK.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	OFFICE.	WHEN COMMISS- SIONED.	REMARKS.
Governor.	Samuel Merrill.....	McGregor, Clayton county.....	Commander-in-Chief.	.....	Inaugurated, Jan. 16, 1868; in- augurated 2d term Jan. 13, 1870; formerly Col. 21st Iowa Infantry.
Brig.-Gen.	Nathaniel B. Baker..	Des Moines, Polk county.....	Adj't and Inspector Gen., Com. Gen., A. Q. M. G. and Act'g as P. M. Gen. ....	.....
				July 25, '61	Originally appointed from Clinton, Clinton county, by Gov. Samuel J. Kirkwood; re-appointed, by Gov. Wm. M. Stone, January, 1864; re-appointed, by Governor Samuel Merrill, January, 1868...
Lt-Colonel	Joseph C. Stone.....	Burlington, Des Moines county.	Special Aid-de-Camp.	June 8, '68	Formerly Adjutant 1st Iowa Cav...
.....	William B. Leach....	Cedar Rapids, Linn county. ....	.....	.....	Formerly 1st Lieut. and Adjutant 1st Minnesota Vols.; afterwards A. A. G., with rank of Captain..
.....	Alexander Voorhees.	Grand Junction, Greene county	.....	.....	Formerly Captain Co. K, 21st Iowa Infantry.....
.....	Samuel D. Pryce....	Iowa City, Johnson county ....	.....	.....	Formerly Captain Co. A, 22d Iowa Infantry.....
Captain ..	William H. Fleming.	Des Moines, Polk county.....	Military Secretary...	April 7, '69	.....

DISTRIBUTION OF ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., 1871.

COUNTIES.	IN WHOSE POSSESSION.	IN WHOSE POSSESSION.													IN WHOSE POSSESSION.												
		12 pounder can- non.	6 pounder can- non.	Springfield B. L. rifles.	Enfield rifles.	Spencer car- bines.	Artillery sabres.	Light cavalry sabres.	N. C. officers swords.	Cartridges.	Cones.	Screw-drivers.	Wipers.	Vises.	Ball screws.	Tomplions.	Cartridge boxes and plates.	Carriage box belts & plates	Waist belts and plates.	Cap pouches & plates.	Bayonet scab- bards.	Gun slings.					
Benton.....	Captain Chas. V. Mount.....	1	1	60	60	1	1	1	1	25	8	8	4	8	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60					
Chickasaw.....	Truman A. Darling.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Chilton.....	Wm. Rowland.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Clinton.....	Colonel T. G. Ferrey.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Des Moines.....	City of Burlington.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Howard.....	Captain Wm. White.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Johnson.....	J. R. Elliot.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Lee.....	Martin Heisey, Warden.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Lee.....	City of Keokuk.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Lee.....	Colonel S. G. Bridges.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Marshall.....	Captain Geo. B. McCord.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Polk.....	Colonel F. Olmstead.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Pottawattamie.....	Captain Chas. E. Provost.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Poweshiek.....	A. S. Hardy.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Story.....	General J. L. Geddes.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Story.....	Captain Jas. H. Durham.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Webster.....	Captain C. C. Smeltzer.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Van Buren.....	Wm. A. Gebhart.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Total.....		3	7	140	340	40	25	80	18	4000	125	58	51	78	340	400	400	400	400	340	400	340					

Des Moines, Iowa, January 1, 1872.

ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS, ETC., ISSUED IN 1871.

	12 pd'r cannon.	Springfield B. L. rifles.	Rifle rifle.	Spencer carbines.	Artillery sabres.	Light cavalry sabres.	N. C. officers swords.	Cartridges.	Cones.	Screw drivers.	Wipers.	Vises.	Ball screws.	Tompson's.	Cartridge boxes and plates.	Carriage box belts and plates.	Waist belts and plates.	Cap pouches and clips.	Bayonet scabbards.	Gun slings.
Capt. Chas. V. Mount, Benton county.....	1	1	60	95	95	95	2	25	8	8	4	5	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Capt. Truman A. Darling, Chickasaw county.....	1	1	60	95	95	95	2	25	8	8	4	5	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Col. Thomas G. Ferbey, Clinton county.....	1	1	60	95	95	95	2	25	8	8	4	5	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Capt. Wm. White, Howard county.....	1	1	60	95	95	95	2	25	8	8	4	5	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Capt. J. R. Elliott, Johnson county.....	1	1	60	95	95	95	2	25	8	8	4	5	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Capt. Geo. B. McElroy, Marshall county.....	1	1	60	95	95	95	2	25	8	8	4	5	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Capt. Chas. E. Provost, Pottawattamie county.....	1	1	60	95	95	95	2	25	8	8	4	5	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Capt. A. S. Hardy, Poweshiek county.....	1	1	60	95	95	95	2	25	8	8	4	5	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
General J. L. Geddes, Story county.....	1	1	60	95	95	95	2	25	8	8	4	5	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Capt. J. H. Durham, Story county.....	1	1	60	95	95	95	2	25	8	8	4	5	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Capt. C. C. Smeltzer, Webster county.....	1	1	60	95	95	95	2	25	8	8	4	5	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Capt. W. A. Gebhardt, Van Buren county.....	1	1	60	95	95	95	2	25	8	8	4	5	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Col. F. Olmsted, Polk county.....	1	1	60	95	95	95	2	25	8	8	4	5	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Total.....	34	100	200	40	25	80	18	200	95	8	8	4	8	200	260	260	260	260	260	200

ARMS, ACCOUNTMENTS, ETC., RECEIVED AND ACCOUNTED FOR DURING THE YEAR 1871.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.		12-pounder cannon.	6-pounder cannon.	Springfield breech-loading rifles.	Enfield rifles.	Austrian muskets.	Garibaldi muskets.	French muskets.	United States muskets.	Prussian muskets.	Rifles—sundry patterns.	Spencer carbines.	Artillery sabres.	N. C. officers' swords.	Cartridges.	Coneas.	Screw drivers.	Wipers.	Vices.	Ball screws.	Tompsons.	Cartridge boxes and plates.	Cartridge box belts and plates.	Walst belts and plates.	Cap pouches and ticks.	Bayonet scabbards.	Gun slings.
	Capt. R. S. Alexander.....				80	60	60	60	100	1500	80	30	40	3	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
	Capt. Henry W. Wilson.....				80	60	60	60	100	1000	80	30	40	3	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
	Capt. W. D. Clapp.....				80	60	60	60	100	1000	80	30	40	3	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
	Capt. W. D. Peck.....				80	60	60	60	100	1000	80	30	40	3	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
	Capt. R. F. Ratcliffe.....				80	60	60	60	100	1000	80	30	40	3	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
	Capt. A. C. Price.....				80	60	60	60	100	1000	80	30	40	3	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
	Capt. W. G. Thompson.....				80	60	60	60	100	1000	80	30	40	3	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
	Capt. H. A. Hamlin.....				80	60	60	60	100	1000	80	30	40	3	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
	Capt. S. R. Graybill.....				80	60	60	60	100	1000	80	30	40	3	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
	Capt. A. J. Bell.....				80	60	60	60	100	1000	80	30	40	3	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
	Capt. C. E. Whiting.....				80	60	60	60	100	1000	80	30	40	3	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
	Capt. W. G. Crawford.....				80	60	60	60	100	1000	80	30	40	3	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
	Capt. T. M. Robinson.....				80	60	60	60	100	1000	80	30	40	3	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
	United States.....	1	1	200	80	90	145	60	500	64	431	40	25	80	20	210	278	273	71	89	80	619	618	406	567	617	275
	Total.....	1	1	200	80	90	145	60	500	64	431	40	25	80	20	210	278	273	71	89	80	619	618	406	567	617	275

ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS, ETC., SOLD, LOST, DESTROYED, AND EXPENDED DURING THE YEAR 1871.

HOW DISPOSED OF.		Enfield rifles.	Austrian mus- kets.	Garibald mus- kets.	French muskets.	United States muskets.	Prussian mus- kets.	Rifles—sundry patterns.	Cartridges.	Cones.	Screw drivers.	Wipers.	Vises.	Ball screws.	Tumbler punches	Tompions.	Cartridge boxes and plates.	Cartridge-box belt and plates.	Waist belts and plates.	Cap pouches and picks.	Bayonet scab- berds.	Gun slings.
Sold	45	82	80	91	40	75																
Lost, destroyed, and expended, etc.*	35	90	68	80	473	24	56	80	150	233	408	415	67	91	4	301	318	318	216	325	302	75
Total	80	90	148	60	566	64	131	301	50	295	408	415	67	91	4	80	319	619	496	567	617	276

*This includes most of those lost, destroyed, and expended for several years back, and are inserted to close the account, and save the trouble of keeping on the books accounts of arms, etc., which are not now in the possession of the State.

DES MINES, Jan. 1st, 1872

ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., RECEIVED, ISSUED, SOLD, LOST, &c., AND REMAINING ON HAND JAN. 1, 1872.

	Cannon.	Springfield B. L. rifles and firs.	Enfield rifles.	Garbaldi, French, Austrian, Prussian, U. S. and other muskets.	Spencer Carbines.	Artillery Sabres.	N. C. Officer's swords.	Cartridges.	Coues.	Screw drivers.	Wipers.	Vises.	Ball screws.	Tumbler punches.	Tompons.	Cartridge boxes and plates.	Cartridge box belts and plates.	Waist belts and plates.	Cap pouches and Picks.	Bayonet scab-bards.	Gun slings.
On hand per last return.....	5 120 2500							7000	50	198	150	10	4	2460	2460	2460	2460	2460	2460	2460	2460
Received per abstract.....	2 200 80							33150	210	278	273	71	89	80	619	619	619	619	619	617	275
Total.....	7 820 2580							40150	260	476	423	71	99	4	2540	3079	3079	2956	3027	3077	2735
Issued per abstract.....	5 100 200							2000	95	8	5	4	8	200	260	260	260	260	260	260	300
Sold, lost, destroyed, and expended, per abstract.....								30150	283	468	415	67	91	3	80	619	619	619	617	617	275
Total.....	5 100 280							38150	200	476	423	71	99	4	280	879	879	879	756	757	475
On hand January 1st, 1872.....	3 220 2300						2	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2240	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200

STATE OF IOWA.
MILITIA RETURNS, 1871.

COUNTIES.	NO.	COUNTIES.	NO.
Adair	765	Jasper	3266
Adams	818	Jefferson	2097
Allamakee *	2000	Johnson	3076
Appanoose	2235	Jones	2851
Audubon	160	Keokuk	2818
Benton	2354	Kossuth	496
Black Hawk	2580	Lee	1763
Boone	2126	Linn	3829
Bremer	1302	Louisa	1677
Buchanan	2160	Lucas	1039
Buena Vista	391	Lyon	
Butler	1574	Madison	2186
Calhoun	227	Mahaska	3010
Carroll	465	Marion	3746
Cass	1029	Marshall	1939
Cedar	2708	Mills	1375
Cerro Gordo	520	Mitchell	1196
Cherokee	378	Monona	700
Chickasaw	1148	Monroe	1679
Clarke	1406	Montgomery	965
Clay	425	Muscatine	2844
Clayton	1677	O'Brien *	100
Clinton	4025	Osceola *	50
Crawford	388	Page	1611
Crocker*	25	Palo Alto *	150
Dallas	1951	Plymouth	359
Davis	2217	Pocahontas	193
Decatur	1415	Polk	3317
Delaware	2082	Pottawattamie	887
Des Moines	3186	Poweshiek	2447
Dickinson *	250	Ringgold	884
Dubuque	3716	Sac	109
Emmett	184	Scott	2166
Fayette	2274	Shelby	334
Floyd	1521	Sioux	147
Franklin	544	Story	1436
Fremont	1334	Tama	2316
Greene	727	Taylor	916
Grundy	1004	Union	915
Guthrie	1247	Van Buren	2531
Hamilton	777	Wapello	3002
Hancock	185	Warren	2881
Hardin	2073	Washington	2605
Harrison	1574	Wayne	1505
Henry *	3500	Webster	1049
Howard	892	Winnebago *	200
Humboldt	253	Winneshiek	2162
Ida	49	Woodbury	948
Iowa	2137	Worth	302
Jackson	2612	Wright	302
Total		148,992	

* No returns—estimated.

N. B. BAKER,

A. G. and A. Q. M. G. of Iowa.

DES MOINES, IOWA,
December 31, 1871.

GRAY UNIFORM OF THE SECOND AND THIRD IOWA INFANTRY.

The Eleventh General Assembly passed the following law :

CHAP. 123. An act to provide for the refunding of certain moneys to the Second and Third Regiments of Iowa Infantry.

WHEREAS, In the year 1861, the State of Iowa furnished the Second and Third Regiments of Iowa Infantry Volunteers with a suit of gray uniform, which at the time it was received was understood by the members of said regiments to be a gift from the State; and

WHEREAS, By an arrangement entered into between the General Government and the State of Iowa, many of the second, and a majority of the third regiments of Infantry, paid for the said suit at the rate of \$14.25 each; and,

WHEREAS, Soon after said suit had been received, an order was promulgated by the War Department prohibiting the wearing of any uniform other than blue; and

WHEREAS, By virtue of said order the gray uniform was abandoned, and entirely lost after having been worn about two months; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That* there be and is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of thirteen thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the refunding of any and all moneys, deducted for said suit: *Provided*, that no payments shall be made under the provisions of this act, until the General Government refund to the State the amounts stopped against the pay of said regiment for said clothing.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Adjutant-General to ascertain, by referring to the original rolls now on file in the office of the Paymaster-General of the U. S. A., the amount so deducted, and from whom; and that he be required to make out certificates for the amount deducted, as shown by said rolls, for all members of said regiments who shall thus be by him found entitled to the same; and if any member so entitled to said certificate be dead, the same shall be given to his widow if any; if there be no widow, then his child or children, if any.

SEC. 3. That the Auditor of State be and is hereby directed to issue warrants on the State Treasurer for the amounts as certified to by the Adjutant-General.

The Twelfth General Assembly has passed the following law :

CHAPTER 8.—*AN ACT to amend Chapter 123 of the Laws of the Eleventh General Assembly relating to the " Gray Uniform, " so called, which was furnished by the State to certain members of the 2d and 3d Iowa Infantry.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That* the Adjutant-General of this State be directed to procure from the Paymaster-General,

U. S. A., or from the Second Auditor of the Treasury of the United States, copies of all rolls that can be used as evidence in relation to the claims of said soldiers of the Second and Third Iowa Infantry for the "gray uniform," so called, and if said rolls, or remarks thereon, are not satisfactory proofs to said Adjutant-General, he may take, or cause to be taken, or direct to be furnished to him, the evidence of officers or soldiers in order to enable him to decide upon the validity of said claim or claims, and if sufficient evidence is taken and furnished to satisfy said Adjutant-General of the validity of said claim or claims, then the said Adjutant-General shall issue his certificate in the same manner as provided in said chapter, to which this is an amendment, and as in cases where full evidence existed on said rolls.

SEC. 2. In case any soldier of either of said regiments shall have been entitled to said certificate or shall have paid for said clothing and is now deceased, then said certificate for said amount shall be given to his widow, if any, and if there is no widow, to said soldier's child or children, and if said soldier died leaving no wife or child, then the said certificate shall be given to the next heir at law.

SEC. 3. This act being deemed of immediate importance shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the *Iowa State Register*, *Iowa Homestead* and *Iowa Statesman*, newspapers published at Des Moines.

The Thirteenth General Assembly passed the following act:

CHAPTER 93.—*AN ACT to amend chapter 123 of the Laws of the Eleventh General Assembly, relating to the Gray Uniform furnished to certain members of the 2d and 3d Iowa Infantry.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to refund to members of the Second and Third Iowa Infantry, the cost of the "gray uniform," (so called,) said amounts to be ascertained and drawn in the manner now provided by chapter 123, Laws of the Eleventh General Assembly, and chapter 8, Laws of the Twelfth General Assembly.*

Approved, April 12, 1870.

Under these laws there had been issued from this department, up to January 1, 1871, certificates as follows:

316 certificates to the members, etc., late Second Iowa Infantry, amounting to.....	\$ 4421.63
11 certificates issued during 1871, amounting to.....	156.75
Total to Second Iowa Infantry to this date.....	\$4578.38
605 certificates to the members, etc., late Third Iowa Infantry, amounting to.....	8625.63
12 certificates issued during 1871, amounting to.....	171.00
Total to Third Iowa Infantry to this date.....	\$8796.63

Issued to Second Iowa Infantry.....	\$ 4578.98
Issued to Third Iowa Infantry.....	8796.63
	<u>\$18375.61</u>
Appropriation of 1866.....	18500.00
Appropriation of 1870.....	5000.00
	<u>\$18500.00</u>
Balance unexpended.....	\$5124.99

There are, undoubtedly, many soldiers, or heirs of soldiers, entitled to portions of the balance still unexpended. Under the laws, different classes of claimants are entitled to certificates. I give the forms of each class :

Form of application of a soldier for amount of stoppage on account of "gray uniform" furnished members of the 2d and 3d Iowa Infantry and refunded under Laws of the Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth General Assemblies of Iowa.

I....., being duly sworn on oath, do state that I am the identical.....who was a.....in Company....in the..... Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry; that I was honorably discharged from the service on or about the....day of.....186., and that I make this application for the purpose of obtaining the amount stopped against me on account of a certain gray suit furnished by the State of Iowa, which amount is directed to be refunded by Acts of Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth General Assemblies of the State of Iowa, and.....of.....is hereby constituted my attorney to prosecute this claim.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this.....day of 187..

We....and.....certify on oath that we are personally acquainted with the above named claimant and know him to be the identical.....who was a.....in company.....Iowa Infantry, and that the above signature is genuine.

Subscribed and sworn to before me.....this.....day of 187..

Form of application of a widow of a deceased soldier for amount of stoppage on accounts of "gray uniform" furnished members of the 2d and 3d Iowa Infantry, and refunded under laws of 11th, 12th, and 18th General Assemblies of Iowa.

I, being duly sworn, on oath do state that I am the widow of the identical.....who was a.....in Company.... in the.....Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry; that the said.....died on or about the.....day of.....18...., and that I make this application for the purpose of obtaining the amount stopped against said.....on account of a certain grey suit furnished by the State of Iowa, which amount is directed to be refunded by acts of the 11th, 12th, and 18th General Assemblies of the State of Iowa, andof..... is hereby constituted my attorney to prosecute this claim.

Subscribed and sworn to before me,.....this.....day of....., 187..

We.....and.....certify on oath that we are personally acquainted with the above named claimant, and that we know that said.....is dead, that the said.....is the widow of the identical.....who was a.....in Company.....Iowa Infantry, and that the signature on the above affidavit is genuine.

Subscribed and sworn to before me,.....this.....day of.....187..

Form of application of a child or children of a deceased soldier for amount of stoppage on account of "gray uniform" furnished members of the 2d and 3d Iowa Infantry, and refunded under the laws of the 11th, 12th, and 18th General Assemblies of Iowa.

..... being duly sworn, on oath do state that.....is the identical.....who was a.....in Company.....in the.....Regiment Iowa Volunteer infantry; that said.....died on or about the.....day of.....18....; that there if no widow of said.....living; and that.....make this application for the purpose of obtaining the amount stopped against the said.....on account of a certain gray suit furnished by the State of Iowa, which amount is directed to be refunded by acts of 11th, 12th, and 18th General Assemblies of the State of Iowa, and.....of.....is hereby constituted.....attorney to prosecute this claim.

Subscribed and sworn to before me,.....this.....day of.....187..

We.....and.....certify on oath that we are personally acquainted with the above named claimant; that we know that saidis dead; and that there is no widow of said.....living; that the claimant.....of the said.....and that the above signature.....is genuine.

Subscribed and sworn to before methis.....day of.....187..

Form of application of the heirs of a deceased soldier, for amount of stoppage on account of a gray uniform furnished members of the 2d and 3d Iowa Infantry, and refunded under laws of the 11th, 12th, and 13th General Assemblies of Iowa:

.....being duly sworn, on oath do state that.....the lawful heir of the identical.....who was a.....in Company.....in the.....Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry; that the said.....died on or about the.....day of.....18...; that there is no widow or child of said.....living; and that.....make this application for the purpose of obtaining the amount stopped against said.....on account of a certain gray suit, furnished by the State of Iowa, which amount is directed to be refunded by Acts of 11th, 12th, and 13th General Assemblies of the State of Iowa, and thatof.....is hereby constituted.....attorney to prosecute this claim.

Subscribed and sworn to before me.....this.....day of.....187..

We.....and.....certify on oath, that we are personally acquainted with the above-named claimant; that we know that said.....is dead, that there is no widow or child of saidliving, and know that said.....the lawful heir of the identical.....who was a.....in Company.....Iowa Infantry, and that the above signature.....genuine.

Subscribed and sworn to before me.....this.....day of.....187..

CLAIMS OF FIRST IOWA CAVALRY.

The Twelfth General Assembly passed the following act :

CHAPTER 120. An Act to provide for the adjustment of claims of the members of the First Iowa Cavalry.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That the Adjutant-General shall examine into the claims of any members of the First Iowa Cavalry, for services and horses, prior to July 31, 1861; where said members have not been paid by the State, or the United States, and whenever the Adjutant-General has had sufficient and satisfactory proof of any such claim, he shall cause to be made out regular officer's pay rolls for the officers, and regular company pay rolls for the privates and non-commissioned officers, and the same being receipted by the soldier, or, in case of his death, by his administrator or executor, or his lawful heir or heirs, or should any of the heirs be minors, then by their guardian, the Adjutant-General shall issue his certificate therefor, directed to the State Auditor, and said State Auditor, upon receipt thereof, properly indorsed by the owner of the certificate, shall draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer for the amount so certified by the Adjutant-General.*

SEC. 2. *In case any disbursing officer of the United States Government shall pay the amount due prior to July 31, 1861, to officers and soldiers of the First Iowa Cavalry, or in case payment shall be provided for the same by an act of the Congress of the United States previous to this act taking effect, then the Adjutant-General of this State shall take no action in relation to the payment of said officers and soldiers of said regiment as is provided for in this act.*

SEC. 3. *This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication according to law.*

Under this law, up to January 1st, 1871, there had been issued by this department,

608 certificates, amounting to.....	\$29,856 99
5 certificates, issued during 1871, amounting to.....	320 63
Total.....	\$30,077 62

The form of application, etc., under this law, required by this department, is as follows :

STATE OF IOWA, }
..... COUNTY. } ss.

On this ..day of.... A. D., 187., personally appeared before me, a..... in and for the county aforesaid....., who, being duly sworn according to law, states that..... the identical..... who was mustered

into the service of the United States as ain Company.....First Iowa Cavalry, on the.....day of.....1861, and who left the said service on or about the.....day of.....186., by reason of....., and that he makes application to the Adjutant-General of Iowa, for the purpose of obtaining the amount due from the State of Iowa for services rendered in the First Iowa Cavalry as such....., from the.....day of.....1861, to the.....day of July, 1861; and for the use of his horse from the....day of.....1861, to the.....day of July, 1861; which said payments are authorized to be paid by Chapter 120 of the Laws of the 12th General Assembly of the State of Iowa—that the pay and allowances now claimed and set forth as aforesaid, have never been paid to him, the said., by the United States, or any of its officers, or the State of Iowa. The claimant hereby appoints.....of....., Iowa, his Attorney for the prosecution of this claim, and authorizes him to receive and receipt for, in his, the said claimant's own name, the certificates or moneys that may be issued or paid upon the foregoing application; to sign the required payrolls in his, the said claimant's own name, and do any or all acts necessary to effect the purpose of this said appointment.

.....
(Here claimant will sign.)

Also, personally appeared before me.....and.....of....., in the county of....., and State of....., who, being duly sworn according to law, declare that they have been for.....years acquainted with.....the above named claimant, and know.....identical.....who was a.....in Company.....First Iowa Cavalry; that the above signature is genuine, and that from their personal knowledge the facts set forth in the above application are true, and that the services and use of the horse were rendered at the times and during the periods therein stated.

.....
.....
(Here the two witnesses will sign.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this.....day of.....187.,
and I certify that the witnesses are creditable persons, and that the
[SEAL] contents of the above instrument were read and duly explained to all
the deponents before signing.

.....
Notary Public.

I have expressed my views in relation to our present Militia System in my reports of 1867, 1868, and 1870. It is needless for me to repeat them now. I firmly believe that the State should have a better militia law, and a well organized military force. Neglect in this matter will repeat, in the future, the history of the past, not only in relation to this State, but as regards the whole nation.

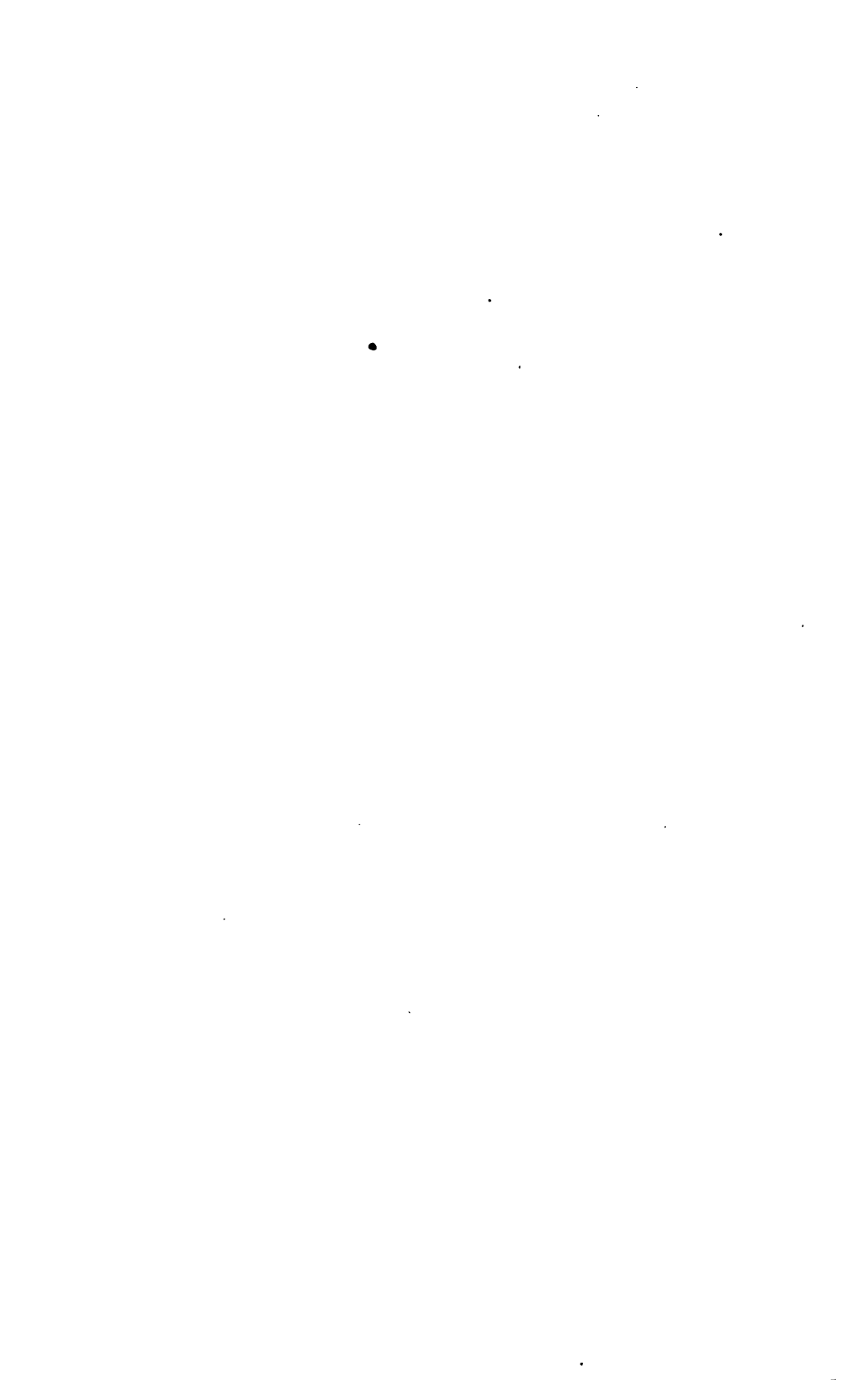
We have 2,500 Enfield Rifles in serviceable order. They should all be sold, or exchanged for breech-loaders, or remodeled to breech loaders. If remodeled there would be an expense to the State of at least \$25,000. The expense would be so great that the State would hesitate, in times of peace, to make an appropriation of so large an amount for such a purpose, and particularly so, when the demands on the State Treasury for public buildings, and charities are so large. But the Enfield's could be exchanged for some kind of approved breech-loader, and thus our State militia could be furnished with proper arms, and the State be enabled to meet emergencies which may arise, and to send forth troops in such emergency, properly armed and equipped.

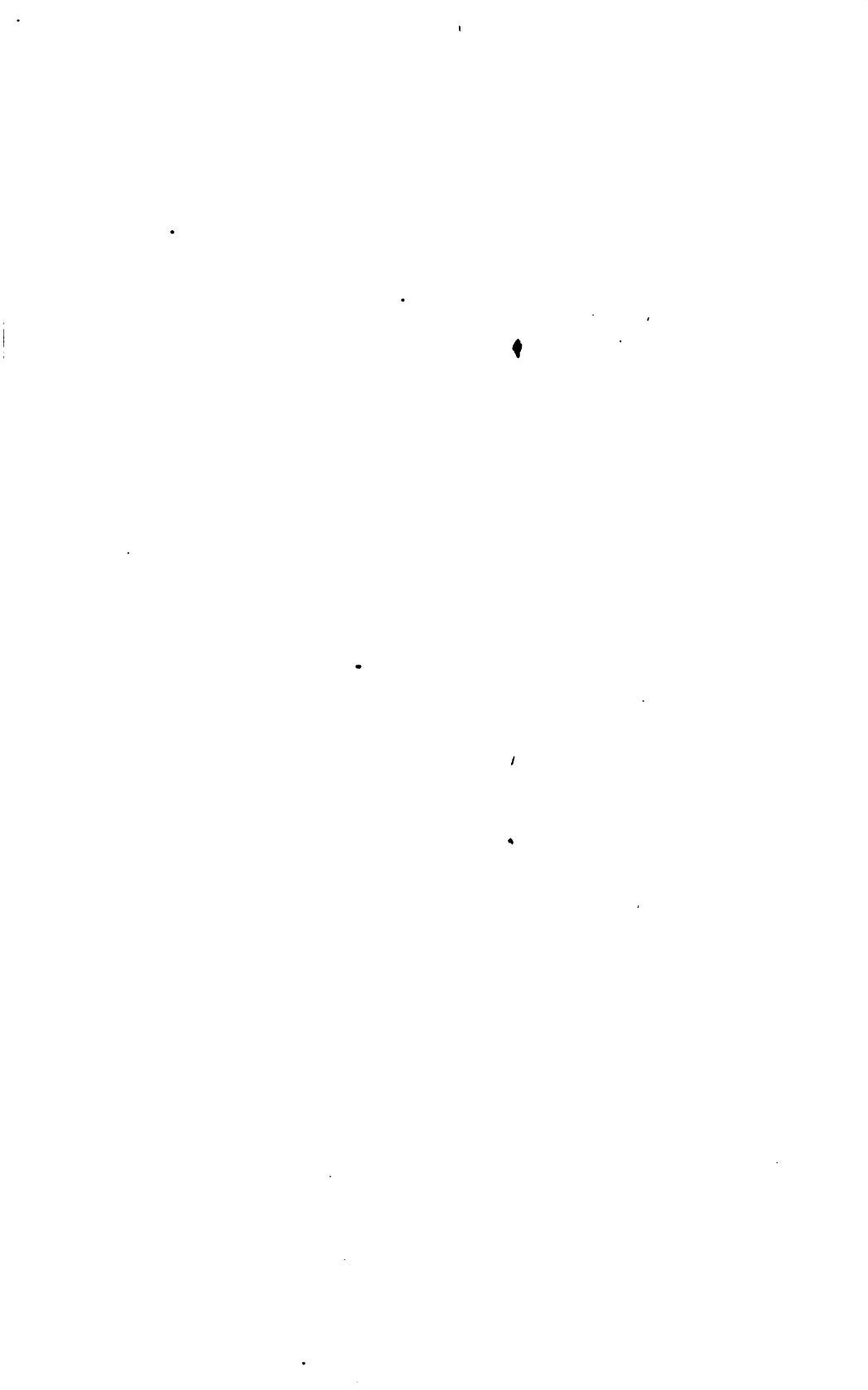
The general index of all Iowa soldiers, with the designation of regiment and company to which each soldier belonged, should be published in book form, and distributed in the different counties of the State, and with it should be published a book containing the cemetery records of Iowa soldiers. The "Rolls of Honor" furnished by the United States, containing the description of national cemeteries, &c., the names of the soldiers, number of regiment, and letter of company, the number and section of each soldier's grave, would furnish the means of procuring much of the material of such a book.

As our official connection is soon to close, I cannot forbear expressing to you my grateful obligations for your constant kindness, and assistance in the discharge of the duties of my office.

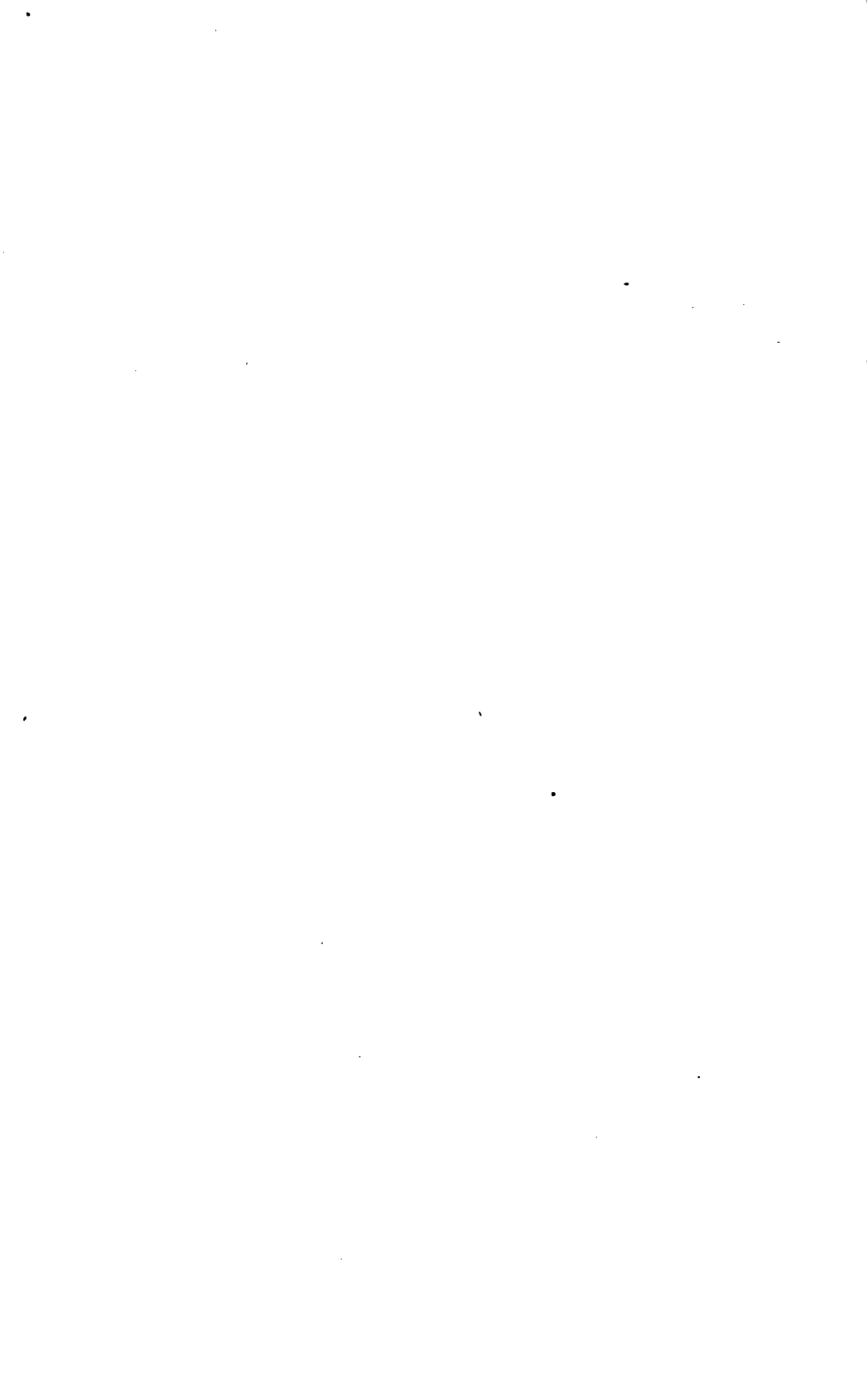
N. B. BAKER,

Adjutant-General, &c., and Acting Q. M. General, &c., of Iowa.











SPECIAL MESSAGE

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF IOWA

TO THE

FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SUBMITTING

REPORT OF PARDONS AND COMMUTATIONS,

FROM JANUARY 12, 1870, TO JANUARY 16, 1872.



DES MOINES:
G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.
1872.



STATE OF IOWA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
DES MOINES, January 10, 1872. }

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives :

Accompanying this communication, I transmit a report of the pardons granted during the past two years. Compared with the increase of crime, they are much less than in former years, and much less as compared with the comparative number in other States.

In exercising this high prerogative, I have endeavored under all circumstances to observe that caution and discretion contemplated in the constitution, and to impartially administer and extend its beneficent protection only when, in my judgment, the good of society would not suffer, and the good of the unfortunate convict and his family be greatly advanced.

I also transmit a list of remissions of fines and forfeitures, with amounts remitted during the term.



PARDONS.

John T. Chapman—offense, robbery; sentenced for two years from April term, 1869, Floyd County. Pardon issued February 1st, 1870, upon condition that his father take him forthwith to England and keep him there until the expiration of the term for which he was sentenced.

John Callaghan—offense, assault with intent to commit rape; sentenced for five years from September term, 1869, Floyd County. Pardon issued March 4, 1870, upon a petition signed by about 360 citizens and officers of Floyd County, stating that they believed the convict to be innocent of the crime, and that the prosecution was instituted for the purpose of *blackmailing* the convict; that he had always borne a good character, and that there was no defense made at the trial worthy of the name. Also, the petition of the twelve jurors stating that their verdict was rendered on the testimony of Mrs. Coon and her child; that if there had been any defense, and they had known as much of her character then as they afterwards learned, their verdict would have been “not guilty.”

Lewis March—offense, larceny; sentenced for six months from March 23d, 1870, Clinton County. Pardoned March 30th, 1870, upon petition signed by all the county officers, Judge of the District Court, Presiding District Attorney, all of Grand Jury, by the members of the General Assembly, and by prominent citizens of said county—in all about 38 names—representing that the young man had always borne a good character, and that they did not believe he was a thief at heart; that he plead guilty, and that a young man who was indicted with him, and who they believed to be the guilty party, was tried by a jury and found not guilty.

Deston Camery—offense, embezzlement; sentenced for two years from February 25th, 1870, Tama County. The petition for pardon, signed by 170 persons, sets forth his previous irreproachable character; that, prior to his arrest, he had restored all the money taken, and paid all the expenses incurred by the county in the premises; and that he had fully and heartily repented of his crime; and that, in the opinion of the petitioners, a pardon would enable him to become a good and useful citizen. Among the petitioners were the county officers, several of the supervisors, grand jurors, clergymen, and prominent citizens. The District Judge and District Attorney concurred in recommending the pardon, as well as four of the Senators and seven of the Representatives in the General Assembly residing in the Eighth Judicial District, and other distinguished citizens of the State. His conduct in the penitentiary had been quite good, as testified by the Warden. Therefore, and in consideration of the youth of the prisoner, and believing that the ends of justice would not be furthered by the prisoner's longer detention, pardon was issued, to take effect May 1st, 1870.

Noah Berry—offense, conspiracy; sentence, imprisonment in the county jail of Linn county thirty days, and to pay a fine of \$100.00 and costs. The petition for his pardon, supported by affidavits, set forth that the accused had exhibited decided symptoms of insanity since the commencement of the criminal proceedings, and it was feared the imprisonment would aggravate the malady. He was therefore relieved from confinement May 17, 1870, the fine to stand against him.

Samuel Northcraft—offense, larceny; sentenced June 10th, 1865, to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, from Wapello county. The prisoner, it was shown, had been a faithful soldier during the war, and had previously borne an excellent character. Moreover, his term of punishment had almost expired. Pardon was therefore issued June 13, 1870.

John Livergood—offense, murder. On petition of the judge before whom he was tried, district attorney, sheriff of county, attorneys, and many citizens. He had served ten years, and his character as prisoner was most excellent. Pardoned, June 17th, 1870.

Winfield S. Cunningham—offense, burglary. Committed to penitentiary January 8, 1870, for nine months. Pardoned June 21, 1870, on petition of citizens, and neighbors of the mother of Cunningham, and representations as to his uniformly good character previous to the offense. Being only sixteen years old, it was believed he was induced to commit the crime by others, who escaped punishment.

Cyrus Robert Bruce—offense, selling forged bill of exchange. Committed to the penitentiary from Lee county, for seven years, September 19, 1867; pardoned, June 20, 1870. Bruce was sixty-four years of age, and had become quite feeble during his imprisonment, and those who suffered from his wrong doing strongly urged his liberation. I was also assured that his friends, living in the State of Illinois, would furnish him a home for the remainder of his days. It seemed to me eminently a case for the exercise of clemency.

William Kepler—offense, larceny. Sentenced by district court of Black Hawk county to six months' imprisonment in the penitentiary. Kepler was a mere boy, and appeared to have been influenced by an older comrade, who escaped. A majority of the jurors, with the officers of the court and county, united in recommending pardon, which was issued September 24, 1870.

Andrew Jackson—committed May 11, 1866, from Des Moines county, for a term of twenty years, for the crime of rape. He was quite old, being in his sixty-seventh year, and very infirm. County officers and the district attorney, at the time of his trial, united in asking his release, which was granted October 3, 1870.

Okke Boomgardner—sentenced to the penitentiary by the district court of Grundy county, for the crime of larceny, for the term of one year. County officers and district attorney asked the pardon of Boomgardner, who seemed to have been sufficiently punished for an offense for which he had been convicted on apparently very meager, if not doubtful testimony. Pardoned, January 24, 1871.

Wm Salter—Sent to penitentiary from Wapello county, Dec. 5, 1866, for the term of five years. Crime of larceny.

The jury which convicted Salter found the amount stolen to be two hundred dollars. Evidence developed subsequent to the trial, went to show that a government bond for \$100 was really all he properly

had taken, and this had been restored ; and that, on being threatened with prosecution, Salter had also paid over \$100 in cash for another bond, said to have been stolen. The evidence above mentioned seems to demonstrate the fact that the victim of the robbery had at the time the offense was committed, only one U. S. bond, and a bond of the so called Confederate States of America, which had been exhibited before the larceny, in such a manner as to induce the belief that it was a U. S. bond. The punishment adjudged, I was assured, would not have been so great had the court known the actual amount taken. The application for pardon was signed by county officers, and very many citizens, among whom, I was assured, were all his neighbors ; and the judge and district attorney who tried him were favorable to its issue. Pardon granted January 27, 1871.

Harry Love—sentenced to the penitentiary for three terms of three years each, for the crimes of larceny, burglary, and robbery. Love had become nearly blind, having lost entirely the use of one eye, and in the opinion of the physician of the penitentiary was incurable, and consequently useless to the institution, and not likely to do further injury to the public. He promised to return to his friends in Ohio, and was pardoned February 9, 1871.

Isaac Johnson—sent from Hamilton county to the penitentiary for six months for cheating by false pretenses. Johnson appears, from representations made me, to have been only technically guilty. In any case he seemed to have been punished sufficiently, while his suffering family needed his support.

Wm. R. Barnhart—sent to the penitentiary for three years, from Union county. Crime, larceny. The offense of which Barnhart was convicted was that of stealing a steer. For the same offense, another man had been indicted and tried, but the jury failed to agree ; and before entering upon the second trial, the defendant was discharged, owing to the removal from the State, of witnesses for the prosecution. The testimony against Barnhart was by no means conclusive, while his character as a citizen, previous to the offense for which he was convicted, was excellent. Executive clemency was, moreover, strongly urged by many prominent citizens of the county. Pardon issued, April 4, 1871.

John Newbury—sentenced to the penitentiary from Guthrie

county, September 30th, 1868, for the term of three years, for the crime of assault with intent to murder. Newbury's term of imprisonment had nearly expired, and from petition of several hundred citizens of Guthrie county, including some of the county officers, and all the trial jurors to be found, and from representation of the circumstances under which the offense was committed, I was satisfied that he had been sufficiently punished.

Thomas J. Johnson—sentenced to the penitentiary in Marshal county, Sept. 19, 1868, for forgery and fraud, for three years and nine months, with a fine of \$151. Johnson was quite young and seems to have been led into the commission of the offense for which he was condemned. He had already served the greater part of his term of confinement, and the prosecuting witness, who had been the loser by Johnson's crime, not only signed the petition for pardon, but interested himself in procuring the signatures of others. A majority of the twenty-four jurors, who tried the cases, several of the grand jury, and the county officers united in the application. Pardon issued April 11, 1871.

John English—committed June 20, 1864, from Muscatine county, for the term of ten years. Crime, attempting to commit a rape. In this case, the ends of justice and the vindication of the law, seem to have been accomplished by the punishment already suffered. Believing him to be a reformed man, and one who would make a good citizen, the pardon was issued April 11, 1871.

John Lee—sentenced May 20, 1871, by the district court of Scott county, to sixty days imprisonment in the county jail, for assault with intent to commit great bodily injury, of which he had plead guilty. Lee was imprisoned for several weeks before being sentenced; and seemed to be thoroughly penitent and desirous of leading a better life. His pardon was strongly urged by the acting district-attorney, and by the justice who committed him. Being satisfied that the law had been amply vindicated, I issued the pardon June 7, 1871.

Patrick Keiff—committed December 16, 1868, from Clinton county, for the term of three years, for the crime of rape. The prosecuting officer strongly urged the pardon of Keiff, upon the ground that the

evidence against him upon the trial was not entirely satisfactory ; but he was not defended by counsel. His conduct in the penitentiary having been entirely unexceptionable, he had earned full diminution, and would have been released in July. His case seeming to demand interposition, he was pardoned June 21, 1871.

Lester Hartwick—sentenced to the penitentiary from Clayton county, for life, for the crime of rape. Pardon was issued Aug. 23, 1871, on petition signed by a number of citizens of Clayton county, and also the judge by whom he was sentenced, who stated that he should not have committed Hartwick to the penitentiary had there been a reform school provided by the State.

Louis Declotz—sentenced by the Supreme Court, December term, 1865, to the penitentiary, for the term of ten years, for manslaughter, committed in Linn county. Pardon was asked for by large numbers of the citizens of Linn and Clinton counties. The crime appears to have been not entirely unprovoked, and there were indications that Declotz committed it under great fear. His conduct in the penitentiary was most exemplary, so much so that he was allowed exceptional privileges, which he never abused. The district-attorney who conducted the prosecution, his successor, and the present district judge, advised the act of clemency. Pardon issued Aug. 23, 1871.

C. G. Perry—confined in the penitentiary ; crime, cheating by false pretenses. The surgeon of the penitentiary recommended his release, because of continued ill health, he having been under medical treatment for several months ; and that he must soon die unless he could have a change of climate, and more appropriate treatment than the prison could afford. Pardoned, August 23, 1871.

Wm. Marion Sanders—sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the jail of Mahaska county, and to pay a fine of \$300.00, for the crime of adultery. On petition signed by citizens of Mahaska county, and also by the district judge, and affidavits by the prisoner's wife, father, and physician, to the effect that he was very ill, and unless soon relieved from confinement, would die, pardon was issued August 23, 1871. Fine was not remitted.

George Chomier—this was the case of a boy sent to the Reform

School from Des Moines county. He was pardoned therefrom September 4, 1871, on petition signed by the judge who sent him to the Reform School, the district attorney, and sheriff of Lee county, accompanied by an affidavit by the father of Chomier to the effect that he was about to remove permanently to France, and wished to take the boy with him, and that the application for pardon was not made to evade or thwart the ends of justice or the law.

James M. Hanegan—sentenced from Marshall county for the term of two years and a half, for the crime of larceny. Pardon issued September 21, 1871, on petition signed by a large number of citizens of the county. His guilt appears to have been technical, rather than actual, and in view of this fact, and of the further fact that he had a large family who had depended on him for support, I caused the pardon to issue.

Dennis Shane—committed April 9, 1868, from Dubuque county, for ten years, for the crime of assault with intent to commit murder. A statement was made to me by the surgeon of the penitentiary, setting forth that Shane had come here with enlargement and valvular disease of the heart, which has since turned into ossification of a part of the aorte; that he had been unable to work, had been under medical treatment the whole time of his confinement, and that the number of his days was very limited, though a change of climate might prolong his days. The pardon was therefore issued September 18, 1871.

George Thomas—Committed to the penitentiary October 31, 1869, from Johnson county for six years for the crime of larceny. Petition signed by citizens of Jasper county, and officers of Johnson county and Iowa City, including one or more of the persons wronged by his crime. This was his first offense, and seemed to have been prompted by sudden temptation rather than the result of vicious disposition. The pardon, strongly recommended by the district judge trying him, was issued December 20, 1871.

Timothy Jones—sentenced by Boone county district court, at September term, 1870, for two years, for bigamy. It appears that the alleged first marriage of Jones was by no means free from doubt; that his character in Iowa had been very good; and that he did not intend to transgress the law. Pardoned December 28, 1871.

D. W. Harlan—sentenced December 23, 1870, for ten years, by Pottawattamie district court, for larceny. The district judge, district attorney, county officers, and leading citizens of Council Bluffs, united in urging pardon, on the ground of sufficiency of punishment as well as the doubt as to criminal intent. It appears that Harlan, when under the influence of liquor, hired a team at Council Bluffs, which he drove to Chariton, where he was met by the sheriff of Lucas county, who recognized the team as answering the description of one taken from the former place. That officer asked him where he obtained the team; he at once told the truth about it, and went with the sheriff directly to Council Bluffs, where he was imprisoned to await his trial. This state of facts he was prevented from showing, by the death meantime of the sheriff who arrested him. Becoming satisfied that the presumptions strongly favored this view of the facts, and that, in any case, he had been sufficiently punished. I pardoned him January 5, 1871.

John Bohm—sentenced, March 17, 1871, to imprisonment in the penitentiary for the term of four years, by the district court of Appanoose county, for the crime of manslaughter. The crime appears to have been committed in self-defense, but in a difficulty for the origin of which he was partially responsible; hence his conviction. His character prior to the offense, both in Iowa and West Virginia, where he formerly lived, was that of a peaceable and law-abiding citizen. Pardon was petitioned for by large numbers of the most respectable citizens, and the county officers. Believing that the ends of justice had been fully vindicated in his case, I pardoned him January 8, 1871.

CONDITIONAL PARDONS.

William Hockingberry—on the fifteenth of January, 1870, upon representations by a large number of citizens of Iowa City and Johnson county, I pardoned William Hockingberry, who had been, one year previously, sentenced to the penitentiary for the term of three years, for the crime of larceny. This pardon, however, was upon condition of good behavior, and of total abstinence. A few months after, I received numerous complaints against the accused, charging him with leading a disorderly, turbulent life. Having been

satisfied that such was the case, I revoked the pardon June 1st, 1871, and ordered him to be taken to the penitentiary, which was accordingly done.

George McCully—committed, December 20, 1870, to the penitentiary for the term of eighteen months; crime, assault with intent to kill; district court of Polk county. Upon representations by prominent citizens of Polk county, and upon the recommendation of the district judge, concurred in by the district attorney, pardon was issued March 19, 1871, upon condition of total abstinence, good conduct, and payment, within one year, of the costs of prosecution.

Edward Higdon—sentenced at January term, 1870, of Wapello district court, to imprisonment in county jail for one year, and to pay a fine of two hundred dollars. Upon representations by many citizens, members of the bar of Wapello county, that the evidence against Higdon was hardly sufficient to convict him, and upon statements by the district judge and district attorney, officiating at his trial favoring the remission of the sentence, so far at least as related to the imprisonment, I issued pardon, remitting, however, only half the fine; conditioning his release from confinement upon his paying the remainder of the fine.

REMISSION OF FINES AND FORFEITURES.

H. H. Adams, Clark county, amount remitted,.....	\$50.00
Pat Brown, Lee county, amount remitted,.....	200.00
Jos. M. Anderson, Keokuk county, amount remitted,.....	200.00
Patrick Gibbons, Lee county, amount remitted,.....	200.00
Geo. W. Tackler, Johnson county, amount remitted.....	100.00
Josiah & W. C. Clark,	{ Marion county, forfeiture and am't remitted, all save costs.
D. W. Cunningham,	
Alex. Freeman & Wm. Pringle,	
Lysander Weeks, Lee county, amount remitted, all save costs.	

SAM'L MERRILL, *Governor.*



FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF
CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS,
TO THE
GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

JANUARY 1, 1872.

DÉS MOINES:
J. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.
1872.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

GOV. SAMUEL MERRILL, President *ex-officio*.

GRENVILLE M. DODGE, Council Bluffs.

JAMES F. WILSON, Fairfield.

JAMES DAWSON, Washington.

SIMON G. STEIN, Muscatine.

JAMES O. CROSBY, Garnavillo.

CHARLES DUDLEY, Agency City.

JOHN N. DEWEY, Des Moines.

WILLIAM L. JOY, Sioux City.

ALEXANDER R. FULTON, Secretary.

COCHRANE & PIQUENARD, Architects.

[No. 11.]

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS, }
DES MOINES, Jan. 1, 1872.

To His Excellency, Samuel Merrill, Governor of the State of Iowa :

The Board of Capitol Commissioners respectfully submit this, their first biennial report :

Pursuant to a call of Governor Samuel Merrill, ex-officio President of the Board of Capitol Commissioners, elected by the Thirteenth General Assembly, under an act entitled "An act to provide a State Capitol," said Commissioners met at the Senate Chamber at Des Moines, on the 25th of May, 1870, and after having qualified as by law required, organized the Board, elected A. R. Fulton Secretary, *pro tem*, and entered upon the discharge of their duties as such commissioners.

Hon. S. E. Rankin, Treasurer of the State of Iowa, in response to a resolution of the Board of Capitol Commissioners, furnished a copy of the certificate of the Census Board, which is hereto attached, and in which the Census Board certifies that the resources of the Treasury are sufficient after other appropriations are allowed to meet the proposed disbursement of \$150,000 for the commencement of a new State capitol, without any increase of taxation.

The Board desiring, if practical, to make use of building material found within the State of Iowa, and the stone quarries of this State being but partially developed, and very little reliable information to

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The Board desiring, if practical, to make use of building material found within the State of Iowa, and the stone quarries of this State being but partially developed, and very little reliable information to

be obtained concerning them, appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. J. N. Dewey, James Dawson, and J. O. Crosby, with instructions to visit and examine such stone quarries within the State, as they might consider expedient, and cause the samples of rock furnished them to be subjected to such thorough scientific and practical tests as might be necessary to ascertain their value for building purposes.

Under their instructions, the committee made a careful and diligent examination of the different stone quarries of the State, which were regarded as accessible, and caused samples brought from the various quarries, to be subjected to severe mechanical and chemical tests.

Those tests were made by Prof. Gustave Hinrichs, Professor of Chemistry at the State University, and Lieut. W. P. Butler, of the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois.

A full and minute report of their experimental researches and conclusions, has been embodied in the "Report of the Committee on Building Stone," already published, and a copy of which is herewith submitted, leaving but little doubt that there are varieties of stone in this State suitable for the work proposed.

In July, 1870, a number of the members of the Board visited Albany, N. Y., Madison, Wisconsin, Columbus, Ohio, and Springfield, Illinois, for the purpose of inspecting their State Houses and other public buildings.

The members of the Board were very kindly received and cordially entertained at those cities, and much valuable information was obtained, which the Board has endeavored to make practical use of with reference to the work in hand.

PLAN.

In compliance with Section 3, of "An Act to provide a State Capitol," the Board, in August, 1870, employed Edward Clark, Esq., of Washington, D. C., Architect of United States Capitol, to assist in determining upon a plan for the Capitol.

The three plans reported as having been selected by the Census Board, together with the plan marked "Palladian," were then submitted to Mr. Clark, with instructions to suggest such modifications,

and make such revision of estimates as he should deem best, in order to fully determine that the expenditure under the plan which might be adopted should not exceed \$1,500,000.

Mr. Clark made his report thereon, September 24, 1870, which report is hereto attached.

The Board, after examining the various plans submitted by the Secretary of the Census Board, and the report of Mr. Clark, and finding that it would be necessary, in order to provide sufficient room for the requirements of the State, while keeping within the amount of the appropriation, to materially modify each and every of said plans, and deeming it advisable to forego the ornamental, rather than the useful and essential, instructed the architect and superintendent to modify the ground plan of Mr. Farrand, reported by the Census Board, and also modify the elevation, so as to correspond with the "Palladian" plan, or an exterior of the Corinthian order—conforming such modifications to the suggestions of Mr. Clark, and when so modified, to present the same to the Board for adoption, the entire cost of the building, when completed, not to exceed \$1,500,000.

In October, 1870, the Board appointed Messrs. Cochrane & Piquenard, General Architects and Superintendents of the work, at a salary of \$3,600 per annum, and in addition, their actual and necessary expenses incurred by them, for assistance and stationery, not to exceed \$3,000, in perfecting the plans; provided that on May 1, 1871, they open and keep an office at Des Moines; and provided further, that the plans perfected by them should be the property of the State.

The superintendents and architects were required to give a bond in the sum of \$50,000, for the faithful performance of their duties, and gave the same.

Mr. Fulton, having been elected Secretary, was allowed the sum of fifty dollars per month, from May 25, 1870; and afterwards, his duties having increased so as to occupy his whole time, his salary was increased to one hundred dollars per month from June 25, 1871.

Messrs. J. N. Dewey, James Dawson, and Charles Dudley were elected as Executive Committee of the Board on the 10th day of September, 1870.

Mr. Dewey resigned his position as a member of said committee

on the 30th of March, 1871, and S. G. Stein was elected to fill the vacancy.

The Board fixed the location of the Capitol Building upon the Capitol Square, in the city of Des Moines, as follows: The west line of the main building, exclusive of the portico, was located on the east line of Tenth street produced through Capitol Square with the center of the building opposite the center of Locust street.

RAILWAY.

From the situation of the Capitol grounds with relation to the railroads, and the impossibility at some seasons of the year of transporting heavy materials over the intervening road, it became evident that a temporary railway from the C. R. I. & P. R. R. to the grounds should be constructed, and a committee was appointed in August, 1870, to inquire into the propriety of building such a railway.

The city authorities granted the right of way over the streets and alleys, and it was ascertained that the right of way could be obtained over the private lands, and a railway constructed at a comparatively small cost, the State procuring the right of way, constructing the road-bed, bridging and furnishing the ties, and the C. R. I. & P. R. R. Co. furnishing the iron.

The board, therefore, caused the road to be built under the direction of Mr. Dudley. It was finished in May, 1871

The cost to the State was—

For the right of way.....	\$2687 00
For material and construction.....	3401 00

In June, 1871, the preparations for laying the foundation having so far progressed it became necessary to have a superintendent upon the work.

James Appleyard was elected such superintendent, and his salary fixed at the rate of \$3500 per annum, payable monthly.

Mr. Appleyard entered upon the discharge of his duties on the 27th day of June, 1871, and continued in charge until the close of the work, under the resolution of the board.

EXCAVATING.

The Board having advertised for proposals for excavating, the following bids were filed and opened Oct. 19, 1870 :

PROPOSALS FOR EXCAVATING.

1. *Messrs. Robertson, McGrady, and Keffer*, offered to make all excavation not exceeding five feet in depth, and hauling, 6 cubic feet for 20 cents per cubic yard.

For all over five feet, 20 cents per cubic yard.

For all over 5 feet in depth, 40 cents per cubic yard, and for hauling each additional 100 feet exceeding 6 cubic feet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per cubic yard.

2. *Messrs Cassady & Co.*—

For excavating not exceeding five feet, $19\frac{3}{4}$ cents per cubic yard.

For all excavations exceeding 5 feet, $23\frac{3}{4}$ cents per cubic yard.

For hauling the same any distance exceeding 600 feet, and not exceeding 1000 feet, $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per cubic yard.

For hauling any distance over 1000 feet, and not exceeding 2000 feet, 1 cent per cubic yard.

3. *Wilson T. Smith*—

All earth removed in the general depth of the basement not further than 600 feet, at 36 cents per cubic yard.

All earth from the trenches and rotunda, below the general depth of the basement, 46 cents per cubic yard.

All earth removed beyond 600 feet, and less than 1000 feet, 1 cent per cubic yard for each 100 feet.

All earth removed more than 1000 feet, and less than 2000 feet, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per cubic yard for each 100 feet.

4. *George Christ and A. L. F. Mower.*—Excavating not exceeding five feet in depth, $34\frac{3}{4}$ cents per cubic yard. Excavating exceeding five feet in depth, 40 cents per cubic yard, including

hauling 600 feet. Hauling over 600 feet and less than 1,000, 1 cent per cubic yard, for each 100 feet. Hauling over 1,000 feet and less than 2,000, $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per cubic yard for each 100 feet. Hauling over 2,000 feet, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per cubic yard for each 100 feet.

5. *Wm. Zahey and Michael Flinn*.—For all excavation not exceeding 5 feet in depth, $23\frac{1}{2}$ cents per cubic yard.

For all excavations exceeding 5 feet in depth, $34\frac{1}{2}$ cents per cubic yard.

For hauling any distance exceeding 1,000 feet and not exceeding 2,000 feet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per cubic yard for each 100 feet.

6. *N. B. Cooley*.—First 5 feet 33 cents per cubic yard. Below 5 feet, 65 cents per cubic yard.

7. *Timothy Ford*.—Excavation not exceeding 5 feet in depth, 28 cents per cubic yard. All exceeding 5 feet in depth, 34 cents per cubic yard.

Hauling any distance exceeding 600 feet and not exceeding 1,000 feet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per cubic yard. Hauling per cubic yard per 100 feet for any distance exceeding 1,000 feet and not exceeding 2,000 feet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per cubic yard.

8. *Samuel Stanley*.—For moving the earth 5 feet deep, 35 cents per yard ; all thereafter, 60 cents per yard.

9. *M. H. King*.—For all excavations not exceeding 5 feet in depth, 23 cents per cubic yard.

For all excavating exceeding 5 feet in depth, 27 cents per cubic yard.

For hauling per cubic yard per 100 feet, for any distance exceeding 600 feet, and not exceeding 1,000 feet, 1 cent per cubic yard.

Hauling per cubic yard per 100 feet, exceeding 1,000 feet, and not less than 2,000 feet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

10. *Everett McCoy*.—All excavations not over 5 feet in depth, 40 cents per cubic yard. All exceeding 5 feet, 60 cents per cubic yard.

Hauling per 100 feet, exceeding 600 feet and less than 1,000 feet, 1 cent per cubic yard.

Hauling per 100 feet per cubic yard, exceeding 1,000 feet and less than 2,000 feet, 1 cent.

11. *Stephen Dujan.*—Not exceeding five feet in depth, 24 cents per cubic yard. Exceeding five feet in depth, 24 cents per cubic yard. Hauling per cubic yard per 100 feet, exceeding 600 feet, and less than 1000 feet, 1 cent per cubic yard. Hauling per cubic yard per 100 feet, exceeding 1000 feet, not exceeding 2000 feet, $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. This bid does not include digging foundations where the same are four feet below the level of the excavation.

12. *Joseph Keogh.*—All excavations not exceeding five feet in depth, $22\frac{1}{2}$ cents per cubic yard. All excavations over five feet in depth, $39\frac{1}{2}$ cents per cubic yard. Hauling any distance exceeding 600 feet, less than 1000 feet, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per cubic yard. Hauling any distance over 1000 feet, and less than 2000 feet, $5\frac{1}{4}$ cents per cubic yard.

13. *Peter Tobie.*—Not exceeding five feet, at 30 cents per cubic yard; exceeding five feet, 35 cents per cubic yard. Hauling over 600 feet, and less than 1000 feet, 2 cents per cubic yard. Hauling over 1000 and under 2000 feet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per cubic yard.

14. *E. D. James and Timothy.*—Not exceeding five feet and hauling not exceeding 1000 yards, 32 cents per yard. Over five feet, 32 cents per yard, and hauling over 1000 yards, 2 cents per yard per each 200 yards.

15. *James Garretty and William Holehan.*—Any depth and hauling not exceeding 1000 feet, 28 cents. For hauling over 1000 feet and less than 2000 feet, 35 cents per cubic yard.

16. *B. McCoy.*—Not more than five feet, and hauling from 600 to 1000 feet, 35 cents per cubic yard. Over five feet, and hauling from 1000 to 2000 feet, 39 cents per cubic yard.

17. *B. McCoy.*—Under five feet, 25 cents per cubic yard. Hauling, exceeding 600 feet, and less than 1000 feet, 15 cents. Exceeding 1000 and less than 1600 feet, 17 cents. Exceeding 1600 feet, and less than 2000, 19 cents per cubic yard.

The contract for excavating was awarded to M. H. King; the lower bidders having failed to give the bond required.

SAND.

Advertisements having been published as by law required the following proposals for furnishing sand were filed:

1. S. A. Robertson, S. J. McGrady, and S. B. Keffer offered sand at 3 cents per statute bushel.
2. C. Burgan at $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel, of 130 pounds.
3. John Wells at 4 cents per bushel.
4. W. T. Smith at 5 cents per bushel.
5. McCauley & Co. at 4 cents per bushel.
6. R. McNulty at 5 cents per bushel.
7. E. McCoy at 4 cents per bushel, of 130 pounds.
8. A. Scholas at $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel, of 130 pounds.

The proposal of Messrs. Robertson, McGrady & Keffer was accepted, the sand to equal the sample furnished, and contract was executed in accordance therewith.

CEMENT AND CONCRETE STONE.

From the nature of the soil developed by excavation, it was found necessary to underlay the foundation walls with concrete, and, advertisement having been made for proposals to furnish cement and concrete stone, the following bids were filed:

1. *James Clark & Son, Utica, Ill.*—

Cement, per bbl., of 265 lbs.,	\$2 14
“ in bags “	1 89

Bags to be returned without expense to contractors. Cement delivered in a house prepared by the State at eight cents additional charge.

2. *Haskin, Martin, & Wheeler, Utica.*—

Per bbl. of 265 lbs.	\$ 2 14
In bags of 265 lbs.	1 77

3. *Keffer & McGrady, Des Moines.*—

Per bbl.....	\$ 2 30
In bags.....	2 05

4. *Des Moines Coal Co.*—

Cement in bags of 265 lbs.....	1 69
Bags to be returned.	

The contract for cement was awarded to the Des Moines Coal Co., their offer being the lowest received.

In response to notice for proposals to furnish broken stone for concrete, the following offers were made:

1. John J. Fox, broken stone, per cubic yard.....	\$ 9 95
2. Des Moines Stone and Lime Co., broken stone, per cubic yard.....	4 50
3. S. B. Keffer, pebble, per cubic yard.....	3 15
4. C. H. Scott, broken stone, per cubic yard.....	8 75
5. W. T. Smith, pebble, per cubic yard.....	2 50
6. S. B. Keffer, " "	3 25
7. John McCune, broken stone, per cubic yard.....	8 50
8. P. & F. C. Mathews, broken stone, per cubic yard...	11 00
9. J. E. Perkins, broken stone, per cubic yard.....	5 75

And, in January, 1871, the contract for broken stone was awarded to the Des Moines Stone and Lime Co. for broken stone, at \$4.50 per cubic yard, their bid being the lowest for the kind of stone required.

STONE.

Advertisement for proposals to furnish stone for the foundation of the Capitol having been made, the following offers were filed:

1. *P. & T. Mathews, Pella*—

8 to 16 inches thick, per cubic yard.....	\$11 00
16 to 24 inches thick, per cubic yard.....	11 00
Block rubble, per cubic yard.....	11 00

2. *Patterson, Timberman & Co., Keokuk*—

12 to 30 inches thick, per cubic yard.....	\$19 00
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3. *Peter Tobie, near Keokuk—*

8 to 16 inches, per cubic yard.....	\$20 00
16 to 24 inches, per cubic yard.....	20 00
Block rubble.....	14 85

3½. *Peter Tobie, near Keokuk—*

8 to 16 inches, per cubic yard.....	\$19 50
16 to 24 inches, per cubic yard.....	19 50
Block rubble.....	13 00

4. *Anderson Lumpkin, seven miles from Ft. Dodge—*

Block rubble per cubic yard.....	21 60
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5. *Chas. H Scott, Slaughter Creek, quarries near Farmington.*

8 to 12 inches per cubic yard.....	21 60
12 to 24 inches per cubic yard.....	26 36
Block rubble	11 25

6. *John McCune, Keokuk—*

8 to 16 inches per cubic yard.....	12 50
16 to 24 inches per cubic yard.....	16 00
Block rubble	8 50

7. *Legrand Quarry Co., Geo. T. Kirby, manager—*

8 to 16 inches per cubic yard.....	27 00
Block rubble	17 00

8. *Chas. Stewart, Des Moines Stone and Lime Co.—*

8 to 10 inches per cubic yard.....	15 25
10 to 18 inches per cubic yard.....	16 12
Block rubble	8 90

9. *L. P. & H. A. Sanger, Joliet, Ill.—*

8 to 16 inches per cubic yard.....	17 89
16 to 24 inches per cubic yard.....	17 89
Block rubble	13 66

10. *O. H. P. Scott, Orford Quarries, Tama Co., Iowa—*

8 to 14 inches per cubic yard.....	\$17 55
14 to 18 inches per cubic yard.....	19 55
16 to 24 inches per cubic yard.....	21 45
Block rubble.....	9 10

11. *Am. Lith. Rock Co., Farmington—*

Block rubble per cubic yard.....	21 60
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12. *Patterson, Timberman & Co., Keokuk—*

8 to 16 inches per cubic yard.....	16 50
16 to 24 inches per cubic yard.....	18 00
Block rubble.....	12 50

13. *John H. Clark & Co. Iowa City—*

8 to 16 inches per cubic yard.....	25 50
16 to 24 inches per cubic yard.....	28 00
Block rubble.....	21 33

14. *Shafer, Ault & Stewart, Johnson Co.—*

16 to 24 inches per cubic yard.....	29 70
Block rubble.....	16 22
For whole amount per cubic yard.....	25 00

15. *Edwin Walker, La Mont—*

8 to 16 inches per cubic yard.....	20 25
16 to 24 inches per cubic yard.....	20 25

16. *P. Haines & Co., Anamosa, Iowa—*

8 to 16 inches, per cubic yard.....	20 00
16 to 24 inches, per cubic yard.....	20 00
Block rubble.....	15 00

17. *John Winters & Co., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa—*

8 to 16 inches, per cubic yard.....	17 50
16 to 24 inches, per cubic yard.....	17 50
Block rubble, per cubic yard.....	12 50

18. *Wm. Brownell, Lee county—*

8 to 16 inches, per cubic yard	\$14 90
16 to 24 inches, per cubic yard.....	14 90
Block rubble.....	9 90

19 *P. D. Tobie, Keokuk, Rock Creek Quarries—*

8 to 16 inches, per cubic yard	16 70
16 to 24 inches, per cubic yard.....	16 70
Block rubble, per cubic yard.....	10 00
Belfast quarries, 8 to 24 inches, per cubic yard.....	17 80

20. *David Armstrong, Independence—*

8 to 16 inches, per cubic yard.....	27 00
16 to 24 inches, per cubic yard	27 00
Block rubble, per cubic yard	25 00

This bid is on granite.

21. *O. H. P. Scott, Quarry six miles west of Fairfield—*

8 to 12 inches, per cubic yard	31 75
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Mr. Scott's proposal for stone from the Orford quarries, was the lowest for stone determined to be first-class, but as different thicknesses could be used to better advantage, his offer was accepted upon condition that he furnish stone 8 to 16 inches thick, at \$17 55 per cubic yard, and 16 to 24 inches, at \$19 95 per cubic yard. To which Mr. Scott assented.

After the acceptance of Mr. Scott's proposal, various reports and affidavits coming to the Board, that the quality and durability of the stone which would be furnished by Mr. Scott from the Orford quarries were not such as the Board required, the President, and several other members of the Board, together with the superintendents and architects, visited and personally inspected the Orford quarries, and from a thorough examination became satisfied that the capacity of said quarries was insufficient to supply stone for the work of the character and quality equal to the sample submitted to the tests.

Upon the 15th of March, 1871, Mr. Scott procured an injunction to be served upon the Board, restraining all proceedings which might interfere with or deprive him of any rights which he had acquired

by reason of the acceptance of his proposal. Soon after, he dismissed the injunction proceedings, and the Board reconsidered the resolution accepting Mr. Scott's bid, and believing that better terms could be obtained for the State by re-advertising, the Board rejected all the bids, and again advertised for proposals to furnish stone for the foundation.

A comparison of the figures of the first and second proposals, demonstrates the wisdom of the course adopted by the Board.

The following proposals were filed and opened on the 3d day of May, 1871 :

1. *O. H. P. Scott, Farmington, Iowa—*

10 to 16 inch stone, per cubic yard.....	\$12 15
16 to 24 inch stone, per cubic yard....	13 50
Block rubble, per cubic yard	7 50

From quarry of J. C. Knapp, Van Buren county.

2. *O. H. P. Scott, Farmington, Iowa—*

10 to 16 inches per cubic yard.....	13 50
16 to 24 inches per cubic yard.....	15 00
Block rubble.....	8 00

To be furnished from Slaughter's Creek quarry, Van Buren county.

3. *John H. Clark, Iowa City—*

10 to 16 inches per cubic yard.....	20 00
16 to 24 inches per cubic yard.....	22 00
Block rubble.....	12 00

To be furnished from quarries near Caralville Mills, Johnson county.

4. *American Lithograph Rock Co.—*

10 to 16 inches per cubic yard	21 60
16 to 24 inches per cubic yard.....	24 30
Block rubble.....	12 15

To be furnished from quarry near Farmington, Van Buren county.

5. *O. H. P. Scott, Farmington, Iowa—*

6 to 16 inches per cubic yard.....	\$20 25
16 to 24 inches per cubic yard.....	22 95
Block rubble.....	12 50

To be furnished from quarry on the farm of S. F. Stever, near Fairfield, Iowa.

6. *John H. Clark & Co., Iowa City—*

10 to 16 inches per cubic yard.....	23 00
16 to 24 inches per cubic yard.....	23 00
Block rubble.....	16 00

To be furnished from quarry at North Bend, Johnson county.

7. *O. H. P. Scott, Farmington, Iowa—*

10 to 16 inches per cubic yard.....	13 50
16 to 24 inches per cubic yard.....	13 50
Block rubble.....	8 50

To be furnished from quarry at Belfast, Lee county

8. *S. F. Stever, Fairfield, Iowa—*

150,000 cubic feet per cubic yard.....	16 00
30,000 cubic feet block rubble, per cubic yard.....	16 00

To be delivered at quarries, Des Moines township, Jefferson county.

9. *S. F. Stever, Fairfield, Iowa—*

150,000 cubic feet per cubic yard.....	26 00
30,000 cubic feet block rubble, per cubic yard.....	26 00

To be delivered on capitol grounds at Des Moines, from the same quarries.

10. *F. D. & G. H. Hager, Marshalltown, Iowa—*

Dimension stone per cubic yard.....	27 00
Block rubble per cubic yard.....	15 00

From Le Grand quarries, Marshall county.

11. *W. A. Steel, Joliet, Ill.*—

10 to 16 inches per cubic yard.....	\$17 85
16 to 24 inches per cubic yard.....	17 85
Block rubble per cubic yard	13 00

From quarries at Joliet, Illinois.

12. *John J. Fox, Ottumwa, Iowa*—

10 to 16 inches per cubic yard.....	13 95
16 to 24 inches per cubic yard.....	16 00
Block rubble per cubic yard	9 50

Conditional upon having the whole contract. Quarry two miles east of Doud Station, Van Buren county.

13. *Timberman & Co., Keokuk, Iowa*—

10 to 16 inches per cubic yard.....	15 00
16 to 24 inches per cubic yard.....	15 00
Block rubble per cubic yard	11 00

From Sonora quarries on the Mississippi river, seven miles above Keokuk.

14. *Wm. S. Shaw, Anamosa, Iowa*—

10 to 16 inches per cubic yard.....	20 00
16 to 24 inches per cubic yard.....	20 00
Block rubble per cubic yard	14 00

This is upon the basis of \$10 per cubic yard freight. Should freight be less, the State to have the benefit thereof.

From Anamosa quarries, Jones county.

15. *E. P. Greeley, Nashua, Iowa*—

Dimension stone per cubic yard.....	25 00
Block rubble per cubic yard	15 00

16. *J. Gamble, Le Claire, Iowa*—

Best Le Claire stone per cubic yard	5 00
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17. *Peter D. Tobie and Wm. Brownell, Keokuk—*

10 to 16 inches per cubic yard.....	\$14 00
16 to 24 inches per cubic yard.....	14 00
Block rubble per cubic yard	8 00

From Rock Creek quarries, Van Buren county.

18. *Peter Tobie & Co., Keokuk, Iowa—*

10 to 16 inches per cubic yard.....	14 90
16 to 24 inches per cubic yard.....	15 80
Block rubble per cubic yard	8 00

From quarry on North Avery Creek, near Dudley, Wapello county.

19. *Shaffer, Ault & Co., Iowa City—*

10 to 16 inches per cubic yard.....	17 50
16 to 24 inches per cubic yard.....	19 75
Block rubble per cubic yard	12 00

State to have the benefit of any reduction in freight under \$25 per car.

From the "Old Capitol Quarry," Johnson county.

20. *John Wilson & Co., Iowa City—*

10 to 16 inches per cubic yard.....	17 40
16 to 24 inches per cubic yard	17 40
Block rubble per cubic yard	11 60

Conditioned that they be awarded the contract for the block rubble. State to have the benefit of any reduction of freight under \$25 per car.

From "Old Capitol Quarry," Johnson county.

21. *Central Marble and Stone Co. Canton, Mo.—*

10 to 16 inches per cubic yard.....	18 50
16 to 24 inches per cubic yard.....	21 00
Block rubble per cubic yard.....	12 50

From quarry at Canton, Mo.

22. *Jno. West & G. W. Henderson, Mason City, Iowa—*

10 to 16 inches per cubic yard.....	\$14 50
16 to 24 inches per cubic yard.....	18 00
Block rubble per cubic yard	11 25

From quarry at Mason City.

23. *John Winters & Co., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa—*

10 to 16 inches per cubic yard	14 00
16 to 24 inches per cubic yard	16 00
Block rubble per cubic yard	11 00

From quarries near Mt. Pleasant.

24. *John McCune, Keokuk, Iowa—*

10 to 16 inches per cubic yard.....	12 00
16 to 24 inches per cubic yard.....	15 00
Block rubble per cubic yard	8 50

From quarry near Belfast, Lee county.

25. *J. B. Talcott, Quincy Ill.—*

Stone from one to three feet in thickness, on the cars at the Capitol grounds, per cubic yard	31 25
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From granite quarries near Wautab, Minn.

26. *Alfred Ingalls, Independence, Iowa—*

10 to 16 inches per cubic yard.....	24 50
16 to 24 inches per cubic yard.....	24 50
Block rubble per cubic yard..	23 00

In case 1,000 cubic yards or more are wanted, price reduced to \$22.50, for dimension, and \$21.00 for rubble stone.

To be quarried from granite boulders in Buchanan county.

27. *L. V. R. Smith, Dudley, Wapello county—*

500 cubic yards, 14 to 16 inches, per cubic yard.	18 50
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350 cubic yards, block rubble, per cubic yard\$11 00
From quarry near Dudley.

28. *Samuel Sherwood, Independence, Iowa—*

24 inches, per cubic yard..... 36 00

No stone to weigh over 6500 pounds, or measure more than eight feet in length.

From granite boulders in Buchanan county.

29. *David Armstrong, Independence, Iowa—*

On cars at capitol grounds, per cubic yard..... 27 60

On cars at Independence, per cubic yard..... 16 75

Dimension and block rubble stone included.

From granite boulders in Buchanan county.

If it should be decided to use granite for only the outside walls, stone suitable for that purpose will be \$29 00 per cubic yard.

On the cars at Independence, block rubble and dimension stone at \$16.75.

Outside dimension, without block rubble, on cars at Independence, \$18.00.

30. *Harvey & Livesey, Madison, Wis.—*

10 to 16 inches per cubic yard.....\$12 00

16 to 24 inches per cubic yard..... 13 50

Block rubble per cubic yard 6 00

From North river quarries, near Earlham, Madison county.

31. *Messrs. Steel & Fletcher, Keokuk, Iowa—*

10 to 16 inches per cubic yard..... 14 50

16 to 24 inches per cubic yard..... 15 00

Block rubble..... 9 00

From quarries near Belfast, Lee county.

32. *N. W. Munger & Co., Winterset, Iowa—*

30,000 feet of 18 inches, per cubic yard 14 00

40,000 feet of 16 inches, per cubic yard	\$14 00
40,000 feet of 18 inches, per cubic yard	14 00
20,000 feet of 14 inches, per cubic yard	14 00
20,000 feet of 8 and 10 inches, per cubic yard....	14 00
Block rubble.....	7 00

33. *Messrs. F. C. Mathes & Bro., Pella, Iowa—*

10 to 24 inches per cubic yard	15 00
Block rubble.....	11 00

From Thunder Creek, three and a half miles north of Pella.

34. *F. C. Mathes & Bro., Pella—*

10 to 24 inches per cubic yard....	16 00
Block rubble	12 00

From quarries on the Des Moines river, two and a half miles south of Pella.

Bids for 33 and 34 subject to the condition that the bidders are awarded a fair proportion of dimension and block rubble.

35. *Messrs. Tuttle & Robertson, Des Moines—*

10 to 16 inches per cubic yard ..	\$ 8 25
16 to 24 inches per cubic yard.....	10 25
Block rubble.....	5 75

Stone sixteen and eighteen inches thick to be from Bear Creek quarry.

If black rubble be from Bear Creek, the price will be \$2 00 more per cubic yard than the bid on block rubble from the quarries of the Des Moines Stone and Lime Company.

36. *Messrs. Jacob Rickard & Co., Winterset, Iowa—*

10 to 16 inches per cubic yard.....	16 50
16 to 24 inches per cubic yard.....	16 50
Block rubble.....	16 50

From quarries at Winterset.

37. *Messrs. Jacob Rickard & Co., Winterset—*

Same as bid 36 to be furnished from "Old Capitol Quarry," in Johnson county, at per cubic yard \$14 50

38. *Messrs. Jacob Rickard & Co.*

Same from quarries $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Pella, per cubic yard 11 00

On the 12th day of May, the bid of Messrs. Tuttle & Robertson, number 35, so far as it relates to dimension stone from 16 to 18 inches thick, from Bear Creek quarry, at \$10.25 per cubic yard, was accepted, provided that Messrs. Tuttle & Robertson would furnish stone from 13 to 24 inches thick from said quarry, in such quantities as might be ordered, at the same price, which was accepted by them.

That portion of Tuttle & Robertson's proposal, offering block rubble from Tuttle's quarry, at \$5.75 per cubic yard, was also accepted, and a contract was entered into with them for stone in accordance with their bids, and a bond in the sum of \$150,000 was furnished by them.

The proposal of O. H. P. Scott, number 7, offering dimension stone from 10 to 24 inches thick, at \$13.50 per cubic yard, was also accepted, for so much as the board might determine upon, not less than 300 cubic yards.

The Board, before making the contract with Messrs. Tuttle & Robertson, visited the Bear Creek quarries, in company with the Superintendent and Architect, and from the surface indications, and the opinions of men experienced in developing stone quarries, concluded that sufficient dimension stone could be obtained from those quarries.

Upon this supposition, the contractors constructed two and a half miles of railway, and expended several thousand dollars in opening their quarries, but although an abundance of rock was accessible, yet as they worked into the quarry, the strata were found to be so broken, and the fragments so irregular in shape, that but very little dimension stone could be obtained.

After endeavoring for some time to procure dimension stone from

those quarries, the Board became satisfied that it would be necessary to look elsewhere for a supply.

Messrs. Dodge, Dawson, and Dudley were appointed a committee and instructed to visit in company with Mr. Appleyard the local superintendent, Earlham, Bear Creek, and Platte River, Nebraska, quarries for the purpose of examining the quality of their stone, and ascertaining whether suitable supplies could be obtained to carry on the work.

The Board finding that the necessary stone could not be procured from other quarries under new contracts without paying much higher prices therefor than were being paid to Messrs Tuttle & Robertson, and the said contractors, Tuttle & Robertson manifesting a disposition to make every exertion for the fulfillment of their contract, it was decided to give them the privilege of delivering under their contract, stone from the quarries at Earlham, and Platte River, Nebraska, and from Rock Creek; provided the stone should be equal in every respect to the requirements of the contract, and provided further, that the liability of Messrs. Tuttle & Robertson, under their contract should in no way be altered by the changes in stone.

These provisions were assented to by the contractors, and as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made, they proceeded to deliver the stone. Most of the rock furnished has been from Rock Creek quarry, and is a magnesian lime-stone.

Notice having been published for proposals to furnish stone for coping, Mr. David Armstrong offered to furnish stone quarried from granite boulders in Buchanan county, at \$1.00 per cubic foot.

This proposal was accepted and a contract made with Mr. Armstrong upon his giving bond in the sum of \$5,000 for the faithful performance of the same.

Granite has been obtained only for the exterior of the coping course where it would be effected by the weather, and lime stone from the Pella quarries, at a less price per cubic yard, has been used for the remainder of the coping course.

Notice was also given for proposals to furnish granite ashlers for the basement story of the Capitol, but the bids were all so high that the Board deemed it best to reject them and advertise anew.

The work upon the foundation having been much delayed by reason of the difficulties in obtaining stone, it was found that the ashlers would not be needed until spring, and no further advertisement has been made.

Owing to the difficulty of procuring stone as rapidly as was required for the work, the Board allowed O. H. P. Scott, upon the basis of his bid to furnish us with the same from the Belfast quarry, to furnish such dressed dimension stone from Farmington Lock as was suitable for the work at \$13.50 per cubic yard, and such thin layers as could be used to advantage, were received from the Bear Creek quarries at \$7.50 per cubic yard.

Some of the stone furnished by the contractors from Bear Creek, and Farmington Lock, is unsuitable for the work and has been rejected, and is now upon the Capitol grounds.

By the terms of the advertisement inviting bids for furnishing stone for the foundation, the bidders were required to furnish samples of the stone which they proposed to furnish. These samples have been carefully preserved, and labeled by our Secretary, and form a varied and valuable collection of the building stones of our State.

Messrs. Cochrane & Piquenard having perfected the plans for the State House, submitted the same to the Board, and the Commissioners desiring advice in reference to the same, submitted the plans to Edward Clark, Architect of United States Capitol, and after inspecting the same, he reported to the Board that they were in substantial compliance with the modifications by him originally recommended, making certain suggestions which have not been acted upon by the Board. His report is hereto attached.

EXPENDITURE: \$.

There have been expended, January 1st, 1872 \$119,997 62
Leaving a balance of the appropriation unexpended of.. 30,002 38

A detailed account of expenditures is attached; also copies of the contracts and bonds herein referred to. Copies of the report of the Superintendent and Architect, and of the Executive Committee, giving more in detail the cost and progress of the work, are attached.

SUMMARY.

Since the organization of the Board, a plan for a State House has been determined upon, the excavation for the entire structure has been made; a large amount of sand, stone, and other material purchased; two feet of concrete laid under all the outer wall; about three-fifths of all the foundation walls built; engines, derricks, and other machinery necessary for carrying on the work, have been procured; the necessary buildings for storage and for work-shops have been erected; a cistern constructed; a railway built; grounds partially graded; and the granite corner stone of the building has been prepared and laid.

The work of the season in dressing and laying stone was closed by the laying of the corner stone, on the 23d of November, 1871, and the superintendent, foreman, and workmen were discharged.

It is a matter for congratulation, that so much has been accomplished under the discouragements and delays occasioned by repeated failures in supplies of stone, and the difficulties attendant upon the inauguration of a work of this magnitude, and that while the quality of the work done is first-class, the cost has fallen far below the estimates.

And now, having, to the best of our ability, discharged the duties devolved upon us, we submit the record of our proceedings, and recommend—

1. That the Board be empowered, in making the contract for the dressed face stone for the superstructure, to contract for the full amount required, in order that they may be obtained from the same quarry, and be of uniform texture and color, and that such contract be extended over such time as the appropriations made shall determine to be necessary.

2. That the appropriation be not less than three hundred thousand dollars for the next two years.

3. That in the opinion of the Board, it is the best policy for the State, that the Board of Capitol Commissioners should consist of not to exceed three persons, in which both political parties should be represented, who shall be appointed for the time occupied in

building the Capitol, subject to removal by the Governor or Legislature, for cause only, and that they should be paid a salary that would justify them in giving their whole time to the discharge of their duties during the continuance of the work.

SAMUEL MERRILL, *Prest.*

G. M. DODGE,

JAMES F. WILSON,

JAMES DAWSON,

S. G. STEIN,

JAMES O. CROSBY,

C. DUDLEY.

J. N. DEWEY,

WM. L. JOY,

Board of Capitol Commissioners.

STATEMENT,
Of Expenditures on Account of the Appropriation for New State Capitol, to January 1st, 1872.

Date of Voucher.	No. of Voucher.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1870.				
July 11.	1	L. H. Freborn.....	Photographing plans.....	\$ 112 00
" "	2	J. P. Sharman.....	Photographing plans.....	112 00
July 28.	3	H. Murray.....	Freight bill.....	1 50
Aug. 18.	4	Copelin & Melandes.....	Photographing plans.....	81 35
Aug. 9.	5	Samuel Merrill.....	Cistern account.....	152 50
Aug. 18.	6	A. R. Fulton.....	Cistern account.....	200 00
Aug. 18.	7	C. R. Stimpson.....	Cistern account.....	4 50
Aug. 20.	8	A. R. Fulton.....	Messenger for Board.....	200 00
Aug. 26.	9	S. I. McGrady.....	Cistern account.....	366 57
" "	10	A. R. Fulton.....	Cistern account.....	208 50
" "	11	A. R. Fulton.....	Cistern account.....	2 25
Aug. 27.	12	H. B. Cooley.....	Brick for cistern.....	154 08
Aug. 29.	13	S. I. McGrady.....	Cistern account.....	1 00
Sept. 2.	14	Des Moines Coal Co.....	Cemen for cistern.....	120 00
" "	15	A. R. Fulton.....	Salary as Secretary of Board.....	100 00
" "	16	Brooks, Lendrum & Co.....	Castings for cistern.....	19 45
" "	17	Getchell & Tichenor.....	Lumber for cistern.....	52 80
" "	18	J. K. & W. H. Gilerist.....	Lumber for cistern.....	16 84
Sept. 10.	19	Edward Clark.....	Advising Architect.....	218 80
Sept. 24.	20	Register Printing Co.....	Advertising.....	56 00
" "	21	A. R. Fulton.....	Salary as Secretary of Board.....	100 00
" "	22	Wm. Christy.....	Cistern account.....	2 88
Oct. 1.	23	Gazette Co.....	Advertising.....	30 00
Oct. " "	24	Democrat.....	Advertising.....	30 00
" "	25	Dubuque Times.....	Advertising.....	27 00
" "	26	Gate City.....	Advertising.....	22 00
" "	27	Edwards & Beardsley.....	Advertising.....	15 00
Oct. 27.	28	Register Printing Co.....	Advertising.....	12 00

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Date of Voucher.	Number of Voucher.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACC UNT.	AMOUNT.
Oct. 27	29	Howell & Clark.....	Advertising.....	\$ 3 00
Oct. 31	30	C. R. I. & P. R. R.....	Freight.....	2 85
Nov 1	31	U. S. Express Company.....	Expressing plans.....	11 65
"	32	H. Murray.....	Messenger.....	4 00
Nov. 21	33	A. R. Fulton.....	Salary as Secretary of Board.....	100 00
Dec. 8	34	Robertson, McGrady & Kcffer.....	Sand.....	300 00
"	35	Des Moines Statesman.....	Advertising.....	8 00
"	36	M. H. King.....	Excavation.....	1865 43
Dec. 9	37	Cochrane & Piquenard.....	Architects' salary.....	300 00
"	38	Cochrane & Piquenard.....	Architects' expenses.....	160 00
"	39	J. H. Small & Co.....	Drawing paper and stationery.....	46 25
"	40	Dubuque Times.....	Advertising.....	4 50
"	41	Davenport Gazette.....	Advertising.....	6 00
"	42	Council Bluffs Nonpareil.....	Advertising.....	12 00
"	43	C. R. I. & P. R. R.....	Freight on sample stone.....	13 98
"	44	Register Printing Company.....	Advertising.....	6 00
"	45	Gate City.....	Advertising.....	20 00
"	46	E. J. Fairall.....	Drain for railroad.....	88 50
Dec. 10	47	C. B. Fox.....	Cutting stone samples.....	174 80
"	48	J. B. Bausman.....	Engineering.....	68 70
Dec. 21	49	Cochrane & Piquenard.....	Architects' salary.....	300 00
Dec. 22	50	A. R. Fulton.....	Salary as Secretary of Board.....	50 00
"	51	Register Printing Company.....	Advertising.....	28 00
"	52	Dubuque Times.....	Advertising.....	30 00
"	53	Gate City.....	Advertising.....	14 00
"	54	Richardson & Ero.....	Advertising.....	4 50
1871.				
Jan. 13	55	Robertson, McGrady & Kcffer.....	Sand.....	1425 00
"	56	Prof. Gustave Hinrichs.....	Chemical tests of stone.....	300 00
"	57	Chas. Dudley.....	Railroad ties and trestle timber.....	287 60
"	58	A. R. Fulton.....	Salary as Secretary of Board.....	50 00

[illegible]

EXPENDITURES—CONTINUED.

Date of Voucher.	Number of Voucher.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
" 13	95	Cochrane & Piquenard	Architects' and salary	\$ 300 00
" "	96	A. P. Fulton	Salary as Secretary of Board.	50 00
" "	97	J. K. & W. H. Gilchrist.	Lumber for Railroad.	210 85
" 12	98	State Register.	Advertising.	24 00
" "	99	Gate City.	Advertising.	22 00
" "	100	Mills & Co.	Printing.	55 00
" 26	101	Charles Dudley	Railroad account.	95 24
" "	102	M. H. King.	Grubbing Railroad line.	85 11
" "	103	Horton & Leonard	Blank books.	38 00
" "	104	Mrs. Maher	Cleaning room	5 00
June 1.	105	Marshall Talbot.	Ties for Railroad.	100 00
" "	106	Mills & Co.	Lithographing and Printing.	359 00
" "	107	M. H. King.	Excavation.	542 83
" 2	108	F. S. Whiting.	Carpenter work on lime house.	77 96
" "	109	Charles Dudley	Services and expenses, Executive Committee.	116 95
" "	110	Board of Commissioners	Per diem and expenses.	243 30
" "	111	Board of Commissioners.	Per diem and expenses.	243 60
" "	112	James Dawson.	Services and expenses, Executive Committee.	131 20
" 3	113	Des Moines Coal Company	Cement.	259 40
" "	114	Charles M. Atkins.	Fitting up office.	237 56
" "	115	Charles Dudley.	Paid laborers on Railroad.	204 96
" 15	116	Thos. McCauley.	Right of way for Railroad.	162 50
" "	117	Cate & Graham.	Freight and hauling iron.	18 95
" "	118	Getchell & Tichenor.	Lumber.	460 04
" 7	119	F. Crockett.	Draughting boards, &c	72 00
" 15	120	John Bryant.	Right of way for Railroad.	25 00
" "	121	Hallock & Wheeler.	Rubber hose.	81 68
" 3	122	Hall, Kimbark, & Co	Iron for derricks	289 57
" 15	123	A. R. Fulton.	Expressage, &c.	3 10
" "	124	Charles Dudley.	Pay roll of labor on Railroad &c.	469 72

June 17	125 Charles Dudley.....	Laborers and teams on foundation.....	\$ 662 06
" 21	126 Tribune Co., Iowa City.....	Advertising.....	24 00
" 22	127 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad	Freight on timbers.....	123 72
" 23	128 Cochran & Piquenard.....	Architects' salary.....	300 00
" 24	129 Gatchell & Tichenor.....	Lumber.....	85 83
" 25	130 Capitol Commissioners.....	Per diem and expenses.....	154 35
" 26	131 Charles Dudley.....	Per diem and expenses.....	105 40
" 27	132 James Dawson.....	Per diem and expenses.....	126 00
" 28	133 McKisson & Bolton.....	Per diem and expenses.....	24 44
" 29	134 Charles Dudley.....	Hardware and iron.....	600 54
" 30	135 A. R. Fulton.....	Pay roll of laborers.....	50 00
" 31	136 Des Moines Stone and Lime Co.....	Salary Secretary of Board.....	885 63
" 32	137 J. A. Merriman.....	Concrete stone.....	200 00
" 33	138 J. A. Merriman.....	One derrick.....	491 33
" 34	139 Bradner, Charnley & Co.....	Material for derricks, &c.....	208 32
" 35	140 Gilbert, Hubbard & Co.....	Lumber for derricks.....	72 57
" 36	141 W. Riddle.....	Ropes and blocks for derricks.....	33 75
" 37	142 Eagle Works.....	Belows and anvil.....	30 51
" 38	143 Joseph B. Davis.....	Iron and lumber for derricks.....	16 00
" 39	144 M. H. King.....	Preparing specimens of granite.....	150 00
" 40	145 Des Moines Stone and Lime Co.....	Excavating.....	694 33
" 41	146 Des Moines Stone and Lime Co.....	Cement.....	1866 25
" 42	147 United States Express Co.....	Concrete stone.....	57 85
" 43	148 Des Moines Coal Co.....	Expressage.....	9 00
" 44	149 Walker & Anderson.....	Coal for blacksmith shop.....	68 06
" 45	150 C. & L. Harbach.....	Pump, water pipes, &c.....	181 10
" 46	151 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad	Office furniture.....	71 00
" 47	152 J. C. Cochran.....	Freight on machinery.....	102 35
" 48	153 Comparet & Stark.....	Traveling expenses.....	15 51
" 49	154 McKisson & Bolton.....	Crow-bars and iron.....	53 43
" 50	155 Charles Dudley.....	Iron for derricks and blacksmith.....	862 01
" 51	156 J. Appleyard.....	Pay roll for excavation and concrete.....	623 64
" 52	157 J. Appleyard.....	Pay roll for excavation and concrete.....	737 81
" 53	158 H. B. Stone.....	Building fence along railroad.....	15 00
" 54	159 M. H. King.....	Excavation.....	659 04
" 55	160 Capitol Commissioners.....	Per diem and expenses.....	216 25
" 56	161 A. R. Fulton.....	Salary as Secretary of Board.....	100 00
" 57	162 Cochran & Piquenard.....	Architects' salary.....	256 70

EXPENDITURES—CONTINUED.

Date of Voucher.	Number of Voucher.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACC UNT.	AMOUNT.
July 21	163	Charles Dudley	Per diem and expenses, Executive Committee.	\$ 188 01
July 21	164	Western Union Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	6 26
July 25	165	A. R. Fulton	Pay roll of laborers	1054 21
July 21	166	Redhead & Wells	Office fixtures	6 25
"	167	J. H. Small & Co.	Stationery and paper for plans	139 13
"	168	Rich & Ryan	Advertising	21 00
"	169	Illinois Central Railroad	Freight and derrick material	529 06
"	170	Frank Pelton	Engineering	118 50
"	171	J. O. Oresby	Engineer's instruments	169 42
July 23	172	Observer Printing Company	Advertising	24 00
July 21	173	Gazette Printing Company	Advertising	25 00
"	174	Jas. Dawson	Advertising	93 70
"	175	S. G. Stein	Per diem and expenses, Executive Committee	64 80
July 23	176	Howell & Seiberger	Hardware for buildings and machinery	37 20
"	177	Getchell & Tichenor	Lumber for building and staging	195 09
July 31	178	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad	Freight on derrick material, etc.	46 49
Aug. 1	179	Des Moines Stone and Lime Company	Concrete stone	3070 48
July 21	180	Merrill, Keeney & Co.	Frame for perspective	9 50
Aug. 1	181	A. R. Fulton	Pay roll of laborers	1294 08
"	182	Des Moines Coal Company	Cement	1550 28
"	183	Des Moines Coal Company	Coal for blacksmith and engines	30 10
"	184	M. H. King	Grading railroad	118 48
"	185	Tuttle & Robertson	Foundation stone	3059 97
"	186	Capitol Commissioners	Per diem and expenses	132 95
"	187	A. R. Fulton	Pay roll of laborers	1272 59
"	188	Jas. Dawson	Per diem and expenses, Executive Committee	68 75
"	189	Des Moines Stone and Lime Company	Concrete stone	933 23
"	190	J. Appleyard	Salary as local superintendent	218 75
"	191	Des Moines Stone and Lime Company	Concrete stone	1028 05
"	192	Jas. Dawson	Per diem and expenses, Executive Committee	52 10

July 17	189	Capitol Commissioners.	Per diem and expenses.	\$198 60
"	104	James F. Wilson.	Per diem and expenses.	25 00
"	105	Charles Dudley.	Per diem and expenses Executive Committee.	43 45
"	15	A. R. Fulton.	Pay roll of laborers.	818 45
"	19	J. Applebyard.	Material and traveling expenses.	84 88
"	198	A. R. Fulton.	Salary as Secretary Board.	100 00
"	199	A. R. Fulton.	Pay roll of laborers.	870 92
Sept. 1	200	L. P. Baker.	Material and expenses.	8 61
"	201	J. Applebyard.	Amount paid laborers and teams.	20 88
"	202	Cochrane & Piquenard.	Architects' salary.	800 00
"	203	A. R. Fulton.	Pay roll of laborers.	582 92
"	5	Des Moines Coal Co.	Cement.	1618 68
"	4	Des Moines Coal Co.	Coal for blacksmiths and engines.	82 50
Aug. 15	206	James Gowen.	Engines and tools.	2184 18
"	207	Gilbert Hubbard & Co.	Rope and blocks for derricks.	192 80
"	208	Gilbert Hubbard & Co.	Blocks for derrick.	25 20
July 21	209	Mills & Co.	Stationery and books.	207 90
Aug. 15	210	Bradner, Charnley & Co.	Lumber for derrick.	70 02
"	211	McKisson & Bolton.	Hardware and iron for machinery.	80 41
"	81	J. R. Baker.	Painting derricks, &c.	46 70
Sept. 5	212	J. A. Merryman.	Wire rope for derricks.	291 19
Aug. 15	213	J. A. Merryman.	Advertising.	80 00
"	81	Iowa State Register.	Advertising.	14 50
Sept. 5	215	Edwards & Burdley.	Brick for blacksmith shop.	8 40
"	216	Lewis Hyland.	Lumber for buildings.	78 45
"	217	Getchel & Tichenor.	Foundation stone.	1146 91
"	218	Tuttle & Robertson.	Freight on derrick timber, &c.	59 57
"	219	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.	Salary as local superintendent.	291 66
"	220	J. Applebyard.	Pay roll of laborers.	679 55
"	12	A. R. Fulton.	Pay roll of laborers.	870 99
"	21	James Dawson.	Per diem and expenses Executive Committee.	140 45
"	223	Charles Dudley.	Per diem and expenses Executive Committee.	98 05
"	224	S. G. Stein.	Per diem and expenses Executive Committee.	80 80
"	225	J. Applebyard.	Material and expenses.	18 60
"	226	J. Applebyard.	Expenses preparing plans.	401 24
"	227	Cochrane & Piquenard.	Architects' salary.	800 00
"	228	Cochrane & Piquenard.	Per diem and expenses.	287 80
"	229	Capitol Commissioners.	Salary as Secretary Board.	100 00
"	230	A. R. Fulton.		

EXPENDITURES—CONTINUED.

Date of Voucher.	Number of Voucher.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
Aug. 27	231	J. Appleyard.	Salary of local superintendent	\$ 291 66
" 22	232	Western Union Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	11 05
" 22	233	A. R. Fulton	Pay roll of laborers.	1222 66
" 23	234	A. R. Fulton.	Pay roll of laborers.	1250 10
Oct. 3	235	A. R. Fulton.	Pay roll of laborers.	1453 76
" 10	236	Tuttle & Robertson	Foundation stone	5392 77
" 10	237	Des Moines Coal Company	Cement	714 60
" 10	238	Des Moines Coal Company	Coal for blacksmith and engine	63 00
" 10	239	Des Moines Postoffice	Postage stamps	20 00
" 10	240	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad	Freight on engine	42 00
" 10	241	A. R. Fulton.	Salary as Secretary of Board	100 00
" 10	242	Western Union Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	6 53
" 10	243	Gilbert Hubbard & Co.	Rope for derricks.	15 54
" 10	244	Union Boiler Works	Iron for derricks.	7 44
" 10	245	Jas. Morton & Co.	Mattocks and handles	6 40
" 10	246	D. Davenport.	Ties for railroad	12 60
" 10	247	E. Darrow.	Time books	6 60
" 10	248	Frank Pelton.	Engineering	10 00
" 10	249	Tuttle & Robertson	Foundation stone.	1928 03
" 10	250	A. R. Fulton.	Pay roll of laborers.	1600 11
" 25	251	Cochrane & Piquenard	Architects' salary	300 00
" 19	252	O. H. P. Scott	Foundation stone	1500 00
" 19	253	Capitol Commissioners	Per diem and expenses	268 55
" 18	254	Jas. Dawson	Per diem and expenses, Executive Committee	108 05
" 19	255	Chas. Dudley	Per diem and expenses, Executive Committee	53 50
" 20	256	Brooks, Lendrum, & Wilson	Repairing machinery, etc.	499 17
" 17	257	A. R. Fulton.	Pay roll of laborers.	1403 73
" 21	258	H. H. Scoville.	One engine.	1155 24
" 21	259	Getchell & Tichenor	Lumber	91 26
" 10	260	U. S. Express Company	Expressage	12 15

Oct. 10	281 Gilbert Hubbard & Co	Rope and blocks for derricks.	\$1 67
" "	282 S. A. Robertson	Brick for sewers.	90 00
" "	283 Isaac Brandt	One cord fire wood.	5 00
" "	284 A. H. Swan, Attorney	Right of way for R. R.	240 00
Oct. 25	285 J. Appleyard	Salary as Local Superintendent.	281 66
Oct. 24	286 A. R. Fulton	Pay roll of laborers.	1966 89
Oct. 27	287 Edwin Walker	Stone truck.	175 00
" "	288 W. D. H. Reeder	Water barrels.	4 50
" "	289 Nicholas & Blasher	Ice for office.	10 40
" "	270 Tuttle & Robertson.	Foundation stone.	3500 00
Oct. 31	271 A. R. Fulton.	Paid for telegraphing, etc.	8 45
Nov. 1	272 Tuttle & Robertson.	Foundation Stone	1685 12
" "	273 F. J. Mathes & Bro	Foundation stone.	470 80
" "	274 David Armstrong.	Coping granite.	889 44
" "	275 Des Moines Coal Company	Cement.	478 85
" "	276 Des Moines Coal Company	Coal for blacksmith and engine.	89 20
Oct. 31	277 A. R. Fulton	Pay roll of laborers.	2088 09
Nov. 2	278 Western Union Telegraph Company	Telegraphing.	9 63
" "	279 O. H. P. Scott.	Foundation stone.	2650 80
Nov. 6	280 Cochran & Piquenard	Architects' salary	300 00
Nov. 2	281 Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific R. R.	Freight on stone truck, etc.	25 20
Nov. 8	282 Tuttle & Robertson.	Foundation stone.	1800 00
Nov. 7	283 Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific R. R.	Switching 234 cars stone in October	702 00
" "	284 A. R. Fulton	Pay roll of laborers.	2292 05
Nov. 9	285 A. R. Fulton	Salary as Secretary of the Board.	100 00
" "	286 McKison & Bolton	Iron and hardware in August, September, and October	124 02
Nov. 14	287 Tuttle & Robertson	Foundation stone.	2500 00
" "	288 A. R. Fulton.	Pay roll of laborers.	2236 10
Nov. 22	289 Cochran & Piquenard	Expenses of plans.	808 20
Nov. 23	290 Board of Capitol Commissioners.	Per diem and expenses.	259 90
Nov. 24	291 Jonathan Wallace.	Building fences along railroad.	10 81
Nov. 22	292 Mills & Co	Printing and stationery.	58 90
" "	293 Miss Belle Hamilton	Assisting Secretary.	75 00
" "	294 J. K. & W. H. Gilchrist	Freight on derrick timber.	6 00
" "	295 B. Harshey	Timbers for derrick.	46 87
" "	296 Sinclair & Reed.	Sheeting for stone-cutters' shed.	3 62
" "	297 Hall, Kimbark & Co	Railroad iron.	249 11
" "	298 Peter Toble	For chains.	17 04

EXPENDITURES—CONTINUED.

Date of Voucher.	Number of Voucher.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
Nov. 22.	299	Gilbert Hubbard & Co.	Rope and blocks for derricks.	\$ 80 48
" "	300	T. J. Thompson.	Blacksmithing.	27 75
" "	301	Illinois Central Railroad Co.	Rigging for derricks.	38 79
" 23	302	National State Bank.	Coins and currency for Corner Stone.	51 15
" 23	303	Wm. Dickerson.	Bell and Potatow hooks.	10 30
" 23	304	Bro ks, Lendrum & Wilson.	Repairs of machinery, &c.	456 30
" 25	305	Brooks, Lendrum & Wilson.	Repairs of machinery, &c.	32 45
" 21	306	A. R. Fulton	Pay roll of laborers.	1982 52
" 24	307	C. Dudley.	Services and expenses, Executive Committee.	111 70
" 27	308	J. Appleyard	Material and expenses	69 83
" "	309	James Dawson.	Services and expenses, Executive Committee.	158 55
" "	310	James F. Wilson.	Per diem as Commissioner.	15 00
" "	311	James Appleyard.	Salary as Local Superintendent.	291 66
" 28	312	Tuttle & Robertson.	Foundation stone.	4000 00
" "	313	A. R. Fulton.	Pay roll of laborers.	1541 31
Dec. 1.	314	F. C. Mathes & Bro	Foundation stone.	995 15
" "	315	C. L. Smith.	Foundation stone.	158 11
" "	316	Tuttle & Robertson.	Foundation stone.	586 25
" 5	317	A. R. Fulton.	Pay roll of laborers.	177 19
" 11	318	Des Moines Coal Company.	Cement.	927 65
" 12	319	A. R. Fulton.	Pay roll of laborers.	167 28
" 19	320	A. R. Fulton.	Pay roll of laborers.	161 25
" 20	321	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Telegraphing.	12 78
" "	322	Tomlinson & Co.	Hose, gas fixtures, &c.	184 50
" "	323	A. R. Fulton.	Salary as Secretary.	100 00
" "	324	Cochrane & Piquenard.	Salary as Architects.	300 00
" "	325	Board Capitol Commissioners.	Per diem and expenses.	184 50
" "	326	O. H. P. Scott.	Foundation stone.	1154 10
" "	327	Compamet & Stark.	Bar steel.	24 04
" "	328	James Dawson.	Per diem and expenses, Executive Committee.	104 70

Dec. 20	339 D. Davenport.....	R. R. ties.....	\$ 33 93
Dec. 23	330 C. R. L. & P. R. Co.....	Freight on derricks and R R Iron.....	42 06
"	331 Howell & Seiberger.....	Iron, steel and tools.....	141 14
"	332 Geo. Whitaker.....	Drawing table and closet.....	170 00
"	333 Getchell & Tichenor.....	Lumber.....	454 96
"	334 Harvey & Livezey.....	36 lbs. cast steel.....	8 28
Total			\$11997 62

Our books show the following classification of the above amount :

Excavation, drainage and concrete.....	\$ 26523 76
Stone and mason work.....	56177 80
Brick.....	93 40
Iron work.....	1436 88
Carpenter work.....	1289 26
Incidental and general expenses.....	8043 05
Employees.....	7078 29
Miscellaneous.....	17861 18
Total as above.....	\$119,997 62
Amount of Appropriation.....	\$150000 00
Amount expended.....	119997 62
Balance undrawn.....	\$ 30,002 38

GENERAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

BOARD OF CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS.

*Giving a summary of their doings in compliance with instructions given by the Board
from time to time, December 20, 1871.*

To the Board of Capitol Commissioners :

On the 3d of May, 1871, a resolution was passed by the Board of Capitol Commissioners instructing the Executive Committee to provide a suitable building on the Capitol grounds for the storage of cement, lime, and tools. In accordance with this instruction, your committee caused a store-house, 40½ by 18½ feet in size, to be erected at the following cost:

Lumber, (bill 118).....	\$460 04
Hardware, (bill 176).....	37 20
Carpenter work, (bill 108).....	77 96
Total	<u>\$575 20</u>

May 12th, the Board passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to contract for not exceeding \$1000 worth of granite coping to be delivered at such time as the Superintendent may designate.

Your committee endeavored to make the contract contemplated in the resolution, but according to the diagrams furnished by the architects the coping was to be of the full width of the top of the foundation walls, and we failed to find any one willing to contract for coping of the dimensions given at any price. Subsequently the architects changed the diagram making the granite coping on the outside

from 22 to 24 inches in width, and the coping on the inside of the wall to be of a cheaper quality, quarried and cut full to the square. The Board having agreed and contracted with Mr. Armstrong, of Independence, for the granite coping of the outside of the wall, we contracted with F. C. Mathes & Bro., of Pella, for the coping for the inside of the wall. They first agreed to furnish said coping at \$12.75 per cubic yard, but declined to bind themselves to deliver any certain quantity until they should have made a trial. After the delivery of 93 cubic yards, they declined to deliver any more at that price. We then agreed to pay them \$14 per cubic yard for all they might deliver during the season. During a time of bad roads, we paid them \$15 per cubic yard for 43 yards of coping needed at that time.

May 13th, it was resolved by the Board that the Executive Committee be authorized to ascertain what, if any, additional compensation M. H. King was entitled to receive by reason of the change of location of the State House after excavation was commenced. On investigating the matter referred to in the resolution, your Committee allowed Mr. King the additional amount of \$150.

On the same date the Board passed the following resolution :

Resolved, That the subject of selecting a Superintendent be referred to the Executive Committee and Architect to investigate as to the fitness of parties named, and report to the next meeting of the Board.

Your Committee in accordance with the foregoing resolution investigated the matter, and had personal interviews with some of the parties named, and some not named, and after due consideration recommended James Appleyard, of Detroit, Michigan, as in their opinion best qualified to fill the place. Mr. Appleyard was accordingly elected by the Board, and entered upon the discharge of his duties June 27th, 1871.

On the 13th of May, a resolution was passed instructing your committee to make all necessary arrangements for commencing the work on the foundation. In pursuance of this instruction the committee purchased the following :

From Bradner, Charnley & Co.—

Timbers for 2 setting derricks, (bill 139).....\$208 32

From John A. Merriman—

One derrick complete, except rigging, (bill 137)..... 200 00

2100 feet of galvanized charcoal wire-rope for guys, 700

feet of steel-rope for hoisting, (bill 138)..... 491 33

From Gilbert Hubbard & Co.—

317 lbs. manilla rope @ 17½..... 55 47

4 patent blocks (bill 140)..... 17 10

74 lbs manilla rope, (bill 343)..... 15 54

From Ill. Central R. R. Co.—

Irons for derricks, (bill 169)..... 348 56

From Bradner, Charnley & Co.—

Timbers for one derrick, (bill 210)..... 70 02

Paid J. R. Baker for painting derricks, (bill 212)..... 44 70

From John A. Merriman—

2000 feet of galvanized wire-rope, (bill 213)..... 291 19

From Hall, Kimbark & Co.—

Iron for derricks, (bill 122)..... 148 60

From Gilbert Hubbard & Co.—

846 lbs manilla rope, 4 sheave blocks, (bill 207)..... 192 80

4 blocks, (bill 208)..... 25 20

From Brooks, Lendrum & Wilson—

Irons for derricks and machinery, (bill 304)..... 456 30

Iron for derricks and machinery, (bill 256)..... 499 17

From Ill. Central R. R. Co.—

1 double sheave, (bill 301)..... 38 79

From Getchell & Tichenor—

Lumber for one derrick..... 57 63

From B. Hershey—

Timbers for one derrick, (bill 294).....\$ 46 87

From Hallock & Wheeler—

300 feet of hose, (bill 121)..... 81 68

From Hall, Kimbark & Co—

27 bars T rail-3216 lbs., 4½, one keg spikes (bill 122). 140 97

From W. Riddle—

Blacksmith tools (bill 141) 33 75

From McKisson & Bolton—

Blacksmith tools..... 46 19

From Eagle Iron Works—

Iron work for one winch (bill 169)..... 30 51

From Comparet & Stark—

Crow-bars (bill 153)..... 15 51

From James Gowen—

Two double cylinder engines at \$1,000 each (bill 206).2000 00

670 pounds chains, dogs, lewises, clevises; 31 steel

crow-bars (bill 206)..... 134 18

From Illinois Central Railroad Co—

Iron for three small cars (bill 169) 180 50

From H. H. Scoville—

One double engine (bill 258).....1155 24

From Gilbert Hubbard & Co.—

257 pounds manilla rope, 4 blocks (bill 261)..... 81 67

From Edwin Walker—

One truck (bill 267)..... 175 00

From Hall, Kimbark & Co.—

34 bars T rail, 5469lbs, 4½, (bill 277).....\$ 249 11

From Gilbert Hubbard & Co.—

249 lbs Manilla rope at 22 c., 4 blocks, (bill 299).... 80 48

From Getchell & Tichenor—

Lumber, in addition to bill for store-house, (bills 129,
177, 217, and 259)..... 718 87

(This item includes the lumber for blacksmith shop, stone cutters' shed, tool-house, engine-houses, water tank, mortar beds, stone-boats, etc)

Paid freights on the above items as follows:

On derricks and irons, (bill 127).....	\$ 173 72
On two double engines, (bill 151).....	71 00
On tools, chains, rope, and blocks, (bill 178).....	46 49
On derrick timber, rope and blocks, (bill 219).....	59 57
On one double engine, (bill 240).....	42 00
On truck, (bill 281).....	25 20
On two cars of derricks.....	24 00
On 34 bars T rail.....	16 41
On rope and blocks.....	1 65
Paid D. Davenport for oak lumber for ties.....	52 55

The aggregate of the foregoing bills is \$9043.84, which amount has been expended for machinery, tools, and fixtures, which will be required for use as the work progresses. All the machinery is of the very best quality, except the engine bought of H. H. Scoville. This was warranted to give entire satisfaction in every particular, but on trial did not give satisfaction. We were obliged to keep it as we could not get another at the time. Our hoisting engines and the derricks, with proper care, will last through the construction of the entire building, and are not surpassed by machinery for similar purposes found on any other works.

On the 21st of July, the Board authorized your committee to visit, with Messrs. Tuttle & Robertson, and examine quarries for the purpose of selecting such footing stones as they were unable to furnish

from Bear Creek quarry. We visited several quarries, including those at Dudley station, Earlham, and Sonora, and recommended that stone of proper dimensions be received from Earlham, on their contract.

On the 3d of August, without instructions from the Board, the Committee assumed the responsibility of directing the Superintendent to notify the contractors in writing, that no stone would thereafter be received, only in strict accordance with the contract and specifications. The Superintendent accordingly served said notice, and the action was approved by the board at the next meeting.

August 4th, a resolution was passed by the Board, requiring the Executive Committee to examine and report upon all bills and demands against the State in the erection of the Capitol building, before said bills were presented to the Governor for approval. Accordingly, the Committee have examined and reported upon all bills, except such as were passed upon by the Board while in session.

On the 16th of August, the Board passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to contract for any material that may be needed in the progress of the work on account of the contractors failing to supply the same in sufficient quantities when needed, in pursuance of the terms of their contract.

After the passage of this resolution, and up to the next meeting of the Board, the contractors for stone failed to deliver dimension stone for the footing courses as fast as needed on the work, and the committee on making an effort to purchase stone elsewhere could find only one quarry that was prepared to contract and deliver in time to meet the emergency. Their price being \$18.50 per cubic yard, the committee did not deem it advisable to contract at the price.

At the meeting of the Board on the 21st of September, the committee was instructed to purchase stone for the vigorous prosecution of the work on the foundation in accordance with the provisions contained in the contract entered into with Messrs. Tuttle & Robertson, in case they should fail to deliver 12 car loads per day, after being notified to that effect by the Superintendent. At a previous meeting, Aug. 16th, the Board had passed a resolution accepting stone from Rock Creek quarry, Van Buren county, delivered by Messrs.

Tuttle & Robertson on their contract for stone from Bear Creek. The committee found the contractors were not delivering stone at the rate required by the resolution, and visited the quarry at once and notified them of the action of the Board. The prospects of the quarry at Rock Creek being favorable, with a sufficient force to yield stone as fast as needed on the work, we advised the contractors to double their quarrying force, which they did. In a short time after, and up to the time the work was discontinued, they have delivered stone as fast as needed on the work. Under the instructions of the same resolution, we allowed Mathes & Bro., of Pella, to furnish some stone for the thinner courses in the walls at \$10.25 per cubic yard, as they necessarily had to quarry such in furnishing coping.

Your committee would further report, that in accordance with the instructions of the Board, at the November meeting, they have secured the walls as directed, collected and housed the tools and machinery. In accordance with the resolution passed at the same meeting, authorizing the committee to contract the cutting of granite coping, at a price not exceeding 20 cents per foot, we would report that we notified stone-cutters that we would receive proposals for said work. We received no proposal within the price limited by the Board, and therefore no contract has been made.

With the counsel and advice of the President of the Board, the committee have contracted with M. H. King for the delivery of sand at 2½ cents per standard bushel of 130 pounds, with no definite quantity fixed in the contract, but to be discontinued at the discretion of the committee or the Board.

It may be well to state that at the commencement of the work of putting in the concrete, it was thought it would be necessary to use steam power in obtaining the water required on the work. After taking the matter under advisement, the committee concluded that the best and cheapest way was to have the water hauled by team from the river, and accordingly contracted for it to be delivered in the cistern at 5 cents per barrel. The total cost of water under this arrangement up to the time of stopping the work was \$277.99.

The foregoing is a brief statement of the acts of the Executive Committee under the instruction of the Board. It will be readily seen from the resolutions of the Board referred to, giving instruc-

tions to the committee, that it required most of the time and personal attention of the committee from the month of May last to the present time.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES DAWSON,
Chairman Executive Committee.

FIRST REPORT OF EDWARD CLARK, ARCHITECT.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, U. S. CAPITOL EXTENSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September, 24, 1870. }

Hon. Samuel Merrill, Governor of the State of Iowa, and President of Board of Commissioners for building new State Capitol.

SIR: In compliance with the resolutions of the Board of Commissioners, for the erection of a capitol building for the State of Iowa, calling on me to examine and report on the plans and specifications for said building, and requesting suggestions as to changes in in order to obtain additional conveniences, and lessen the cost, I have the honor to submit the following:

As my attention has been particularly directed to the plans made by William W. Boyington and J. C. Farrand, and those marked "Palladian," I will confine my remarks and suggestions to them exclusively.

PLANS OF WM. W. BOYINGTON, MARKED A.

The exterior is admirable, and would do credit to any city; but I consider the interior would be more convenient if the general arrangement of Mr. Farrand's plan was adopted. That is, if the halls of legislation were placed at the ends of the wings, and the rooms back of them brought forward so as to be between the halls and the rotunda. The corridors running around each side of the rotunda abolished, and the central portion of the building correspondingly narrowed.

The rear to project sufficiently to accommodate the library.

REDUCTION IN EXPENSE.

Omit the dome and the roofs of the pavilion for the present ; abolish all groups, statues, and vases. The face and ends of the stone for the foundation might have the rock or quarry face, and the beds only to be roughly cut to insure close, horizontal joints. The footings need not run so deep below the floor line of cellar, as where there is so much cellar room, some of the projecting courses of the footing of the walls might be exposed to sight in the cellar without any inconvenience.

The doors might be painted instead of veneered, and the general finish throughout might be greatly simplified, and made less expensive.

"PALLADIAN."

The exterior is dignified and suited to the purpose. I would, however, suggest that the columns at the two corners be omitted, and the walls continued to the angles, so that the angles of the walls agree with those of the cornice.

That the steps should run across the portico, flanked with blockings, somewhat as in Mr. Boyington's plan. Both interior and exterior should be improved, in my judgment, by placing the rotunda and dome at the intersection of the corridors ; by placing the Halls of Legislation at the opposite ends, and to have them so arranged as that the presiding officer's desk would be at the middle of the end walls. The space between the hall and rotunda, to be allotted to Committee rooms.

The library placed in the rear projection, and committee, and other rooms placed under the library in the lower stories.

REDUCTION IN EXPENSE.

To abolish the attic stories and domes at the four corners, and to omit the great dome for the present.

Use iron stairways for the interior, instead of stone. Iron capitals to large columns, with the bells filled in with stone.

Balustrade and main cornice of cast iron. Reduce the cost of foundation walls as before suggested, and omit all unnecessary ornamental work in the interior. Make stucco cornices in small rooms instead of stamped iron or zinc.

PLANS OF J. C. FARRAND.

The general arrangement of the interior I consider has much merit, and deserves the closest attention of the Board. In my judgment, with but few modifications, it can be made convenient. The exterior is wanting in dignity, and not suited to a structure of this character. I would suggest, as a modification to this plan, that the Hall of Legislation be placed at the opposite end of the building, and the rear projection be devoted to the Library; and do further suggest, that the piers and columns which support the gallery around the rotunda be abolished, and the gallery be supported by brackets or consoles, in order to have the entire floor of the rotunda free.

In case in either plan the dome is omitted, the walls of the rotunda should be erected of sufficient strength to support one, and the base of the dome should project above the roof, so that when the dome is constructed, the main roof will not have to be cut, or otherwise interfered with. The rotunda should be covered with a temporary roof, with light iron rafters, and have a skylight at its apex for light.

As I have already verbally given the reasons which induce me to make these suggestions relative to the changes in the plans, I forbear to repeat them here. The members of the Board, who were present at my interview, understood, and, in most cases, approved them.

In conclusion, I will state that I am of the impression that with proper management, and with the omissions already suggested, and perhaps a reduction of the size of the building, not to interfere with its general arrangements, but to diminish the size of the rooms, a building, essentially the same as the plans and designs referred to, may be erected for the sum named in the law.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD CLARK,
Architect.

SECOND REPORT OF EDWARD CLARK, ARCHITECT.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, U. S. CAPITOL, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19, 1871. }

Hon. Charles Dudley, Commissioner, etc., for new Capitol Building for the State of Iowa:

SIR:—I have examined, as well as the time would permit me, the plans, specifications, and estimate, for the new Capitol building for the State of Iowa, and have the honor to submit the following remarks concerning them:

The plans showing the interior, I consider well arranged, and are made substantially in accordance with the modifications which I recommended both verbally to the Commissioners and in my communication to them, dated September 24th, 1870. I have no alteration to suggest relative to them, except the abolition of the basement story. As relates to the exterior, I will offer some suggestions with a view to lessen the cost of the structure.

1. A large sum might be saved, and, in my opinion, the appearance of the building improved, by reducing the height of the basement story, and abolishing the floor between the basement and cellar, making of them one story, instead of two, as shown on the section.

According to the basement design, the first floor is reached by thirty steps, and the cellar is without light, or at least, only such light as may be obtained from windows below the surface of the ground. I would suggest that the first floor should not be over twelve steps above the surface, and that the cellar story should have the benefit of the lower windows above the ground line, thus getting light and air. As the steam pipes must run through the rooms and passages of this story, the walls will be kept warm enough to prevent the condensation of any moisture on them, thus making it sufficiently dry for storing records, etc.

2. The panel and the acroteria in the pediment might be omitted. The finish of the walls of the porticos in the rear of the columns

might be less elaborate, and the attached columns of the arcade be omitted, leaving plain piers.

3. The foliated caps of the columns might be made of iron, particularly if the stone used should be of a soft and porous quality.

These suggestions are made mainly to keep the cost within the sum fixed by law, as I am of the opinion that the estimate is 20 per cent less than the actual cost, there being no allowances for contingencies, superintendence, expenses of commission, etc., etc.

In relation to the heating and ventilating, I would suggest that a boiler vault should be constructed outside the building, but in connection with it, at the corner near the smoke stack indicated on the plan. The location of the boiler-house at the corner of the grounds as proposed, would increase the cost of the heating apparatus, and would cause a loss of heat by having so great a distance to carry the steam, without any compensating advantage. A change in the position of the exhausting shaft might also be made to advantage, the present being at the base of the dome. When a dome is erected and strong winds press against it from certain directions, there will be a tendency to force the air down the shaft, and prevent a proper ventilation—the further these shafts are from the dome, the better.

In conclusion, I would state that, in my opinion, with the above mentioned modifications, and judicious management, this building can be erected for the sum named in the law.

I am very respectfully your obedient servant,

EDWARD CLARK, *Architect.*

CONTRACT WITH COCHRANE & PIQUENARD.

Articles of agreement made and entered into, this 21st day of October, A. D., 1870, between the Board of Commissioners, elected under an act to provide a State Capitol, passed by the 13th General Assembly of Iowa, approved April 12th, 1870, party of the first part, and John C. Cochrane and A. H. Piquenard, of Chicago, in the

State of Illinois, architects, partners doing business under the style and firm of Cochrane & Piquenard, party of the second part : Witnesseth:

That the said party of the second part having been by the party of the first part selected architect and superintendent of construction of a new State capitol, and having accepted of said appointment, do for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, hereby agree, that they will perform all the duties of architect and superintendent as aforesaid, with fidelity, in proper time, and in a skillful and workmanlike manner.

That they will make and furnish, at their own expense, all designs, drawings and specifications in detail for the different parts of the building that may be necessary during the progress of the work until its final completion, unless this agreement is annulled at the discretion of the party of the first part.

That they will, under direction of the party of the first part, take the general superintendence of the work upon the capitol, during its progress, till its completion, or termination of this contract, giving it all necessary personal attention to insure the faithful carrying out of their plans and specifications; to give upon request such explanations of the designs and drawings prepared by them, as may be required, and also to give verbal or written interpretation to such specifications and contracts as may be referred to them by the party of the first part; to prepare all the estimates of the kind and qualities of the materials necessary for the work; to settle and determine all deductions from, or additions to the contract prices for material or labor, which may grow out of any alterations of the design, or otherwise, after the same is under contract, that may be referred to them, and to decide on the fitness and quality of all materials furnished, and work done under contract or otherwise, with power of rejection, and to do, and perform all other duties properly pertaining to them as architects and superintendents.

And the party of the second part further agrees to pay all damages that may be sustained by the State of Iowa, on account of any want of care or skill in preparing the proper drawings or specifications, and in the acceptance or approval of material or labor by them, or in the general superintendence of the work.

And the party of the second part further agree that they will prepare and deliver to the party of the first part, on or before the first day of December, A. D., 1871, to be the property of the State of Iowa, a full and complete design and drawings for the new capitol building, in accordance with the resolution adopting plans prepared by the party of the first part, October 5th, 1870, which shall show the manner of construction, the whole internal arrangement, and the style of finish of the building; the method of heating, ventilation and sewerage, together with complete estimates and specifications of kind, quality and quantity of materials necessary to be used therefor. The whole to be so full and comprehensive that a practical professional architect would be able thereby to construct the entire building in accordance with such design.

And the party of the first part hereby agree to pay the party of the second part, as the full compensation and cost of such services, plans, and specifications, a salary of three thousand six hundred dollars a year, to be computed from the time they shall file with the President of this Board a bond, with sureties, to be approved by said President, in the penal sum of fifty thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of this contract by the party of the second part, and paid monthly thereafter, and in addition thereto, such actual and necessary expenses, not to exceed the sum of three thousand dollars, incurred by the party of the second part, for assistance and stationery, in preparing the aforesaid plans and specifications, and also, after the first day of May, A. D. 1871, to furnish them office room at Des Moines, and supply the same with necessary stationery, fuel and lights, at which place, from said first day of May, the party of the second part shall keep an office during the progress of building, or the continuance of this contract, for all purposes connected with the architectural business of said Capitol building, the amount of said expenditures to be paid monthly, upon presentation to the Board of proper vouchers therefor.

And the party of the first part hereby agree to employ a competent superintendent, who shall have local charge of the work, under the direction of the party of the second part, and any failure of said local superintendent to faithfully comply with such direction, the party of the second part shall at once report to the Board.

And the party of the first part further agrees to pay all necessary traveling expenses incurred by the party of the second part, or either of them, when specially directed by the Board outside of the regular duties above contemplated.

And it is further agreed that after the completion and delivery of the plans and specifications aforesaid to be delivered on the first day of December, A. D. 1871, this contract may also at any time be annulled at the option of the party of the second part, and in case of its termination in any event above contemplated, the party of the second part shall be entitled to receive the full amount due at that time.

In witness whereof, the party of the first part have caused this contract to be signed by their President, and the said John C. Cochrane and Alfred H. Piquenard, for themselves, have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above written, and also to another of like tenor and effect.

SAMUEL MERRILL,
President Board of Capitol Commissioners.
COCHRANE & PIQUENARD.

BOND OF COCHRANE & PIQUENARD.

Know all men by these presents: That we, Cochrane & Piquenard, as principal, and John L. Davis and Frank H. Griggs, as sureties, hereby acknowledge ourselves indebted to the State of Iowa, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, well and truly to be paid to the said State, subject to the conditions following:

This bond is executed and delivered in accordance with a resolution passed October 5th, 1870 of the Board of State Capitol Commissioners, and also a resolution passed October 21st, 1870, electing an architect and superintendent of the new State capitol, in pursuance of which said Cochrane & Piquenard have been duly elected architects and superintendents, and if the said Cochrane & Piquenard shall honestly and faithfully perform their duties as such architects

and superintendents, under said resolution, then this bond shall be void; otherwise the same shall be and continue in force, and have full effect.

In witness thereof we have set our hands this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

COCHRANE & PIQUENARD,
WM. L. DAVIS,
F. H. GRIGGS,
J. J. BURTIS.

Approved, December 7th, 1870, by order of the Board of Capitol Commissioners.

A. R. FULTON,
Secretary.

CONTRACT WITH M. H. KING FOR EXCAVATING FOUNDATION.

Article of agreement made and entered into this 27th day of October, A. D. 1870, by and between the Board of Commissioners elected under "An act to provide a State Capitol," passed by the 13th General Assembly of Iowa, approved April 13th, 1870, party of the first part, and M. H. King, of Des Moines, party of the second part, Witnesseth—

That the party of the second part, for the considerations hereinafter mentioned, agrees to make all the necessary excavation for the foundation of the new State House, on Capitol Square in the City of Des Moines, and deposit the dirt so excavated where directed by the party of the first part—the same to be done in a proper and skillful manner, under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Board of Commissioners, their agent, or superintendent; the whole to be finished and completed on or before the first day of April, 1871.

And the party of the first part, hereby agrees to pay to the party of the second part, the sum of twenty-three (23) cents per cubic yard for all earth so excavated and deposited as directed, not exceeding six hundred (600) feet from the foundation excavated, where said excavation does not exceed five feet in depth, and twenty-seven (27) cents per cubic yard for all earth so excavated and removed as aforesaid, where said excavation exceeds five feet in depth; also the sum of one (1) cent per cubic yard per one hundred (100) feet haul, where said haul is in excess of six hundred (600) feet, and does not exceed one thousand (1000) feet for such excess, and one and one-quarter ($1\frac{1}{4}$) cents per cubic yard for one hundred (100) feet haul, when said haul is in excess of one thousand (1000) feet for such excess; payments to be made monthly upon the estimate of the Superintendent, less five per cent. to be retained until said contract shall be fully completed and accepted by the party of the first part, their agent or superintendent.

It is further understood and agreed that all necessary grubbing in excavation and embankment shall be done by the party of the second part, at his own cost and expense, in consideration of which, said party of the second part is to have all timber, trees, &c. so grubbed.

In witness whereof the party of the first part, have caused their contract to be signed by their President, and the said M. H. King for himself has hereunto set his hand the day and year above written, and also to another of same tenor and effect.

M. H. KING.

SAMUEL MERRILL,

President Board Capitol Commissioners.

BOND OF M. H. KING.

Know all men by these presents: That I, M. H. King, of the city of Des Moines, county of Polk, and State of Iowa, as principal,

{ U. S. Rev. } and W. F. Gruss, Charles G. Lewis, John Brice, G. J.
 Stamp. }
 \$1 00. } Johnson, and John B. Miller, of said city, county, and
State, as sureties, are hereby held and firmly bound unto the State
of Iowa, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, for the payment
of which we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators,
firmly by these presents.

Dated at Des Moines, Iowa, on the 27th day of October, A. D.
1870.

The conditions of the above obligation are such, that, whereas,
the above bounden, M. H. King, has been awarded the contract for
doing the necessary excavation for the new State capitol, at Des
Moines, and has this day entered into a contract with the said State
of Iowa, by the Board of Capitol Commissioners, for the perform-
ance of said contract: Now, therefore, if the aforesaid M. H. King,
shall fulfill the covenants and conditions of said contract on his
part, to the satisfaction of the proper authorities having control of
said work, and representing the said State of Iowa, as provided by
the terms and stipulations of said contract, entered into by the said
King with said Board, then and in that case this bond shall be null
and void. Otherwise it shall remain in full force and effect.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands on the
date above written.

M. H. KING,
W. F. GRUSS,
CHARLES G. LEWIS.
JOHN BRICE,
G. J. JOHNSON,
JOHN B. MILLER.

CONTRACT WITH ROBERTSON, McGRADY & KEFFER
FOR SAND.

This agreement, made and concluded this, 27th day of October, A.
D. 1870, by and between the Board of Capitol Commissioners,
elected under "An act to provide a State Capitol," passed by the

Thirteenth General Assembly of Iowa, approved April 13th, 1870, party of the first part, and S. A. Robertson, Silas I. McGrady, and S. B. Keffer, of the city of Des Moines, parties of the second part; witnesseth—

That the said parties of the second part hereby agree to furnish and deliver to the party of the first part, on Capitol Square, in the City of Des Moines, in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the said party of the first part, all the sand necessary for use in the construction of the work upon the New State House, during the season of the year 1871; said sand to be free from foreign substances, clean, of a clear grit, and as dry as practicable, suitable for use in first-class masonry; and at least equal in all respects to the sample furnished by the parties of the second part, with their "proposal to furnish sand," and now deposited in the office of the party of the first part, at the State House, in Des Moines.

And the party of the first part hereby stipulates and agrees to pay to the parties of the second part for all such sand so delivered, the sum of three cents per statute bushel of one hundred and thirty (130) pounds; the quantity and quality of the sand so delivered by the parties of the second part to be passed upon and determined by the Architect and Superintendent, appointed by the party of the first part; payments to be made monthly on the estimates of said Architect and Superintendent, reserving five per cent of the amount of each of said estimates, until the fulfillment of this contract by the parties of the second part; and after the same shall have been fulfilled, then the parties of the second part shall receive whatever balance or sum may be found due and remaining unpaid upon the estimates aforesaid of said Architect and Superintendent.

In witness whereof, the party of the first part have caused this contract to be signed by their President, and the parties of the second part, for themselves, have hereunto set their hands, the day and year above written, and also to another of the same tenor and effect.

S. A. ROBERTSON,
SILAS I. McGRADY,
S. B. KEFFER.

SAMUEL MERRILL,
President Board Capitol Commissioners.

BOND OF ROBERTSON, McGRADY & KEFFER,

Know all men by these presents: That we, S. A. Robertson, Silas I. McGrady, and S. B. Keffer as principals, and J. M. Laird { U. S. Rev. } and Augustus Smith as sureties, all of the city of Des { stamp } Moines, Polk county, Iowa, are held and firmly bound \$1.00 unto the State of Iowa, in the penal sum of One Thousand Dollars, for the payment of which we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators firmly by these presents.

Dated at Des Moines, Iowa, on this 27th day of October, A. D. 1870.

The conditions of the above obligation are such that whereas the above bounden S. A. Robertson, Silas I. McGrady, and S. B. Keffer have been awarded the contract for furnishing sand for use in the construction of the new State Capitol at Des Moines, during the year 1871, and have this day entered into a contract with the said State of Iowa, by the Board of Capitol Commissioners, for the performance of said contract: Now, therefore, if the aforesaid S. A. Robertson, Silas I. McGrady, and S. B. Keffer, shall fulfill the covenant and conditions of said contract on their part to the satisfaction of the proper authorities having control of said work and representing the said State of Iowa, as provided by the terms and stipulations of the said contract entered into by the said S. A. Robertson, Silas I. McGrady, and S. B. Keffer, with said Board, then and in that case this bond shall be null and void; otherwise in full force and effect.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands on the date above written.

SILAS I. McGRADY,
S. B. KEFFER,
S. A. ROBERTSON,
J. M. LAIRD,
AUGUSTUS SMITH.

CONTRACT WITH M. H. KING FOR GRADING RAIL-ROAD.

—

This contract made and entered into between the Board of Commissioners for the erection of a new capitol, of the first part, and Mr. M. H. King, of the second part, Witnesseth—

That the said King has agreed to do all the grading for the side-track from the C. R. I. & P. R. R. to where said side-track crosses the ravine, south of Court Avenue, and so much north of said ravine as may not be graded with the dirt from the foundation of the State House, and to have said grade ready to commence laying track, by the first of April next, and all completed by the 15th of said month; to make said grade according to specifications in the survey, and under the direction of the engineer.

Said party of the first part agrees to pay for the embankment at the rate of twenty-five cents per cubic yard, as per estimate of the engineer, and should the excavation require the removal of any rock, such additional sum as the engineer may certify is just and equitable, and also a reasonable compensation for whatever grubbing may be required.

In witness whereof, the party of the first part have caused this contract to be signed by their President, and the said M. H. King for himself has hereunto set his hand, this 10th day of December, A. D. 1870, and to another of like tenor and effect.

SAMUEL MERRILL,
Gov. and Pres't Board Capitol Com.
M. H. KING.

CONTRACT WITH THE DES MOINES STONE AND LIME CO., FOR CONCRETE STONE.

Articles of agreemet made and executed on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1871, between the Board of Commissioners to provide a State Capitol, under an act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved April 13th, 1870, of the first part, and the Des Moines Stone and Lime Co., of Des Moines, in said State, of the second part.

WHEREAS, The party of the first part, on the 10th day of December, 1870, advertised for proposals for furnishing five hundred cubic yards, more or less, of broken stone, for concrete, for the foundation of the new State House, to be delivered at the Capitol grounds in Des Moines, and the said party of the second part having, in pursuance of said advertisement, proposed to furnish said stone according to the said advertisement, and the specifications therein referred to, at and for the price of four dollars and fifty cents per cubic yard, which said proposal was, on the 12th day of January, 1871, accepted by said Board.

Now, therefore, this instrument witnesseth, that the said party of the second part hereby agrees to deliver upon the cars, at the Capitol grounds, in Des Moines, on or before the first day of June, 1871, five hundred cubic yards, more or less, as may be desired by the party of the first part, of concrete stone, to be of good hard limestone, freshly quarried, and broken so that each piece will pass on either side through a three inch ring.

The party of the first part, in behalf of the State of Iowa, agrees to pay to the party of the second part, for the concrete stone delivered as aforesaid, the sum of four dollars and fifty cents per cubic yard, to be paid upon the complete performance of the contract, and upon the certificate of the superintendent showing the amount so delivered.

And it is further agreed, that in case of the failure of the party of the first part to furnish the concrete stone as aforesaid, or any part

thereof required by the party of the second part, that said stone or part thereof may be purchased of other parties by the party of the first part, and the excess of cost of purchase and delivery over the price herein agreed upon, shall be charged to the party of the second part, and deducted from any moneys due thereon, and if no sufficient amount shall be due, that then the same, or the balance thereof, shall stand as fixed and liquidated damages upon the bond herewith given, for the faithful performance of this contract by the party of the second part.

And it is further agreed that said concrete stone, upon its delivery, shall be subject to inspection by the superintendent, or other agent appointed by the Board for that purpose, and its quantity ascertained and determined upon by him, and any part thereof rejected by him upon such inspection, as not being in accordance with the terms of this contract, shall be removed by the party of the second part.

It is further agreed that the party of the second part shall execute, with good and sufficient sureties, a bond to the State of Iowa in the penal sum of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), conditioned for the faithful performance of this contract by the party of the second part.

In witness whereof, the party of the first part, in behalf of the State of Iowa, have caused this contract to be signed by their President, and the said party of the second part by the individual names of the parties constituting the firm known and styled as the Des Moines Stone and Lime Company, and also to another of like tenor and effect, the day and year first above written.

SAMUEL MERRILL,
President Board of Capitol Commissioners,
S. A. ROBERTSON,
MARTIN TUTTLE.

BOND OF DES MOINES STONE AND LIME CO.

Know all men by these presents: That we, Martin Tuttle and S. A. Robertson, as principals and co-partners, in the firm known as

the Des Moines Stone and Lime Company, and J. M. Tuttle and M. M. Murphy, as sureties, of the city of Des Moines, county of Polk, and State of Iowa, are held and firmly bound unto the State of Iowa, in the penal sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for the payment of which we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents.

Dated at Des Moines, Iowa, on this 1st day of April, A. D., 1871.

The conditions of the above obligation are such, that whereas the above bounden, Des Moines Stone and Lime Company have been awarded the contract for furnishing five hundred cubic yards, more or less, of broken stone, for the concrete foundation of the new State Capitol, in the city of Des Moines, and have this day entered into a contract with the said State of Iowa, by the Board of Capitol Commissioners, for the performance of said contract. Now, therefore, if the aforesaid Des Moines Stone and Lime Company shall fulfill the covenants and conditions of said contract on their part to the satisfaction of the proper authorities, having control of said material so to be furnished, and representing the said State of Iowa, as provided by the terms and stipulations of the said contract entered into by the said Des Moines Stone and Lime Company, with said Board, then and in that case, this bond shall be null and void; otherwise it shall remain in full force and effect.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands on the date above written.

S. A. ROBERTSON,
MARTIN TUTTLE,
J. M. TUTTLE, security.
M. M. MURPHY, security.

CONTRACT WITH DES MOINES COAL COMPANY FOR CEMENT.

Articles of agreement made and executed on the 11th day of April, A. D., 1871, between the Board of Commissioners to provide

a new State capitol, under an act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved, April 13th, 1870, of the first part, and the Des Moines Coal Company of Des Moines, in said State, of the second part.

WHEREAS, The party of the first part on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1870, advertised for sealed proposals for furnishing cement to be delivered on the capitol grounds in Des Moines, at such times and in such quantities as may be required in the progress of the work on the capitol during the year 1871; and the said party of the second part having in pursuance of said advertisement proposed to furnish Louisville cement in bags, at and for the price of one dollar and sixty-nine cents [\$1.69] per bag, estimating 265 pounds to each bag, the bags to be returned, which said proposal was, on the 12th day of January, 1871, accepted by said Board, and on the 30th day of March, 1871, authorized the execution of a contract in accordance with the terms of said advertisement and proposal.

Now, therefore, this instrument witnesseth, That the said party of the second part hereby agrees to deliver upon the cars at the capitol grounds, in Des Moines, Louisville cement of the best quality, in good condition, free from impurities, in bags aggregating two hundred and sixty-five pounds each, at such times in such quantities as may be required by said Board or its superintendent, during the year 1871, upon fourteen days' notice thereof being given to the party of the second part.

The party of the first part in behalf of the State of Iowa agrees to pay to the party of the second part for the amount so as aforesaid delivered, one dollar and sixty-nine cents [\$1.69] per bag of 265 pounds, and to return the bags to the party of the second part, payment to be made monthly, to the amount of eighty-five per cent of the price for the cement delivered as aforesaid, upon the certificate of the superintendent showing the amount so delivered, and the balance within sixty days after the complete performance of the contract to the satisfaction of the party of the first part, and upon the final certificate of the superintendent.

And it is further agreed that said cement upon its delivery shall be subject to inspection by the superintendent or other agent appointed by the Board for that purpose, and any part thereof

rejected upon inspection, as not being in accordance with the terms of this contract, shall be removed by the party of the second part.

And it is further agreed that in case of the failure of the party of the second part to furnish cement as aforesaid, at the times and in the quantities, and after being notified as aforesaid, the party of the first part shall be at liberty to purchase cement of other parties, and the excess of the cost of purchase and delivery over the price herein agreed upon shall be charged to the party of the second part and deducted from any moneys due them, and if no sufficient amount shall be due, that then the same or the balance thereof shall stand as fixed and liquidated damages upon the bond herewith given for the faithful performance of this contract by the party of the second part.

It is further agreed that the party of the second part shall execute with good and sufficient sureties, a bond to the State of Iowa in the penal sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of this contract by the party of the second part.

In witness whereof, the party of the first part in behalf of the State of Iowa, have caused this contract to be signed by their President, and the said party of the second part by its President and attested by its Secretary, and also to another of like tenor and effect, the day and year first above written.

SAMUEL MERRILL,

President Board of Capitol Commissioners.

F. BUTLER,

President Des Moines Coal Co.

ATTEST:

WESLEY REDHEAD,

Secretary Des Moines Coal Co.

BOND OF DES MOINES COAL CO.

—

Know all men by these presents, That we, the Des Moines Coal Co. as principal, and Wesley Redhead and R. T. Wellslager as sureties, all

of the city of Des Moines, county of Polk, and State of Iowa, are held and firmly bound unto the State of Iowa in the penal sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for the payment of which we bind ourselves, our heirs, { U. S. Rev. Stamp, \$1.00. } executors, and administrators, firmly by { Cancelled, } these presents. Dated at Des Moines, April 12, 1871. } Iowa, on this, 12th day of April, A. D. 1871.

The conditions of the above obligation are such, that whereas the above bounden Des Moines Coal Co., have been awarded the contract for furnishing the cement to be used in the foundation of the New State Capitol during the year 1871, and have this day entered into a contract with the said State of Iowa, by the Board of Capitol Commissioners, for the performance of said contract: Now, therefore, if the aforesaid Des Moines Coal Company shall fulfill the covenants and conditions of said contract on their part to the satisfaction of the proper authorities having control of said material so to be furnished, and representing the said State of Iowa, as provided by the terms and stipulations of the said contract entered into by the said Des Moines Coal Company with said Board; then, and in that case this bond shall be null and void; otherwise it shall remain in full force and effect.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands on the date above written.

DES MOINES COAL CO.,
Per F. BUTLER, President.
 WESLEY REDHEAD,
 R. T. WELLSLAGER.

CONTRACT WITH TUTTLE & ROBERTSON FOR FOUNDATION STONE.

Articles of agreement made and executed on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1871, between the Board of Commissioners, to provide a State Capitol under the act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved, April 13th, 1870, of the first part, and Martin Tuttle and S. A. Robertson, of Des Moines, in said State, of the second part.

WHEREAS, The party of the first part on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1871, advertised for sealed proposals for furnishing stone, a copy of which advertisement is hereto attached, marked "A," and the said party of the second part having in pursuance of said advertisement, on the 3d day of May, 1871, proposed as in schedule "B," which is hereto attached, which said proposal was, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1871, conditionally accepted by resolution, a copy of which is hereto attached, marked "C," passed by said Board.

Now, this instrument witnesseth that it is hereby mutually agreed that said advertisement and proposal as modified by said resolution of acceptance be taken and stand as the agreement between the parties, and it is further agreed that in case of the failure of the party of the second part to furnish stone as therein provided, at the times and in the quantities required, after three days' notice in writing by the Superintendent of the first part, then the party of the first part shall be at liberty to purchase such stone of other parties, and the excess of the cost of such purchase and delivery over the price herein agreed upon, shall be charged to the party of the second part, and deducted from any money due them, and if not sufficient amount shall be due them, that then the same or the balance thereof shall stand as fixed and liquidated damages upon the bond herewith given for the faithful performance of this contract by the party of the second part.

It is further agreed that the party of the second part shall execute with two or more sufficient sureties a bond to the State of Iowa, in the penal sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of this contract by the parties of the second part.

In witness whereof, the party of the first part in behalf of the State of Iowa, have caused this contract to be signed by their President, and the said parties of the second part have hereunto set their hands, and also to another of like tenor and effect, the day and year first above written.

SAMUEL MERRILL,
President Board of Capitol Commissioners.

MARTIN TUTTLE,
S. A. ROBERTSON.

SCHEDULE A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

STATE OF IOWA,
OFFICE OF CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS, }
Des Moines, Iowa, March 30, 1871. }

Proposals will be received at this office until twelve o'clock, noon, of Wednesday, December 7th, 1871, for stone for the foundation of the new State Capitol. For full particulars of the quality, kinds and delivery of the same, and the manner of payments, reference is here made to the specifications, which may be seen (and printed copies and blank bonds, and form of proposals obtained,) on application at the office of said Commissioners, in Des Moines, Iowa, or of Cochrane & Piquenard, Architects, Chicago.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a sample of the stone, which shall be one foot long and six inches square; also a description of the capacity of the quarry, and the different thicknesses of the several strata, and such other information or analysis as will enable the Commissioners to determine as to the quantity and quality of the stone. The quality and the price of the stone will govern the Board in determining whose proposal to accept. All proposals must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond, with two or more responsible sureties, to the people of the State of Iowa, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned that the principal in said bond will, when requested by said Commissioners, enter into a contract with the people of the State of Iowa, with good and sufficient bond, to be approved by said Commissioners, to furnish and deliver such material as proposed, provided a contract be awarded to him by the Commissioners under his proposal.

Strict compliance with the terms of this notice will be required to

entitle a proposal to consideration. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject all bids, or to reject any bid, or to accept any part of bid if they shall deem it for the best interest of the State.

All proposals must be sealed and endorsed, "Proposals for Foundation Stone for the new State Capitol," and directed to A. R. Fulton, Secretary of the Board of State Capitol Commissioners, Des Moines, Iowa.

SAMUEL MERRILL, *President*.

A. R. FULTON, *Secretary*.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO CONTRACTORS.

The proposals must be accompanied with a general description of the quarry, giving the average thickness of the different strata of stone, if the said stone is stratified, explaining the difference of quality in the different strata, if there is any; to state—if the stone has been used—where, and how long it has been exposed to the weather; and its condition at the present time. If a new stone is offered, the specimen called for in the advertisement, 12 inches by 6 inches by 6 inches, must be accompanied with two small cubes of stone sawed from a block and rubbed to an even size of two inches on every side. In all cases where the stone differ in quality in the different strata, specimens of each must accompany the proposals.

The first footing course, the thickness of which may vary, according to the piece of each stone, from 16 inches to 24 inches, will have an area of about twenty thousand superficial feet. The second footing course of main walls, and the first footing course of the secondary walls, may vary from 14 to 16 inches. The balance of the stone may be of any thickness above six inches when cut. The quantity to vary according to the thickness of the footing course. The whole amount of the stone will be about—cubic yards.

The Commissioners reserve the right to select from each proposal the amount of stone they may want from each stratum or thickness.

The schedule in the proposals must include the different strata of the quarry which are included in the proposal explained in detail, and the proportion of each which is offered, so as to enable the Commissioners to make a judicious selection.

PROPOSAL FOR FOUNDATION STONE FOR THE NEW STATE CAPITOL TO BE ERECTED AT DES MOINES, IOWA.

The undersigned, Tuttle & Robertson, hereby propose to the Board of Commissioners of the new Iowa State capitol, to procure, and deliver 150,000 cubic feet of dimension stone, more or less, as the said Commissioners may require, on the railroad track, laid or to be laid, from the D. M. V. R. R., or C., R. I. & P. R. R., to the capitol grounds, leaving the cars at such part of the said track on the new State capitol lot where the said Commissioners or their superintendent may select, and at such time and in such quantities as may be required by the progress of the work, beginning the delivery of the same on or before the fifteenth day of June, 1871; *provided*, however, that no more than one-fifth of the whole quantity contracted for may be required in any one month.

Said stone to be of good quality, fully equal in every respect to the specimen accompanying this proposal; each piece to be free from dry seams, or any weak parts either in the vertical, horizontal, or angular directions, and to be free from all sap, slaty, or perishable material on the exterior or interior of the stone.

Said stone to be quarried so that each piece be rectangular, with parallel beds varying not more than two inches in thickness from the schedule adjoining.

The unloading of the stone on the grounds to be done by the Commissioners at the expense of the State.

The stone to be quarried in such sizes as may be required by the Commissioners or their superintendents, proper directions

being given, per drawing, or writing, or both, if necessary, and to be scabbled so as not to exceed more than two inches of the proper size.

The stone as quarried to be numbered and designated in duplicate of the drawings furnished by the Commissioners, [and delivered to the superintendent] so that they can be unloaded and worked where wanted in the construction. Accidental spawling not to condemn the stone, provided the indentation shall not exceed eight inches in diameter, and one and a half in depth, and not an aggregate more than one-sixth of the area of the stone.

Corners not broken off accidentally, not exceeding six inches, not to condemn the stone, provided they can be placed inside the walls.

All questions in regard to the performance of the contract to be decided by the superintendent, whose decision shall be final and conclusive, unless otherwise determined by agreement of the parties.

The stone to be subject to the inspection and approval of the superintendents, and of such persons under them as may be appointed or approved by the Commissioners.

The stone to be measured by the actual cubic contents, excluding all projections beyond the plan lines for the stone work. If the dimension and shape of any stone do not conform to the foregoing specifications and the plans referred to, the superintendent to have the right to deduct from the contents thereof as may be necessary to enable the stone to be used in the work, or the said stone may be rejected.

The Commissioners to pay for all stone delivered as aforesaid, in conformity to this proposal, and for which the superintendent shall duly certify, monthly on account, eighty-five per cent of the contract price herein proposed, and the remainder within sixty days after the final completion of the contract to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and on the final estimate and certificate of the superintendent. It is also understood that no payments made are to be taken as a full acceptance of the stone delivered, but that at any time such stone as may be found subject to rejection, the value thereof shall be deducted from the next estimate.

The Commissioners to have the right to select from the different

thicknesses hereinafter mentioned, the different amounts they require of each thickness.

The undersigned hereby offer to deliver the stone above referred to, and subject to the foregoing provisions, at the following rates per cubic yard of twenty-seven feet:

The stone varying from ten to sixteen inches in thickness, eight and 25-100 dollars per cubic yard, including equal areas of the following thicknesses:

Ten inches, twelve inches, fourteen inches, and sixteen inches.

Also for stone varying from sixteen inches to twenty-four inches in thickness, ten and 25-100 dollars per cubic yard, including such parts of the following thicknesses as may be required by the Commissioners or their superintendent:

Sixteen inches, and eighteen inches.

The sixteen and eighteen inch stone we propose to furnish from Bear Creek quarry, of which one sample, No. 3, herewith furnished, is a sample. If block rubble is desired from this quarry, we will furnish it at two [2] dollars above our bid on block rubble from Des Moines Stone & Lime Co.'s quarries.

TUTTLE & ROBERTSON.

PROPOSAL FOR BLOCK RUBBLE STONE FOR THE NEW IOWA STATE CAPITOL AT DES MOINES, IOWA.

The undersigned, Tuttle & Robertson, hereby propose to the Commissioners of the New State Capitol of Iowa, to procure and deliver thirty thousand cubic feet of block rubble stone, more or less, as the said Commissioners may require, on the railroad track laid, or to be laid, from the D. M. V. and C. R. I. & P. railroads, to the Capitol grounds, leaving the cars at such part of said track on the New State Capitol lot, where the Commissioners or their Superintendent may require, and at such time and in such quantities as may be required by the progress of the work, beginning the delivery of the same on

or before the 15th day of June, 1871; *provided, however*, no more than one one-fifth of the whole quantity contracted for may be required in any one month. Said stone to be of good quality, fully equal to the accompanying specimen, not less than six inches in thickness, or more than twelve inches, varying in length from one foot six inches to three feet, and in width from one foot to two feet. Said stone to be subject to the inspection and approval of the Superintendent, and all questions in regard to the performance of this proposal to be decided finally by said superintendent. Said stone to be measured on the cars, and to be paid for monthly on account, eighty-five per cent of the amount delivered, as per contract price herein specified, and the remainder within sixty days after the final completion of the contract to the full satisfaction of said Commissioners, and on the final estimate and certificate of the Superintendent.

The undersigned hereby offer to deliver said block rubble masonry at the rate of five dollars and seventy-five cents per cubic yard of twenty-seven feet, subject to the foregoing provisions.

The Des Moines Stone and Lime Co.'s quarries are situated on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 26 miles west of Des Moines. The ledge is from 12 to 15 feet thick, and is composed of one stratum 16 to 20 inches thick, one 12 to 14, and inexhaustible quantities from 6 to 10 inches.

The stone have been used in the vicinity of quarry from the first settlement of the country in road culverts, houses, fences, etc., and in Des Moines for the last two years, and all along the C. R. I. & P. R. R., and in the great Missouri river bridge at Council Bluffs, and in all cases giving the best of satisfaction, and in no case can an instance be found where any signs of decay are taking place, where stone above five inches has been used. Your attention is respectfully called to our samples Nos. 1 and 2 herewith submitted.

Sample No. 3 is from Bear Creek quarry, 2 miles north of the one above noticed, and in Dallas county. It is a new quarry, just being opened, and the indications are that the quantity of stone will be ample.

TUTTLE & ROBERTSON.

BOND OF TUTTLE & ROBERTSON.

Know all men by these presents: That we, Martin Tuttle and S. A. Robertson, of the county of Polk, and State of Iowa, are held and firmly bound unto the people of the State of Iowa, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, lawful money of the United States, for the payment of which sum, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, and dated this third day of May, A. D. 1871.

The condition of the above obligation is such, that, whereas the Commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of the new State Capitol in the city of Des Moines, State of Iowa, have advertised for bids or proposals for foundation stone for the new State Capitol to be erected at Des Moines, Iowa, in accordance with said advertisement, and with the specifications prepared for the doing of the same, on file in the office of said State Capitol Commissioners; and whereas, Martin Tuttle and S. A. Robertson, have by bid or proposal, (made subject to the conditions of the advertisement inviting the same,) agreed to abide by, execute, carry out and perform all the provisions, conditions, and requirements in said specifications and advertisement contained, for an amount of money specified in said bid or proposal.

Now, if the said Tuttle & Robertson, in case such bid of proposal shall be accepted, and the contract for delivering the above named stone, according to such advertisement, to be awarded to them by said Commissioners, shall, when thereto requested by the said Commissioners, enter into an agreement or contract, in writing, with the people of the State of Iowa, and deliver the same to said Commissioners, to perform and execute the said work, or to furnish and deliver the said material, as the case may be, for the price mentioned in said bid or proposal, and according to the specifications and advertisement aforesaid; and also their penal bond, in such sum as may

be designated by the said Commissioners, with good and sufficient security, to be approved by said Commissioners, conditioned as usually required by said Commissioners, binding them firmly to carry out said contract or agreement in the manner contemplated, and for the amount of money mentioned in such bid or proposal; then this obligation to be null and void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and effect.

MARTIN TUTTLE,
S. A. ROBERTSON,
S. J. COPE,
F. R. WEST.

“C.”

Resolved, That bid thirty-five, made by Messrs. Tuttle & Robertson, Des Moines, in so far as it proposes to furnish dimension stone from sixteen to eighteen inches in thickness from Bear Creek quarry at ten dollars and twenty-five cents per cubic yard as per sample No. 3 by them furnished, be accepted : *Provided*, That said Tuttle & Robertson agree to furnish any thickness from 13 to 24 inches from said quarry in such quantities as may be ordered by this Board at the same price ; and for so much Block Rubble from Tuttle's quarry, as per samples 1 and 2 furnished by them, as may be ordered by this Board at the price of \$5.75-100 per cubic yard, and that the President of this Board enter into a contract accordingly.

BOND OF TUTTLE & ROBERTSON.

Know all men by these presents, that we, Martin Tuttle & S. A. Robertson, as principals, and James M. Tuttle, B. F. Allen, E. R. Clapp, M. M. Murphy, Hoyt Sherman, P. M. Cassady, F. R. West,

and C. H. Getchell as sureties. are held and firmly bound unto the State of Iowa in the penal sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the which well and truly to be paid, we hereby bind ourselves, our heirs, and assigns forever.

Dated at Des Moines, Iowa, May 12th, 1871,

The condition of the above and foregoing obligation is such, that whereas, the above bounden Mar in Tuttle and S. A. Robertson, have this day entered into a written contract with the State of Iowa, for the furnishing stone for the foundation of the new Capitol building at Des Moines, Iowa, the particulars of said contract being set out in sail writing. Now, if said Martin Tuttle and S. A. Robertson shall on their part perform all and every the obligations and stipulations of said contract, to be by them kept and performed, then the above and foregoing obligation to be void ; otherwise of full force and virtue.

MARTIN TUTTLE,
S. A. ROBERTSON,
J. M. TUTTLE,
E. R. CLAPP,
M. M. MURPHY,
HOYT SHERMAN,
P. M. CASSADY,
B. F. ALLEN,
F. R. WEST,
C. H. GETCHELL,

CONTRACT WITH O. H. P. SCOTT FOR FOUNDATION
STONE.

Articles of agreement made and executed on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1871, between the Board of Commissioners to provide a State Capitol, under the act of the General Asembly of the State of Iowa, approved April 13th, 1870, of the first part, and O. H. P. Scott, of Farmington, Iowa, of the second part.

WHEREAS, The party of the first part advertised for sealed proposals on the 30th day of March, 1871; for furnishing stone, a copy of which advertisement is hereto attached, marked Schedule "A," and the said party of the second part having, in pursuance of said advertisement, on the 3d day of May, 1871, proposed as in Schedule "B," which is hereto attached, which proposal was, on the 12th day of May, 1871, accepted in part by resolution passed by said Board; and,

WHEREAS, The said O. H. P. Scott has subsequently proposed to said Board to furnish under his said bid dimension stone, cut and dressed ready for laying, from the Farmington Lock, on the Des Moines River, in thickness varying from twelve to twenty-four inches, at and for the price of thirteen dollars and fifty cents per cubic yard, as contained in said bid for dimension stone undressed, provided the proposal in Schedule "B," marked "P," in regard to "corners not accidentally broken off," shall in this proposition be held to mean not exceeding six inches on the back side, and shall come to the square not less than eight inches from the face.

Which said proposal was, on the 21st day of September, 1871, accepted by resolution of said Board, a copy of which is hereto attached, marked "C."

Now, this instrument witnesseth that it is hereby mutually agreed that said advertisements and proposals, as modified by said subsequent proposition and said resolution hereto annexed, marked "C," of acceptance, be taken and stand as the agreement between the parties for an amount not less than three hundred and not exceeding one thousand cubic yards, as may be ordered by the said Board, or their general superintendent, with the further modification that the delivery of said stone shall be begun within ten days from this date, and furnished in such quantities as may be required by notice from said superintendent, and at such times, not exceeding five hundred yards per month. And in case said Scott shall furnish any undressed stone from said lock, strictly within the printed specifications for dimension stone, he shall receive the sum of ten dollars and twenty-five cents per cubic yard therefor.

And it is further agreed that the said party of the second part shall execute with one or more sufficient sureties, a bond to the State

of Iowa in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of this contract by the party of the second part.

In witness whereof the party of the first part, in behalf of the State of Iowa, have caused this contract to be signed by their President; and the said party of the second part has set his hand, and also to another of like tenor and effect, the day and year first above written.

SAMUEL MERRILL,
Pres. Board Capitol Commissioners.
O. H. P. SCOTT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

STATE OF IOWA, }
OFFICE OF CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS, }
DES MOINES, March, 30, 1871. }

Proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, noon, of Wednesday, May 2, 1871, for stone for the foundation of the new State Capitol. For full particulars of the quality, kinds and delivery of the same, and the manner of payment, reference is here made to the specifications, which may be seen and (and printed copies and blank bonds, and form of proposals obtained,) on application at the office of said Commissioners, in Des Moines, Iowa, or of Cochrane & Piquenard, architects, Chicago.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a sample of the stone, which shall be one foot long and six inches square; also a description of the capacity of the quarry, and the different thicknesses of the several strata, and such other information, or analysis, as will enable the Commissioners to determine as to the quantity and quality of the stone. The quality and the price of the stone will govern the Board in determining whose proposal to accept. All proposals must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond, with two or more responsible sureties, to the people of the State of Iowa, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned that the principal in said

bond will, when requested by said Commissioners, enter into a contract with the people of the State of Iowa, with good and sufficient bond, to be approved by said Commissioners, to furnish and deliver such material as proposed, provided a contract be awarded to him by the Commissioners under his proposal.

Strict compliance with the terms of this notice will be required to entitle a proposal to consideration. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject all bids, or to reject any bid, or to accept any bid, or any part of bid, if they shall deem it best for the interest of the State.

All proposals must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Foundation Stone for the new State Capitol," and directed to A. R. Fulton, Secretary of the Board of State Capitol Commissioners, Des Moines, Iowa.

SAMUEL MERRILL,

President.

A. R. FULTON,

Secretary.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO CONTRACTORS.

The proposal must be accompanied with a general description of the quarry, giving the average thickness of the different strata of stone, if the said stone is stratified, explaining the difference of quality in the different strata, if there is any; to state—if the stone has been used—where, and how long it has been exposed to the weather; and its condition at the present time. If a new stone is offered, the specimen called for in the advertisement, twelve inches by six inches by six inches, must be accompanied by two small cubes of stone sawed from a block and rubbed to an even size of two inches on every side. In cases where the stone differ in quality in the different strata, specimens of each must accompany the proposals.

The first footing course, the thickness of which may vary, according to the piece of each stone, from 14 inches to 24 inches, will have

an area of about twenty thousand superficial feet. The second footing course of main walls, and the first footing course of the secondary walls, may vary from 14 inches to 16 inches. The balance of the stone may be of any thickness above eight inches when cut. This quantity to vary according to the thickness of the footing course. The whole amount of stone will be about—cubic yards.

The Commissioners reserve the right to select from each proposal the amount of stone they may want from each stratum or thickness.

The schedule in the proposals must include the different strata of the quarry which are included in the proposal explained in detail, and the proportion of each which is offered, so as to enable the Commissioners to make a judicious selection.

PROPOSAL FOR FOUNDATION STONE FOR THE NEW STATE CAPITOL TO BE ERECTED AT DES MOINES, IOWA.

The undersigned, O. H. P. Scott, hereby proposes to the Board of Commissioners of the New Iowa State Capitol, to procure and deliver 150,000 cubic feet of dimension stone, more or less, as the said Commissioners may require, on the railroad track, laid or to be laid, from the D. M. V. or C. R. I. & P. R. R. to the Capitol grounds, leaving the cars at such part of the said track on the New State Capitol lot where the said Commissioners or their Superintendent may select, and at such time and in such quantities as may be required by the progress of the work, beginning the delivery of the same on or before the 15th day of June, 1871; *provided, however*, that no more than one-fifth of the whole quantity contracted for may be required in any one month.

Said stone to be of good quality, fully equal in every respect to the specimen accompanying this proposal; each piece to be free from dry seams, or any weak parts either in the vertical, horizontal, or angular directions, and to be free from all sap, slaty, or perishable material on the exterior or interior of the stone.

Said stone to be quarried so that each piece be rectangular, with parallel beds varying not more than two inches in thickness from the schedule adjoining.

The unloading of the stone on the grounds to be done by the Commissioners at the expense of the State.

The stone to be quarried in such sizes as may be required by the Commissioners or their Superintendents, proper directions being given, per drawing, or writing, or by both, if necessary, and to be scabbled so as not to exceed more than two inches of the proposed size.

The stone as quarried to be numbered and designated in duplicate of the drawings furnished by the Commissioners, (and delivered to the Superintendent,) so they can be unloaded and worked where wanted in the construction. Accidental spawling not to condemn the stone, provided the indentation shall not exceed eight inches in diameter, and one and a half in depth, and not an aggregate more than one-sixth of the area of the stone.

Corners not broken off accidentally, not exceeding six inches, not to condemn the stone, provided they can be placed inside the walls.

PROPOSAL FOR BLOCK RUBBLE STONE FOR THE NEW IOWA STATE CAPITOL, AT DES MOINES, IOWA.

The undersigned, O. H. P. Scott, hereby proposes to the Commissioners of the New State Capitol of Iowa, to procure and deliver thirty thousand cubic feet of block rubble stone, more or less, as the said Commissioners may require, on the railroad track laid, or to be laid, from the D. M. V. and C., R. I., & P. railroads, to the Capitol grounds, leaving the cars at such part of the said track on the New State Capitol lot, where the Commissioners or their Superintendent may require, and at such time and in such quantities as may be required by the progress of the work, beginning the delivery of the

same on or before the fifteenth day of June, 1871 ; *provided*, however, no more than one-fifth of the whole quantity contracted for may be required in any one month. Said stone to be of good quality, fully equal to the accompanying specimen, not less than six inches in thickness, nor more than 12 inches, varying in length from one foot six inches to three feet, and in width from one foot to two feet. Said stone to be subject to the inspection and approval of the Superintendent, and all questions in regard to the performance of this proposal to be decided finally by said Superintendent. Said stone to be measured on the cars, and to be paid for monthly on account, eighty-five per cent of the amount delivered, as per contract price herein specified, and the remainder within sixty days after the final completion of the contract to the full satisfaction of said Commissioners, and on the final estimate and certificate of the Superintendent.

The undersigned hereby offers to deliver said block rubble masonry at the rate of eight dollars and fifty cents per cubic yard of twenty-seven feet, subject to the foregoing provisions.

O. H. P. SCOTT.

The quarry from which I propose to furnish the above stone, together with the dimension stone, is situated at Belfast, in Lee county, Iowa, on the land of W. S. Sample, Esq. Class, magnesian limestone, of the very best quality, as has been proven by the most severe practical tests in the lock walls on the Des Moines River Improvement, commenced at that point in the year 1847, and if my bid should be looked upon favorably, I respectfully ask that your honorable Board visit the quarry and make a personal examination.

(C.)

Resolved, That the President be required to enter into a contract to furnish stone with O. H. P. Scott, upon the basis of his bid, accepted May 12th, 1871, for the Belfast stone, to be taken from the Farmington lock, in accordance with the specifications and proposals accompanying said bid, with the construction of proposal as to corners broken off, shall be, not exceeding six inches on the back side, and shall come to the square not less than eight inches from the face.

BOND OF O. H. P. SCOTT.

Know all men by these presents, That we, O. H. P. Scott as principal, and B. F. Allen as surety, of the State of Iowa, are held and firmly bound unto the State of Iowa in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, the which well and truly to be paid, we hereby bind ourselves, our heirs, and administrators forever.

Dated at Des Moines, Iowa, September 22d, 1871.

The condition of the above obligation is such, that whereas the above bounden, O. H. P. Scott, has this day entered into a written contract with the State of Iowa for the furnishing of stone for the foundation of the new Capitol building at Des Moines, Iowa. Now, if the said O. H. P. Scott, shall, on his part, perform all, and every obligation and agreement of said contract to be by him kept, and performed, then the above obligation to be void, otherwise of full force.

O. H. P. SCOTT,
B. F. ALLEN.

FIRST REPORT OF THE ARCHITECT
OF THE
NEW IOWA STATE CAPITOL
TO THE
BOARD OF CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS.
JANUARY 1, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECTS
OF THE NEW IOWA STATE CAPITOL,
DES MOINES, January 1, 1872. }

To the Board of Capitol Commissioners :

GENTLEMEN—We herewith submit our first report of the progress of the work and other matters in connection with the Capitol Building from the commencement of the work to this date.

We received our appointment as architects on the 21st day of October, 1870, and received our instructions from your Board as to the general plans and design selected, and proceeded to perfect a design to conform to your instructions. We at once prepared the foundation plans, which indicated the construction of all the foundation, and cellar walls, sewerage, and the method of heating and furnishing fresh air to the building.

At the present time most of the concrete has been laid in the trenches, and a little more than three-fifths of the outside walls have been laid in accordance with them. We have completed all the floor plans, showing the arrangement of the different rooms and halls, the longitudinal and transverse sections of the main building, and in addition thereto, transverse sections, showing the interior of the House of Representatives and Senate Chamber, which show the style of the interior finish, height of stairs, &c. We have also prepared an elevation of each front of the building, showing the style

of the exterior work, and such other plans and specifications, as are necessary to enable a skillful architect to develop the same, and properly construct the building in accordance with them.

We have given the work the general superintendence contemplated in our contract, giving the local superintendent all necessary instructions, explanatory of the plans, and the method of construction of the work, to enable him to properly execute the same. And we are of the opinion that, notwithstanding the many difficulties encountered at the commencement of the work, the progress has been in a degree highly satisfactory.

Prior to the completion of the foundation plans, contracts were entered into by your board with certain parties to furnish materials for a portion of the work, and to do the general excavation, under the contract with M. H. King, for excavating the cellar, at the rate of 23 cents per cubic yard, for all above the depth of five feet, and at 27 cents per cubic yard for all below five feet deep; 15,213 cubic yards, has been excavated at an aggregate cost of \$3,609.63, also an extra of \$150.00 paid him for excavation, occasioned by a change in the location of the building upon the lot. The excavation of the trenches and an extra depth of the cellar of 15 inches, has been done by laborers and teams employed by the day, and has cost in the aggregate \$2,650.81, making the total cost of the excavation already done \$6,410.44. There are still to be excavated 361 cubic yards for interior walls, piers, and foundation of the outside steps, which will cost \$180.50, making a total for the excavation of the building, when completed, \$6,590.94.

Messrs. Robertson, McGrady & Keffer have delivered 78,332½ bushels of sand, at three cents per bushel. There is more than one-half of the sand delivered by them now upon the grounds to be used in the future.

The Des Moines Coal Company have delivered under their contract 3,455 33 barrels of cement, at the rate of \$1.69 per barrel, of 265 pounds, amounting to \$5,839.51. They have also received for unloading the same \$60.75, making a total for cement delivered \$5,900.26.

The concrete stone prepared for use, furnished by the Des Moines Stone and Lime Company, is of superior quality for such work.

They have furnished 1,620 cubic yards, at \$4.50 per yard, amounting to \$7,290.00.

Owing to the delay occasioned by re-advertising for proposals for the foundation stone, the contract was not made for that material until the 12th day of May, 1871, which caused the work to commence quite late in the season; if but for this, and the failure of the Bear Creek quarry (from which we at first received the stone) the entire foundation and cellar walls, including that for the rotunda, would have been completed by this date.

It has been our aim to erect the building for the least amount of money possible, and to attain this we realized the importance of your having a skillful superintendent. We had learned of the experience and skill of Mr. James Appleyard in connection with many of the public buildings of the United States, and others, and was convinced that he was the right man for the position. Your Board elected him and he entered upon his duties on the 27th day of June, and since that time five derricks have been made, three steam derricks and two hand derricks; most of the trenches have been excavated; and 2,711 cubic yards of foundation stone has been cut and laid; and in addition thereto, 200 yards of stone have been cut ready for the walls that have not been laid.

In eighty-four days there has been cut and laid at the rate of 33 cubic yards of stone per day.

The average cost of laying the concrete has been at the rate of 80 cents per cubic yard.

A small amount of dimension stone was cut at first by men employed by the day, which cost from \$8.00 to \$9 00 per cubic yard. It was therefore determined to have the stone cut by the superficial foot, and established as the price, 10 cents for the Bear Creek stone, and 7½ cents for the Rock Creek stone.

At this time we were paying \$3.00 per day for good cutters. When we established the price per foot, great complaints were made by them, but experience has shown that instead of their making \$3.00 per day, they have made from \$4.00 to \$6.00 per day, showing that it was better for the mechanic and economy for the State, as it reduced the cost per yard over 30 per cent.

The stone has been laid at a reasonable cost, and we doubt if ever a public work was executed with greater economy.

Our estimate for the concrete for the entire foundations was \$24,650.00. What has been laid and at the same cost to lay the remaining portion, the aggregate will amount to \$17,973.57, or \$6,676.43 less than our estimate.

The actual cost for the materials and labor for the 2,711 yards of foundation stone laid in the walls, is at the rate of \$16.96 per cubic yard, or a total of \$45,978.56, including the cut stone from the Farmington lock. There are yet to be laid to complete the foundation and cellar walls, 2,812 cubic yards. At the same cost per yard will amount to \$47,691.52, a total of \$93,670.08. To this should be added the following items: \$2,728.96, extra cost for granite coping; \$1,289.26, for carpenter work, lumber for sheds, lime and tool houses, mortar beds, etc.; \$9,309.80, for other labor and materials for derricks, tools, keeping railroad in repairs, and also, \$150 for use and wear of engines; \$1,436.88 for iron work; and \$5,624.22 for laborers and teams to assist in the work, and filling and grading around the walls, unloading stone, etc.; \$636.00, the proportion of the cost of the railroad, and right of way, properly belonging to the foundation and cellar walls; making a total of \$114,845.20. From this should be deducted the following: \$1,184.98, for sand on hand; \$6,150.00, for 600 cubic yards of stone on hand; \$1,008.00 for 200 cubic yards of stone, cutting—not laid—which leaves a balance of \$106,502.22, as the cost of the foundation and cellar of the building so far as the stone work is indicated. Our estimate for the same was \$145,440.00, making the actual cost \$38,937.78 less than our estimate.

The total cost for all excavation, concrete, and the stone foundation and cellar walls, including the foundation for the outside steps, at the rate the work has been done thus far, will be \$131,066.73. To this might be added \$3,500.00 for one year's salary of local superintendent, and \$5,500.00 for contingencies, making a total of \$140,066.73. Our estimate for the same work was \$176,590.00, making the actual cost \$36,523.27 less than our estimate. It should be remembered that in the foregoing items of the cost of the work is included the entire cost of three steam derricks and two hand

derricks, which are of the most approved make; also, all the lime and tool houses, blacksmith shops, etc., which buildings and machinery will be of use during the entire erection of the building.

Our original specifications called for rubble walls under all windows, but, at the cost for dimension stone we thought advisable to use no rubble except for filling, and have used all dimension stone for the walls accordingly.

It was thought advisable, owing to the nature of the stone used in the foundation, to use granite taken from the boulders in Buchanan county, for the coping or top facing corner of the outside walls, as a protection against frost and moisture.

Your Board therefore contracted with Mr. David Armstrong, of Independence, on the 17th day of August, 1871, for that material, at the rate of \$27.00 per cubic yard—1,046 cubic feet have already been received, and we are informed that the balance required is now ready for shipment.

The corner stone, laid on the 23d day of November, 1871, is of the same kind of material, and is a fair specimen of that stone.

The Bear Creek quarry (from which Messrs. Tuttle & Robertson contemplated taking the stone, under their bid of \$10.25 per cubic yard) was undeveloped, and for that reason your Board, as well as ourselves, had some hesitancy in adopting it for the foundations, but after the majority of the Board, and we visited the quarry, and examined the outcroppings of it, and knowing the responsibility of the parties proposing to furnish it, your Board entered into a contract with them to furnish the stone according to the specifications.

These parties commenced delivering the stone on the 3d day of July, 1871, but the stone not being in accordance with the specifications, either as to shape or quality, it became our duty to reject them, and we refused to unload them from the cars; but upon the urgent solicitation of the contractors, and by the advice of the Executive Committee, or a majority of them, we agreed to unload them, and use such as would be suitable for the work, and charge the extra cost for cutting to the contractors, and to lay aside such as we thought unsuitable. At the same time we were assured that in a short time the stone would be delivered strictly according to the contract; but greatly to our disappointment such was not the case, but the stone

continued to come in as bad shape as at first. We determined to stop the delivery of any more such stone unless instructed to do so by your Board. We therefore, on the 21st day of July last, reported the facts to you and asked for instructions, and will refer to the resolution passed by the Board relative to the matter.

While the Bear Creek stone was not delivered according to the contract, either in quantity or quality, yet after it was cut and laid in the walls, we believe it to be sufficient for the purpose ; for when the building is enclosed, it will be protected entirely from frost or moisture.

The disposition of Messrs. Tuttle & Robertson to fulfill their contract is truly commendable ; for when they discovered that the Bear Creek quarry was about to fail, they at once proposed to go elsewhere and procure the stone at any cost, provided the Board would give them the authority to do so, or that the Board might purchase the stone and charge the cost to them. It is due to these gentlemen to state that they have manifested great energy and perseverance, and did go to great expense in opening the quarry and building over two miles of railroad, which, since the quarry has failed to supply the stone, is a total loss to them of several thousand dollars—while at the same time they furnished the stone at a low price.

On the 4th day of August, 1871, the board authorized them to furnish stone from the Earlham quarries, or from the Platte River quarry, and on September 20th, the Executive Committee, by order of the Board, advised them that they would accept stone from the Rock Creek quarry, on the Des Moines Valley Railroad ; but notwithstanding that permission was given to procure the stone at these several places, the time left for this season being so short, they failed to furnish the stone as fast as wanted to complete the cellar walls this autumn.

At a meeting of your Board on the 22d day of November, 1871, a resolution was passed to stop all work on the building, on account of the cold weather, and that the local superintendent, the mechanics and laborers be discharged ; accordingly your Secretary notified the superintendent on the 24th of the same month, and hence the work is now suspended for the winter.

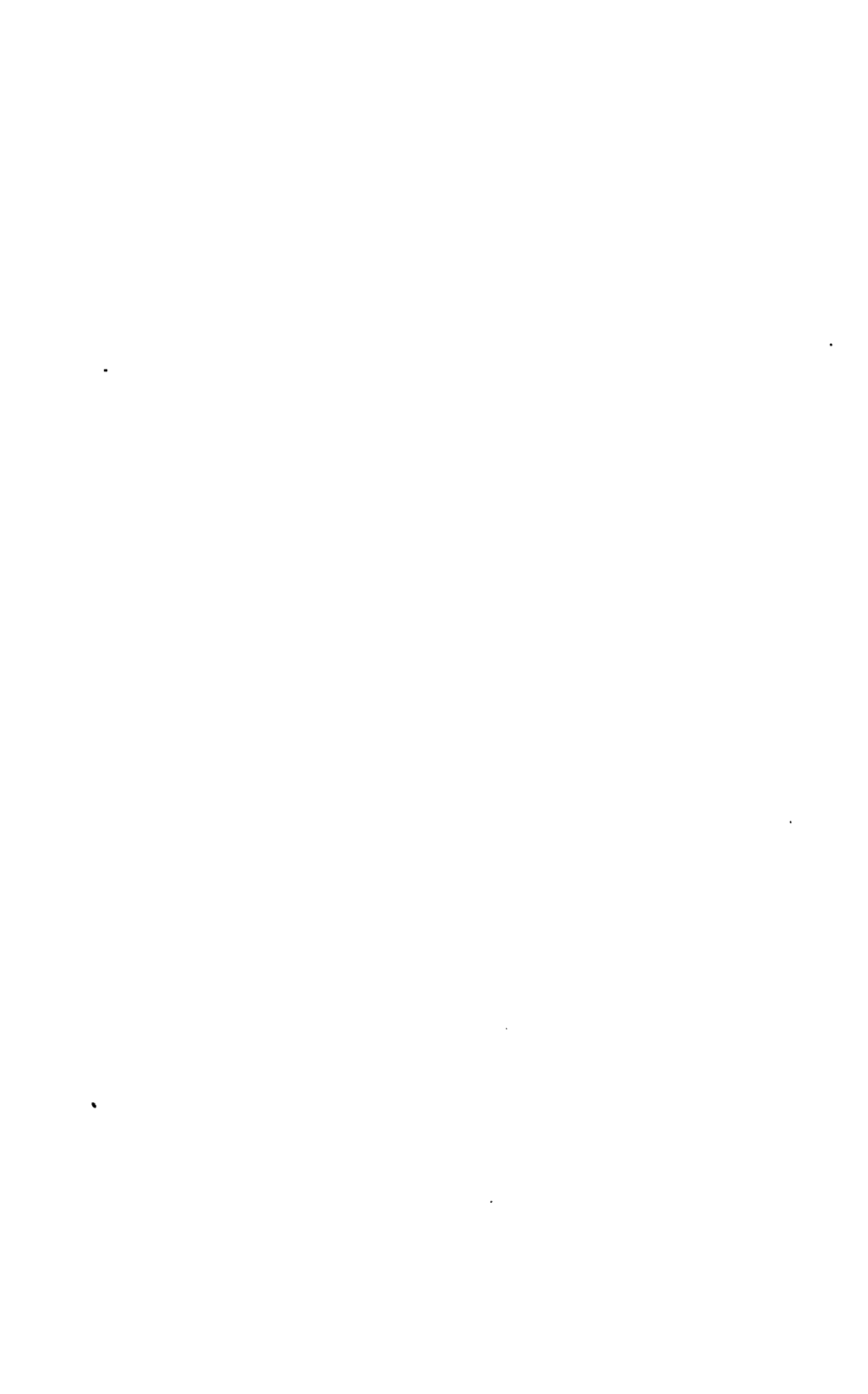
We would recommend that the work upon the building be resumed as soon as practicable, in order that the balance of the foundation and cellar stone walls can be completed as early as May or June next, which will permit us to commence the superstructure at an early date.

We would also state that the more rapidly the work progresses the cheaper will be its execution, and we are of the opinion that by pushing the work judiciously you could expend during the next two years the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, or to go forward with the work less rapidly, you can well expend the sum of three hundred thousand dollars.

We would also recommend that the Board of Commissioners be empowered to contract for the whole of each kind of material at any one time, in order to procure it at a low cost and of uniform quality.

Respectfully submitted.

COCHRANE & PIQUENARD,
Architects.



REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE

OF THE

FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

APPOINTED

TO EXAMINE THE MATERIAL USED, AND THE WORK DONE

ON THE FOUNDATION OF THE

NEW CAPITOL BUILDING.

DES MOINES:
G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.
1872.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, It is reported extensively throughout the State, that the quality of the material used and provided for the construction of the foundation walls of the new Capitol building, and the workmanship on said foundation are inferior, and unsuitable for a building of the character contemplated by the act authorizing the construction of a new Capitol building, and

WHEREAS, It is desirable that the people of the State, and the General Assembly should be fully informed as to the character and quality of the material used, or workmanship performed in and about the construction of, or materials furnished for said foundation walls of said building; therefore

Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that a Committee of five, two on the part of the Senate, and three on the part of the House of Representatives, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the quality of the materials used and furnished for use for the foundation walls of the new Capitol building, and to inquire into the character and quality of the work done in, on and about said foundation walls, and to report to this General Assembly as soon as practicable the result of their investigations.

Resolved, That said Committee, when appointed, and organized, be and are hereby authorized and empowered to send for persons and papers, to assist and give them information of the matters hereinbefore referred to.

Passed Senate, February 27, A. D., 1872.

Passed House, March 1, A. D., 1872.

WHEREAS, The powers given the Special Committee to examine and report, with reference to the material and workmanship of the foundation of the new Capitol building, so far only as has been laid up; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Senate, the House concurring, that the said Committee is hereby empowered to examine and report with reference to all materials provided and on the ground, or being provided for the same, with full power to examine the journal of the proceedings of the Capitol Commissioners, specifications, contracts, specimens tested, and recommended as good; also, if any material has been used, or provided for use without any test; and be it further

Resolved, That the Committee have full power to send for persons and papers.

Passed Senate, March 12, 1872.

Passed House, March 12, 1872.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS.

SENATE CHAMBER, }
March 1, 1872. }

The President announced Senators Dysart and Gault as the Committee on the part of the Senate to investigate the quality of the material used and provided for the foundation of the new Capitol building.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
March 1, 1872. }

The Speaker announced as Committee of Investigation on part of the House, on the Capitol question, Messrs. Leahy, Davis, and Paul.

On Friday, March 16, 1872, Mr. Paul, from sickness, was excused from the Committee, and Mr. Maxwell appointed in his place.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

To the Fourteenth General Assembly:

Your Committee appointed to examine and report upon the subject-matter contained in the foregoing resolutions, respectfully submit the following report:

On the 8th of March, the Committee met and organized. Senator Dysart, was selected as Chairman, and Representative Leahy, as Secretary of the Committee. After providing for the issuance of a number of subpoenas, the Committee adjourned until March 12th, when the Committee met and proceeded to take the testimony of witnesses. We summoned to appear before us, the workmen who had been engaged in the construction of the work, mechanics, and builders of experience, experts, and architects, and most of the Board of Commissioners—persons whom we regarded as likely to have in their possession, such information as the General Assembly required in relation to the foundation of the new Capitol. The examination of witnesses was continued from day to day, until the 21st of March, when it was thought that sufficient evidence had been adduced, to elucidate the matters set forth in the foregoing resolutions.

Under the authority of a concurrent resolution, the Committee employed a short-hand reporter, who reduced to writing the testimony taken, which testimony, with such correspondence, matters of record, and other statements, as the Committee deemed pertinent to the subject referred to them for investigation, are herewith submitted:

The resolutions under which the Committee has been prosecuting its inquiries directs attention to the following items :

1. The quality of the materials used, and furnished for the foundation walls of the new Capitol.

2. The character and quality of the work done in, on and about said foundation.
3. The examination of the Journal of the proceedings of the Capitol Commissioners.
4. Specifications.
5. Contracts.
6. Specimens tested, and recommended as good.
7. Whether or not, material has been used, or provided for use, without any tests.

Quality of material used and furnished.

Of the stone used in the foundation of the new Capitol there appears to be nine varieties, obtained from six different quarries.

The granite rock to be used in the coping, and of which there are 1046 feet on the ground, was obtained from Buchanan county. The strength and durability of the rock speak for themselves, and require no comment. It is evident that neither time nor seasons exercise any influence upon it. Its cost is one dollar per cubic foot.

The first stone laid in the foundation, were brought from Bear Creek, in Dallas county. This appears to be the same variety as tested specimen No. 14, an account of which is found on page 16 of the Report of Commissioners of Building Stone. This was a new quarry, and although at first it promised to yield an abundance of stone sufficient in quality and dimension, yet after furnishing 380 yards, the interior of the quarry proved comparatively worthless, by reason of seams running in all directions through the rock, and the quarry was abandoned. That portion of this variety of rock used in the wall, is said to be of excellent quality.

After the abandonment of the Bear Creek quarry, the contractors found great difficulty in procuring rock of the dimensions demanded by their contract.

On the 20th of September, 1871, the Executive Committee, by order of the Board of Commissioners, informed them that they might furnish stone from Rock Creek, in Van Buren county, the stone so furnished, to be equal in quality to the specimen presented by Peter Tobie, and marked No. 1, in the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners. In this quarry were found three varieties of rock.

The upper stratum furnished a brown, ferruginous, magnesian limestone—a strong, durable stone, and excellent building material. It is represented in the Commissioners' collection of specimens, by a sample marked "No. 1, Peter Tobie." Another variety is a blue limestone, with soapstone seams—a hard, fine looking stone, but breaking and disintegrating readily under the action of frost. For building purposes, in positions where it would be exposed to the influence of rain and frost, it is utterly worthless. The third variety, obtained from the Rock Creek quarry, is a yellow, argillaceous, magnesian limestone, a large portion of which is very soft, and more like clay than stone. Some of it is full of dry seams, and breaks into irregular masses under the influence of frost. We regard the soft blocks of this stone as worthless for building purposes, and they should find no place in the foundation of the new Capitol.

The Committee gather from the testimony of the workmen and experts, that many of these stone, which would be worthless in the exposed portion of a building, would answer every purpose if placed in the wall below the frost line, which is from three to four feet below the surface of the earth.

Excepting the blue and the yellow stone from Rock Creek quarry, the witnesses are quite unanimous in the opinion that the stone put in the foundation is of good quality, and that its strength and durability are such as to make it proper material for the foundation of such a structure. All seem to be agreed also, that the blue and the yellow stone referred to, should be removed, and a better quality of stone substituted in their place. These defective stone are found scattered throughout the entire wall. Where they appear on the inside of the wall, they may be readily recognized by the bursting, exfoliation, and disintegration which they have undergone since they were laid in the wall.

Your Committee made a careful inspection of the stone in the wall, in company with Mr. Guy Wells, a distinguished builder, who is familiar with the qualities, excellencies, and defects of Iowa building stone. Mr. Wells called the attention of the Committee to ninety-three stone in the face of the wall which ought to be removed and replaced with other stone. Some of these defective stone were split by freezing, others were softened and disintegrated from the

same cause. The two footing courses were to a great extent, covered with ice and earth, so that we were unable to examine critically that portion of the wall.

The highest estimate of the cost of the work of removing these worthless stone, and replacing them with stone of good quality, is six thousand dollars. The estimates vary from \$2,500.00 to \$6,000.00.

A portion of the rock was obtained from Earlham, Madison county. The qualities of this rock is the same as that from Bear Creek. The evidence shows that it is strong and durable. This stone was not subjected to the chemical and mechanical test.

A quantity of stone was procured from a quarry near Pella. This is a grey limestone, strong and durable, and excellent building material.

The concrete stone is a grey limestone from Earlham quarry. It is said to be excellent material for the purpose for which it was used.

The cement used in forming the concrete foundation and in constructing the wall, was the best quality of Louisville cement. About 3,000 bbls. of this material have already been used in the work. It was obtained at a cost of \$1.69 per bbl., of 265 lbs., which we learn is a reasonable price for cement of that quality.

The sand used, and that now on the ground, was brought from the Des Moines river, at a cost to the State, varying from 2½ cts. to 3 cts. per bushel of 130 lbs. Workmen pronounce this sand to be of good quality.

Character and Quality of the Work Done.

The workmanship displayed in the construction of the foundation appears to be very good. The attention of the Committee was called to a few joints that are too large. It was the opinion of the witnesses that the bond of the wall was sufficient to insure the requisite degree of strength for the support of such a building.

Materials Provided, and on the Ground.

Upon this branch of the resolution your Committee find that there

is now provided for the new Capitol, and on the ground accepted by the State, two hundred and fifty barrels of Louisville cement, two hundred cubic yards of stone *now dressed*, ready to be laid, and about two hundred cubic yards, *not yet dressed*—making four hundred cubic yards on hand, about one-third of which has been so injured by the frost, that it will not be suitable for putting in the wall. Also, there are about forty thousand bushels of sand now on the ground and paid for. There is a large quantity of stone now in the yard, which was rejected before the work ceased, or shipped there and unloaded, and not yet accepted.

Journal of Proceedings of the Capitol Commissioners.

Your Committee find that the Board of Capitol Commissioners employed a Secretary of the Board, and that the books, papers, and records of the Commissioners under his supervision, are very carefully prepared and kept, and are complete as respects the proceedings of the Board,—showing a full and accurate statement of all material received, disbursements made, contracts, correspondence, and other matters necessary to a full understanding of the proceedings of the Board; and herewith submit copies of such accounts, journals, and correspondence, as your Committee deemed of interest to the General Assembly.

Contracts and Specifications.

Your committee further report that the contract with Messrs. Tuttle & Robertson, including the schedule, notice, and proposal, which constitute the terms, conditions, and specifications under which the stone were furnished, are fully set out in the report of the Capitol Commissioners, on pages 66 to 72, inclusive, and show forth the liability of the proper parties, and the kind of stone contracted for by the Commissioners, and agreed to be delivered by the contractors.

The contracts and bonds entered into by the Board with other parties for stone and other material, also the contract and bond of the architects are fully set forth and printed in the report of the Capitol Commissioners, to which reference is here made,—it being considered unnecessary to print them a second time.

Specimens Tested and Recommended as Good.

Upon this question, your Committee report that a full and carefully prepared statement has been made and printed, as a report of the Committee on Building Stone to the Board of Capitol Commissioners, to which the Assembly is respectfully referred, it being thought unnecessary to print the report a second time.

Your Committee find' from the evidence herewith submitted, that chemical tests alone do not establish a proper or reliable criterion for durability of building stone; that the test of actual experience and trial in places of exposure to atmospheric action furnish, a much better test, and the only true reliable test.

Material Used and Provided for Use, without any Test.

Upon this branch of the resolution, your committee find that the stone used in the foundation have been tested only to a slight extent by the test of experience and actual observation. None of the identical stone, from the identical locality, have been tested by chemical or mechanical tests. That the cement used was Louisville cement, and has been fully tested for over twenty years, and is considered second to none. The sand has been tested since the earliest settlements in Polk county, and was taken out of the Des Moines river, and is good. The water used was from the Des Moines river, is a good average article of Iowa water, and has been in constant use since the earliest white settlements made in Iowa, and is considered good.

Recommendation of Committee on the Wall.

How much of the foundation must be taken down and renovated, is a question which none of the witnesses fully answered. The conclusions of the architect, and the experts, were based on the inspection of the surface alone. Yet the testimony clearly develops the fact, that an equal, if not a greater proportion of the bad stone, was laid in the front and interior of the walls. Inasmuch as the mortar was green, and the stone full of sap when winter set in, the whole is now a solidly frozen mass. If then, it should be ascertained that

the action of the frost has been as damaging on the hidden material, as is plainly discernible on that which is exposed to the weather, it is but fair to infer that whole sections of the walls must be wholly removed and reset. As all the calculations of the cost of reconstructing so much of the stone work, as is now acknowledged and pronounced unfit to stand, are predicated on a partial examination of the exterior, the expense will necessarily be much heavier than estimated.

Your Committee therefore recommend that the persons, to whom may be committed the continuance of the work, be required to cause a thorough investigation to be made into each and every part of the wall, by competent and disinterested persons, and to direct that all the worthless material be taken out and rejected, regardless of the consequent loss to the State, or to the parties who may be found responsible for its introduction in the foundation.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH DYSART,
EDWARD J. GAULT,

On part of the Senate.

M. A. LEAHY,
FRANK M. DAVIS,
WM. MAXWELL,

On part of the House of Representatives.

TESTIMONY.

COMMISSIONERS.

SAMUEL MERRELL, *being called and sworn, testified as follows:*

Residence, Des Moines; engaged in banking. Was connected with the Board of Capitol Commissioners as *ex officio* President of the Board. Observed the work on the foundation of the State House as it progressed, as much as I had time. Took a deep interest in the work, but had no official duties except as a member of the Board. The Board devoted the first year after the appropriation for the new Capitol, in advertising, and getting posted as to where the best material for building could be found. As the law required them to obtain said material in the State, it became a question of no small magnitude, as well as a most perplexing one. After various experiments and much tribulation, they made a contract with Messrs. Tuttle & Robertson, for a large quantity of valuable rock from a quarry some thirty miles west, called the "Bear Creek quarry." This quarry bid fair, from all we could see, to give us all the sizes, quantity and quality we might need at \$10.25 per cubic yard, and \$5.75 for block rubble. But as the quarry became developed, it was apparent that we could not depend upon this quarry for sizes, and hence we sent out a committee, with Messrs. Tuttle & Robertson, to visit various stone quarries, both in and out of the State.

Finally, the Board consented to accept stone from the Rock Creek quarry. [See Appendix G.] As the season was far spent ere this quarry was developed, and the great pressure for rock to keep our force at work, is the reason why some rock were put in there not so good as they ought to be. I believe the foundation walls, with the exception of those rock effected by the frost, because they were just quarried and green, is as good a foundation as I ever saw. I

had occasion to visit the foundation of the New York State House, now being built, and also the Illinois foundation to her State House, and I think our walls far better, in many respects, than the New York, and about equal to the Illinois.

I cannot doubt that by the removal of those frost-bursted rock, and by using the granite coping, the foundation walls will remain perfect for centuries. Indeed, I may state, that while I was disappointed in the cracking of those rock, still I think the State may congratulate itself on so small a loss with so large an expenditure.

The Board have been actuated by a desire to secure the best material and labor for the least expenditure. In this I believe they have been successful. The great body of work and material, in all their classifications have been of good character, and at reasonably low figures.

Q. What do you think of the stone from Rock Creek ?

A. Some of them look well, but some of them appeared to me too soft. The universal testimony, as far as I ever heard, was in their favor. I don't believe any man can tell much about the weathering qualities of a rock, until it has had time to season, and time to be tested by cold and heat.

Q. Why was it that the Board did not stop these rock from going into the wall ?

A. I do not think any of the members of the Board knew it was a bad quality. Some car loads were turned back, and they were unloaded on the flat below. The Local Superintendent had immediate charge of receiving and accepting stone, I should think. I do not hesitate to give as my opinion, that it is a good foundation, with the exception of the rock which have proven bad. I would say, all rock which have been affected by the frost should be taken out. My judgment is, the frost has done it all. I do not wish to give it as my opinion that all the rock were proper, which were put in the wall.

Q. State if you think any went in there which should not ?

A. I was not quite satisfied with some of the rock. They seemed to be too soft.

Q. Do you think any members of the Board expressed any such opinion ?

A. At times they did. At one time, the Executive Committee and myself went over the ground and examined the stone. We talked a good deal among ourselves, and with the Superintendent. Marked some rock to be rejected and sent back.

There was difference with the Board as to the competency of Mr. Appleyard, the Superintendent. The majority of the Board employed him. My opinion is, he is first-class. I voted for him every time, and I suppose I should again if I had opportunity.

Q. Do you know of any of the Commissioners who have been interested in the contracts ?

A. I do not.

Q. Have you seen the rock on the ground ?

A. I have examined some of the stone, which are lying around here from the Rock Creek quarry. There may be the same kind of rock in that foundation. They were delivering here very rapidly, during the last of the labor, and the Rock Creek stone were green, I suppose. The sand, lime, etc., I believe to be all very good.

Q. Why did the Commissioners reconsider the vote to accept Mr. Scott's bid ? [See Appendix B. C.]

A. Upon investigation they became satisfied, the rock were not what they had been represented to be.

Q. Do you mean to say that you lost confidence in the tests made by Prof. Hinrichs ?

A. In a measure ; I have great confidence in him as a chemist. I visited the Orford quarry. Three or four of the Board were there at one time, and while we regarded the quarry of great value to the county and State, we believed there was such an intermixture of poor and unsound rock, that it would not be safe to commence the foundation for the Capitol from that quarry. The Rock Creek quarry was opened nearly as much as the Orford quarry. The Orford quarry was very little developed. I consider the workmanship first-class. I visited the new State House at Albany, New York, and also at Springfield. The New York foundation I visited three times ; I stood upon the wall several hours ; the wall is some thicker than ours, but in my judgment not so well built ; the stone were not so well placed in the middle or centre of the wall. I think our Board

endeavored in every instance to get the best material for the least money.

JAMES DAWSON being called and sworn, testified as follows :

My name is James Dawson ; age 63 years ; occupation, banking, and formerly stone mason and stone cutter ; have been acting as one of the Commissioners since April 30, 1870 ; am familiar with the different stone used in the wall in the foundation of the new Capitol. First, that from Bear creek is a limestone. The next stone came from the Earlham quarry, which stone was similar to the Winterset stone ; not a great deal received from that quarry. Then from Rock Creek, in Van Buren county, was the next stone used in the foundation ; also some stone were bought by the Executive Committee from the Pella quarry. That includes the variety of stone used in the foundation, except the granite, and that from Farmington Locks. Something over five hundred yards were from Bear Creek, I think.

Q. Was any of that rock received which you regard as unfit to be put in such a wall ?

A. Yes. Not much from Earlham—but one or two blocks. I objected to some of the Bear Creek stone. They were deficient in dimension—and on account of seams. When taken apart would answer very well for filling. There were stone very seamy, and unfit to go into the wall. None were put in that would injure the wall. Can tell the stone, and from what quarry they came.

Q. How did the weather affect the Bear Creek rock ?

A. After the first severe freezing, I examined the stone carefully, and found no effect of frost on Bear Creek stone. Some were rejected by the Superintendent. We had the privilege of rejecting stone after unloading. There are a few rejected of the Bear Creek, but not many. Some were thrown out and received as rubble. We received some very good stone from the Rock Creek quarry, and a good many were not fit to go into the wall at all. The stone which were not fit to go in, were a clay colored stone. The worst of them have dry seams, and would break out in little chunks. A good many were in that condition, which were rejected and not put in the building, and some poor blocks of this kind are in the work.

Q. How did it happen that these blocks went into the work?

A. There was a difference of opinion about the quality of stone in that quarry, between some of the Board and the Superintendent. I do not think the Superintendent was a good judge of Western stone. He was a good mechanic. It was in part his lack of judgment, and in part a difference of opinion expressed by the Board. I know that some of these poor, yellow stone have been placed in the wall.

Q. Did you know they were going into the wall at the time?

A. None of the worst of them. I have, in one or two instances, where the stone was laid, gone to the Superintendent and requested him to take them out. He did so. And I have repeatedly written him letters charging him to be very strict in the selection of stone. I condemned some of the stone on sight. Some were good.

Q. Why did not Mr. Appleyard understand the properties of that stone?

A. There was a difference of opinion as to the quality of the stone, with men generally. One man would condemn a stone, and another man would say it was a very good stone. I think so far as Mr. Appleyard was concerned, it was a fault of his judgment. Think he was disposed to do right.

The poorest stone put in the foundation was the last work that was done. The poorest part of the wall was laid in November. The quality of this stone was discussed by the Board, at different times.

Q. What led to the first resolution?

A. That was entirely on the Bear Creek stone. They were sending stone here which were full of clay seams, and when the Board found them in this condition, they all agreed to the resolution passed there. [Witness refers to resolution, page 112 of the record. See Appendix H.]

Q. What led to that second resolution?

A. Part of the Board visited the Bear Creek quarry, and were satisfied they could not get the stone there, and this resolution [Page 108 of the Record, passed August 16th, 1871. See Appendix G.] took rise from stone which had been coming for a week or two. It

was directed by the Board, by resolution so passed, that we would receive stone from Tuttle & Robertson from Rock Creek quarry. When this resolution was passed, I do not know that more than one or two had seen the quarry, but a sample was exhibited.

Q. State whether the stone were delivered according to that sample?

A. Some were as good, some were inferior, and some were better.

Q. What means had the Board of knowing the quality of these stone previous to the passage of that resolution?

A. That quarry had never been opened or developed. The first layer of stone showed every evidence of standing the weather—where the out-crop had been exposed probably, for ages.

Q. Then you judge of the weathering properties of a stone from the evidence you had there?

A. Yes; where the stone was exposed. My opinion there was, that in the second layer they would get some stone which were not good.

I made the report on page 116 of the Record. [See Appendix K.] To my knowledge there is no resolution or other record, as to the quality of the Rock Creek stone, except the report on page 116. There was a good deal of talk about it, but this is the only thing on record in regard to it. I think the Lock stone was defective, both in quality and dimensions. As regards the quality, some gave evidence of disintegration and decomposition; some would scale off; some had seams the whole length of the stone, and were not within the dimensions. Of course there was a difference of opinion on that question.

We set out to make a dimension wall, and I was anxious it should be done, but we did not strictly carry it out, according to my idea of dimension work. My opinion is of these Lock stone, as a whole they were deficient in dimension, and that nearly half were deficient in quality. Mr. Dudley and I were appointed a committee to examine the Lock stone, and accept or reject, which we did. He reported in favor; I reported against, which report is on record, page 118, of Record. Mr. Scott was the owner of the Lock stone. Some one made a motion that Mr. Scott be called in, and

have him make a statement. He made his statement. The Board concluded they wanted stone very much, and must have work enough done to have the corner-stone laid; and that we must have that Lock stone, which I do not think was suitable to go into the building. The Board, however, agreed to take the stone. [See Record.]

I think there were no other poor stone, beside the Lock stone, and the soft, yellow stone. I think there were some blocks of poor stone, which went into the wall. I think the Earham quarry and the Tuttle & Robertson quarry were subjected to the chemical test.

Q. To what extent were the Commissioners governed by the tests?

A. Some were of the opinion that they did not amount to anything.

Q. Why did you abandon the tested stone?

A. We differed in opinion about it. The judgment of a good practical man, and the natural tests, I would sooner rely upon, than to rely on the judgment of a chemist alone. The Board took no action at all on that report on the Rock Creek stone, except to receive it, and place it on file. The contractors were notified the classification was rescinded, the next day. The first shipment after that were nearly all rejected. Cochrane & Piquenard have served no notice, that Mr. Appleyard was not obeying their instructions about receiving rock.

Q. Did the Commissioners or Executive Committee ever take any action, or make any complaint in regard to the conduct of Mr. Appleyard, for putting this inferior material in the foundation?

A. There was no action—only the resolution passed. [See Appendix, H.] I talked with Mr. Cochrane, and told him he must see to it that the stone were strictly and carefully selected. Spoke to Mr. Appleyard at different times about stone which were not good, that were going into the wall. He replied, the men who laid it had not obeyed his orders. I preferred to do everything through him. I at one time called on Mr. Dudley to go with me to Appleyard, and speak to him about these poor rock going into

the wall. Said Mr. Dudley: "I will take no responsibility in the matter."

Mr. Dewey had charge of the chemical tests. He furnished the chemists the samples. He employed a stone cutter here, to cut out the sample dimensions of the several stones which were submitted to the tests. I cannot remember the day the samples were submitted to the chemist—I think in the fall of 1870. Think we did not receive his report until January 12th. The chemist made his report to Mr. Dewey. I only saw a part of the report when it first came.

Q. What have you been paid? Also state the price of labor and material.

A. I think in two years as member of the Board, and as chairman of the Executive Committee, my per diem amounted to about seven hundred dollars a year.

Every thing in the way of material, machinery, and tools was purchased with great care, and money carefully applied, and no money misapplied to my knowledge.

I think labor was commenced at one dollar and a half per day. We soon commenced to pay some men one dollar and seventy-five cents per day, for mixing concrete. Men acting as foremen of these gangs got about two dollars per day. There began to be more demand for work, and we raised all the men's wages. I think the men worked as well as any I know of. The cement cost \$1.69 per barrel. It was less than it could have been bought for soon afterward. I considered it good. The man made very little, if anything, on the contract. The sand was delivered for three cents a bushel for the highest, and two and three-fourths cents for that received last. A bushel was one hundred and thirty pounds. The water cost five cents per barrel. The entire cost for water was \$277 and some cents. I cannot give the amount for drainage and sewerage.

Q. Why did the Board abandon the tested rock?

A. The Board did not abandon all the tested rock. They allowed the contractors to go to the Rock Creek quarry for stone. All the first-class tested stone was not accessible by railroad. Perhaps a majority of the Board were of the opinion that they were not to

be confined to a chemical test. I would take the experience of a practical builder, and natural tests, in preference to a chemical test.

There never was any person appointed by the Board but the Superintendent to receive stone. All stone was received by Mr. Appleyard, except what Winkley received when Mr. Appleyard was away. In the contract between the Board and architect, it was made the duty of the architect to decide upon that material. It was generally known among the Commissioners that the yellow, soft rock was very poor. I thought so, and Mr. Appleyard agreed with me. There was soft stone laid in the wall, which I insisted should be taken out, and Mr. Appleyard ordered the men not to put it in. Most of the soft rock now in the foundation, is in the west wall of the north wing, and in the south front. They were put in the last week the work was carried on. I was not here that week; do not know whether the rest of the Board were here or not.

Q. Were the Executive Committee at any time ordered to examine charges against Mr. Appleyard?

A. Some time last fall, the Board submitted certain charges to the Executive Committee, which were preferred against the Superintendent by Mr. Winkley, a discharged employee. Mr. Winkley gave a number of names to the Board, referring to them for testimony, to prove the charges. The Executive Committee were all here—Stein, Dudley, and myself. As chairman of the Executive Committee, I asked Mr. Winkley for the list of names whom he wanted to prove this matter by. I told Dudley and Stein we would go and see these men, and investigate the matter privately. Mr. Dudley wanted to have the matter conducted in the form of a court, and refused to go with us. Mr. Stein and I preferred to go to the men, and inquire into the matter. We went to about a dozen of the leading men—men who were foremen of the mason work, and men who had charge of the gangs—all the men he had furnished the names of, to prove his charges by. They all laughed at the idea, and said that Mr. Appleyard had never acted in that way, and that the charges were entirely false. Mr. Stein and I made this investigation, Mr. Dudley refusing to go with us. He served notice on Mr. Appleyard that he would call witnesses.

He did not call any but Mr. Winkley. We investigated the matter as far as we thought necessary. We found the charges without foundation, and reported accordingly. About the 22d of July, Mr. Winkley was left in charge of receiving the stone, and acting as foreman. I came by, after Mr. Appleyard had left, and found Mr. Winkley receiving stone entirely contrary to the orders of the Superintendent and architect. They were full of seams, and not fit to go into the work. Some of the stone were broke on being lifted by the derrick—split in pieces; one was split in two; he had placed it together again, and piled it up as a good stone. He said he could work it into the wall. I ordered him to take it out of the stone pile. After Mr. Appleyard returned, Mr. Winkley was discharged for incompetency. From what I saw of his work, I was satisfied he was entirely incompetent to fill the position, either as foreman of stone-cutters or stone-masons.

CHARLES DUDLEY, *being called and sworn, testified as follows :*

My name is C. Dudley; age, 58 years; occupation recently farmer; reside in Wapello county; am one of the Commissioners of the new Capitol.

Q. Are you familiar with the quality of the stone used in that foundation?

A. I saw most all of it. Think there are four different kinds of rock used. First is the Bear Creek quarry, a limestone. When that failed we got some from the Earlham quarry; that is a magnesian limestone. The Bear Creek stone has never been tested. The other was from Rock Creek, Van Buren county. The other from Farmington Locks. There are really six different kinds, including the granite. Part of the Rock Creek quarry I regard as good, and part not good. The first ledge is very hard and very durable. The next below that was one that should not have been used. It varies in color from a light yellow, to a bluish cast. Some have tried them. They may be safe, but I think not. There is another ledge below that—the third ledge—it might have been the fourth. I should think that below the second ledge, with care in selecting, the sap being dried out, would be reliable. The class of yellow, and hard stone which comes from Rock Creek quarry was

from a different place. Mr. Tobie worked in one part, and Messrs Tuttie & Robertson, in another. The stone seemed to be perfectly reliable. I regard the Bear Creek and Earlham stone as reliable. They commenced sending from Earlham a limestone. Think it came from above or below the magnesian. Did not regard it as reliable. Think it was not safe; understood the Superintendent objected to it.

I was around when the wall was being built, about one-third of the time. It was the duty of the Local Superintendent to accept or reject this stone. The Superintendent inspected them. Saw some rock go into that wall which I thought were insufficient; objected to some of them; thought they would do to go in the back of the wall. The Superintendent was not disposed to hear any of my suggestions. He was employed by the Board of Commissioners. Think he did not receive his instruction from the Commissioners. Suppose the Local Superintendent is responsible for this stone being put in the wall. We make the architects responsible to us, in their contract.

Q. How did it come that you appointed him?

A. It was in the agreement that we should appoint him.

Whenever the Local Superintendent did not carry out the orders of the Superintendent, he should report to the Board immediately, and they would discharge him; and if any such report came from the Superintendent, and the Board did not discharge him, the Board became responsible for it. The architects were under fifty thousand dollar bonds. They were not to superintend the receipt of the material as it came on the ground; the Local Superintendent was to do that. One or both of Cochrane & Piquenard were here as often as once a month. Think we make them responsible for the acceptance of any materials; we make them responsible to us if the Local Superintendent fails to carry out any of their instructions.

Q. Did you call the attention of the Board to the fact that they were putting in poor material?

A. I named it to each individual of the Board, but they thought the Superintendent's opinion was worth more than mine. Do not think there was a full Board from the time the Superintendent was elected until he was discharged.

Think the yellow rock was first put in about the first of September; think in the north-west corner. Cochrane & Piquenard were on the work after September. I think I called their attention to the rock going into the wall, but am not sure—think to Mr. Piquenard. Named some which were being accepted that I thought were not good. Do not think he made a definite reply. Do not think it was the practice to put the poorest stone in the back of the wall; for he regarded them as reliable. At first, I think he used the Lock stone for the back of the wall.

Mr. Dawson, Stein, and myself were appointed Executive Committee. Mr. Dawson knows more about the work than either of us.

I regard the wall as very well laid, with the exception of a few heavy joints.

Do not know much about the mortar. My opinion is, there was a little too much sand in some of it.

Tuttle & Robertson furnished the rock from Rock Creek, Bear Creek, and Earlham. The Board furnished the mortar. Think there was a difference in judgment in regard to this mortar.

Q. Did the architects reserve any right to compel the Commissioners to notify them immediately of any departure from the right course?

A. I think not.

I have not any experience with these yellow stone. Regard some as sufficient, and very many insufficient. Can readily point out those I regard insufficient. The Board, as a Board, never agreed that anything insufficient should go into the wall. Cochrane & Piquenard were furnished with a copy of the contract with Tuttle & Robertson. Mr. Appleyard went to Rock Creek before they opened that quarry.

The matter of the quality of this stone was never brought before the Board at a regular session. Some members objected to it, but I don't recollect any resolution being drawn up, or presented in shape for action. Do not know why such a resolution was never introduced. Know the Board did not agree on these questions, sometimes; for my part, I did not present notice to the Board, as there seemed to be a disposition to reject what I presented. Usually

at the meetings there were Messrs. Dawson, Stein, Crosby, and myself, and part of the time were all that were here. Think once Mr. Dewey was here. When the five only were here, Mr. Crosby and myself were in the minority. I called the attention of the Local Superintendent to the quality of these stone. He claimed that the class of yellow stone were the best they were receiving, and that he was competent to receive them himself.

I think there were thirty-four different qualities of rock tested. Think none of them are in the wall, except the granite. There was a rock tested, from the Pella quarry, but it is not that which we have in the wall.

Q. Did you consider the test insufficient, that you did not use rock tested, or could you not obtain them ?

A. I did not consider the test reliable. A class as low as No. 5, to my certain knowledge, has stood the weather for thirty years.

Q. Did the Board take any action in that matter ?

A. I think they did, in the preamble to the first contract. They say: "Whereas, certain stone is cheapest, and proven to be reliable by the test, etc."

That was the Orford quarry. By an examination of that quarry by a majority of the Board, the quarry was thought to be irregular and hard to work.

We first worked on these chemical tests, and regarded them reliable, but afterward did not rely upon them.

Q. Why was this specification in the contract with Tuttle & Robertson not adhered to, to-wit :

"Said stone to be of good quality, fully equal in every respect to the specimen accompanying this proposal; each piece to be free from dry seams, or any weak parts, either in the vertical, horizontal or angular direction, and to be free from all sap, slaty, or perishable material on the exterior or interior of the stone?"

A. First we accepted some from the Bear Creek quarry, a few of which were seamy, thinking we could use them, (a little less than the dimensions.) Think as late as July—perhaps as late as August—we confined them strictly to their contract. [See Appendix F. A. A.]

There were no workmen who complained of the rock going into the wall. Mr. Winkley complained after he was dismissed, and asked an investigation. The Board appointed the Executive Committee to investigate that. The members of the Executive Committee refused to take any action, but said they would go among the men and make inquiry, which I think they did. I was not satisfied with that way of investigating, and proposed to take the sworn evidence of the men. I took the sworn evidence of Mr. Winkley, and submitted it as a minority report, to the Board, and the Board refused to do anything with it. The reason they did not act on it was, the Executive Committee thought there was no foundation for the charges.

Q. What kind of stone did they refer to, in this contract, by the term, "the specimen accompanying this proposal?"

A. The stone numbered "3," from Bear Creek.

By resolution, they gave them permission to go to Rock Creek for stone, to be equal to sample furnished by Mr. Tobie, "No. 1." [See Appendix G.]

Q. Were the stone afterward furnished, according to the sample?

A. Some considered them so; I think not.

We paid common laborers one dollar and a half a day; stone cutters three dollars per day, with the understanding that we would make different arrangements with regard to the price. We paid the foreman, for the first four weeks, two dollars and a half per day. He had oversight of the hands; that not being enough, we paid him three dollars per day. The cement cost \$1.69 per barrel. There was one hundred and thirty pounds in a bushel of sand. It takes about sixteen bushels to make a ton. We paid three cents a bushel. We got the last for $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents. We paid for water five cents per barrel, of thirty-three gallons. They would haul about ten barrels, which would make about fifty cents per load of water. I think there is about two hundred and fifty barrels of Louisville cement now on hand. I presume we have used three thousand barrels of cement. I do not know how many cubic yards of rubble there are in the concrete. I think Messrs. Dawson, Joy, Crosby, Stein, and the Governor, went to Columbus,

Wis., and Albany, New York. I think the Commissioners were paid five dollars per day and traveling expenses. Messrs. Cochran & Piquenard recommended Mr. Appleyard. Before he was employed, the Board had a meeting, and the question came before us; we voted two days, Mr. Appleyard receiving four votes, to four against him. At the next meeting of the Board, but six were present. Four were in favor of Mr. Appleyard, and he was elected. [See Appendix L.] The chemical tests were returned to Mr. Dewey, I suppose, as he submitted them to the Board.

J. N. DEWEY, being called and sworn, testified as follows:

My name is J. N. Dewey; age, 53 years. Formerly followed the profession of civil engineer. At this time am one of the Commissioners of the new Capitol. Think I have some knowledge of the stone delivered for the foundation. Could not say how many kinds. There was the Bear Creek quarry; one near Earlham; the Pella quarry; one near Summit Station, on the Valley Road, called the Rock Creek quarry; some from the Farmington Locks; some from Buchanan county. I noticed some defects in the stone delivered here. The Bear Creek quarry was seamy,—more or less—dry-seams. These seams run generally, horizontally; sometimes vertically.

Q. Was anything done to inform the contractor of these defective stone, that you know of?

A. Do not know that anything officially was done. I think they regarded them as better than anything else.

Q. Did you yourself have anything to say about that stone?

A. My recollection is, that I did, to Mr. Robertson. I would say I did not feel myself called upon to go to the contractor in this matter; I considered it properly the business of the Executive Committee, of which I was not a member. What communications I had to make, I made to the Board, or some member of the Board, or the Superintendent.

Q. What objection have you to the Rock Creek stone?

A. I must say I never had a very favorable opinion of them.

In the examination, which I was called upon to make in relation to the different stone in this State, a similar stone, reported to come

from this quarry was submitted to a mechanical and chemical test, and it did not stand very high. In these examinations, generally the poorest stone were condemned; that is my judgment. Regard the stone from Earlham, as a very good stone. The stone from Farmington Locks I believe to be the best stone in the foundation. The stone from Bear Creek, and from near Earlham, were delivered, I understand, under a contract with Tuttle & Robertson; also, the stone from Rock Creek. The stone from Farmington Locks, were delivered under a contract with Colonel Scott; those from Pella, under a contract with certain parties from Pella. I think the foundation was started in a good, substantial manner. The excavation was carried to a sufficient depth; did not often notice the construction of the wall; was not on the work frequently; called the attention of Mr. Appleyard, Local Superintendent, once or twice to imperfect joints; he differed with me in the matter of opinion, I did not think there was sufficient bearing, some stone not well bedded, the joints were not broken; think there was too much mortar, and too little stone in some places; the joints were not sufficiently close, the effect of which would be, the walls would be liable to crack as the building went up. In laying the wall all headers, or all stretchers would not do; if all headers, the wall would not be well bound, and might separate at the opening. Mr. Appleyard used both headers and stretchers on the work.

I saw some of these yellow stone from Rock Creek; think some of them were worthless; thought so at the time of delivery, and said so. Have not visited the wall since last November.

Q. Why was it that all these stone, which stood these tests were rejected?

A. You will have to ask some other member of the Board. Cannot answer the question.

I consider these tests reliable to a certain extent, as to the character and quality of the stone. I found them generally confirmed by the local reputation which they represent. When these tests represented the stones were good, and my experience confirmed it, I should consider them good.

The architect was to describe the dimensions to be furnished.

J. G. STEIN, *being called and sworn, testified as follows :*

My name is S. G. Stein ; age, 55 ; occupation, lumbering and banker. Reside at Muscatine. Am one of the Commissioners for building the new Capitol. Was appointed to that position in March, 1870. Became a member of the Executive Committee, March 30, 1871. Was present on the grounds only at stated meetings of the Commissioners. The Board elected a Local Superintendent outside the State, because they considered him the most competent they could find. The Board elected Mr. Appleyard because they were led to believe him competent, both from the recommendation of the architects, and other evidence. The election of Mr. Appleyard was entirely satisfactory to the architects. Was present at the meeting on the 21st of September, when Mr. Dawson made a report as to the quality of stone delivered for the foundation of the new Capitol. There was some difference of opinion as to the quality of the stone. The superintendent might not have understood the difference of the quality of the stone, not being accustomed to Iowa stone. Had a conversation in October, with Mr. Appleyard, as to the quality of the stone, and he rather favored the yellow stone. He said he thought either the blue or yellow stone were fit to put in the wall. I had not sufficient knowledge of that kind of stone, to judge of its quality, nor to say which of those two kinds were best. I had reason to believe Mr. Appleyard intended to put only good stone in the wall, and that if he made any mistake, it was the fault of judgment as to the quality of the stone. At the request of Mr. Dawson, I wrote to Mr. Appleyard not to use any stone which were not strictly according to the contract.

Q. Why did you set aside the award for Orford stone ?

A. One reason for abandoning that contract was a number of affidavits, setting forth that these stone were not good. Another was, we went and examined, and we concluded it was not reliable. The quarry the stone was said to come from, had not been sufficiently opened to see it. Another quarry, a half mile from there, was opened, in which was some good stone, and some not good. Sometimes, in the same block, some were good and some bad.

CONTRACTORS.

COL. O. H. P. SCOTT, *being called and sworn, testified as follows :*

My name is O. H. P. Scott ; age, 57 years ; occupation, contractor ; reside in Van Buren county, Iowa ; was connected with foundation of the new Capitol building ; am familiar with the different classes of stone used in the building ; there are some five or six classes, I think—one class from the Bear Creek quarry ; Earlham, in Madison county ; Rock Creek, in Van Buren county ; and Farmington. The quarry from which this [Farmington] stone came, was Potter's Creek. The Rock Creek quarry is near the summit above Bentonsport, and the stone from Pella, Marion county, I believe is all, but the granite from Buchanan county. I have been working with them most of the time for twenty years—am acquainted with them all. There is some, in my opinion, from Rock Creek, in the Capitol foundation, unfit to go in there. There is a few from Bear Creek quarry that are not fit to go in that wall. There are a few good stone from the Rock Creek quarry, but, I think, as a rule, they are not fit for that work. Some are unsafe for that wall. My objection, is that will not stand the action of the frost. I know this from practical experience. I worked with these stones in 1855-6-7.

Q. What effect does the elements have on the stone ?

A. Some chip and crack in various directions ; others fall down into rubbish, and separate entirely.

Q. Are these rock of which you speak obtained from the same quarry ?

A. Yes, they are the same class of stone. A little different—some have not been affected by the frost as much as the green stone. I think a little better class than these could have been obtained about half a mile distant. There seems to be more iron in the composition. The poorest of the rock was whitish yellow—more porous than any of the others. Has a light shade, and by the color, I should think a better stone. Another class—a good stone, has more iron in its composition. All came from the same

quarry. There was a different species of the same ledge. I was not present when any of these stones were quarried. Went to the quarry at the solicitation of Tuttle & Robertson to give them my opinion of the stone. I gave the same opinion I give you now. They differed with me then, as they do now.

Q. Were there any other rock you thought were of inferior quality for such a work?

A. They have tried to make thin stone fill thick courses. They will answer very well, but I think we have better stone. Have had some experience in foundations—more particularly in locks.

In the main, I think the work is very well done. There are some defects about it; some joints larger than I would have them. The cement is good—is all right. I noticed some joints there that were perhaps an inch; did not notice any two-inch joints; if they are there they are too heavy. Should want my joints to be about one-half inch, and no larger—only in some cases. If they were much exposed to the weather, should not want them much larger; but if the cement and sand are good, one-half, three-fourths, or one inch would not be objectionable for that foundation; because I believe the cement of this material will last.

Q. Do you think it will be necessary to take down any of the wall?

A. Yes; I have been looking at it. Think somewhere from one-third to one-half will have to come down from their places, to get the imperfect stone out. There may be bad stone away down, and in order to get at them it may be necessary to take down most of the stone around them.

I did not examine the mortar; it was not a good time to examine mortar.

Q. Will it be injured by the action of the weather?

A. Yes; it is likely to disintegrate; that is why none are placed in the position where they will be exposed to the action of the weather.

Q. Is it not true that rock on the outside must absorb more or less dampness?

A. I think it could not be seriously affected; they will remain about as they were in the quarry.

Q. You state that you think from one-third to one-half will have to be removed. Do you think it will be necessary to take all these stone out which you speak of?

A. Where they are not already checked, or nicked—that is, those below the frost-line, in the work—I would not take them out. Those which are scaling, and cracked, I would remove. Below where they are subject to action of the frost, they absorb moisture; but I would not advise you to take them out. I was acquainted with the rock before they came here. I think it will retain its resistance if not exposed to the atmosphere. I would recommend that all the soft stone be taken out. I was acquainted with the Rock Creek rock at the time Tuttle & Robertson went to examine it. Told them the yellow stone were not fit for this purpose. Have seen the stone they have been shipping, on the yard; some with seams through them; some of the clay seams; some flinty. These rock came from the bottom part of that quarry. They are defective. There is one stratum in that quarry about three feet thick. When they first commenced stripping off, we found what they thought to be a good class of stone. They soon came to what I call a magnesian limestone. That stone is not much used.

Q. You said the people did not use that particular kind of rock. Did they have any chance to get it?

A. There was lots of rock—from fifteen to twenty feet—that was exposed, which had never been worked. I know the Des Moines Valley Railroad would not use these rock to build culverts; I think the actual cost of getting stone out of that quarry is worth \$10.25 per yard. The royalty in a quarry like this, is worth twenty-five cents; I do not know what they paid—think twenty-five cents, the same as if it were good. I got \$13.50 for the stone which I delivered, but they were better stone; they were from Potter's creek near Bonaparte.

I leased the Oxford quarry; my bid for rock rubble was \$9.00 per yard; for stone from 8 to 14 inches, \$17.55 per yard; 14 to 18 inches, \$19.95; from 16 to 24 inches, \$21.45. When they came to consult the bids, there was a discrimination as to classification. Mr. Dawson and Mr. Cochrane, the architect, came to me and

said if I would make the two classes into one—the 14 by 18, and the 16 by 24, and make the price \$19.25, they would give me the work. I told Mr. Dawson I would take until night to think about the matter. Told him to come to my room, 41, at the Savery House before he went into the evening session and I would give him an answer. I went to my room and waited until after the time for the evening session. He did not call at my room. I went up to the room, and they were just coming in, but had not been called to order. I called Mr. Dawson to the door, and told him I would accede to that proposition. He said very well, and I heard no more about it till I was informed the award had been made to me. In about two hours after that—about ten o'clock, I think—I went up to the room; some were still there. I told the members who were there, that I would accept, and was ready to execute the contract. I did not see the Governor that day. The next day I called on him, and said I was ready to execute the contract. He wished to have me draw the contract. I had the contract drawn up, and submitted it to my attorney. It was all right. It was approved by me, and presented to the Governor for his signature, and he declined to sign it. I asked him when he would be ready to sign it. He remarked to me to "let the matter float along two or three weeks, that there had been some stories about the stone." I consented to let it "float it along two or three weeks." I went to him again; he then utterly refused to execute the contract, at all.

Q. Did he give any reason, only that stories had been raised against the stone?

A. I claimed I had furnished samples and bids, and was ready to secure the State against any loss. I went and made a formal demand for the execution of the contract, and he utterly refused to execute it.

The Orford quarry I believe is the best stone for the purpose that we have in the State of Iowa. There was no one interested with me in my bid, except the men who were on my bond. Not in the least were any of the Commissioners connected with me in the contract. There were charges made, but there was not a bit of truth in them.

One of the reasons given for refusing to execute the contract was, that Col. Dewey was the man who was in the ring. The charges were utterly false, and without foundation.

The Governor asked me if there was any truth in them. I told him, no.

There was no affidavit, to my knowledge, that was derogatory to the Orford stone, but what were made by parties directly or indirectly interested in some rival quarry.

When the Governor refused to execute the contract, I set about to get an injunction from the courts, by mandamus. I sued out an injunction. There was a good deal of sensation about it here. There was a meeting of the Board called in Chicago. I was informed they were going to take some action on it there. I prepared my injunction, and had a writ ready to be served upon the Board on their return here; and so the matter rested for some little time. They became very much alarmed about the Capitol building, and I was persuaded to withdraw my injunction. The matter was stopped. I was not right, and did the State great injustice by withdrawing my injunction. I withdrew the injunction of my own motion. They never gave me any other reason for reconsidering their action on the Orford stone, except what I have already stated. I was at the Orford quarry with some of the Commissioners. Stein, Dawson, and Dewey were there at the time I was there. Mr. Dawson said the quarry was sufficient. He said there was stone enough there to make half a dozen State Houses. We were there alone at that time. It was a common rumor that the Board were going to annul my contract. The evidence I had they were going to do it, was the Governor's refusal to execute the contract. I called with Mr. Withrow, and made a formal demand for an execution of the contract. When I went to Gov. Merrill, I do not remember anything else said at that time, except with reference to the stone. At another time he said some of the Commissioners were connected with the bids. He asked whether Col. Dewey was not in the ring?

I cannot say he ever told me he had positive proof of a ring.

Q. How did you find out when the Commissioners were coming back from Chicago?

I had a friend there in town who, told me when they were coming back.

There was a place in the Orford quarry where a fire had been built against the stone, which caused the stone to break off. I believe what is in this vial, is the stone which had been burned. The vial was furnished from Marshalltown by a rival quarry.

Q. Did you receive any pecuniary consideration for withdrawing that injunction suit?

A. I never received a dime for withdrawing that suit.

MARTIN TUTTLE, *being called and sworn, testified as follows :*

My name is Martin Tuttle; age, 47; business, contractor. Am connected with the building of the foundation of the new Capitol. Am of the firm of Tuttle & Robertson, who have the contract for stone for the foundation. Think we first made the contract in April; cannot give the exact date. We commenced furnishing stone the very last day the time allowed. Had a great deal of work to do in opening our quarry. Had two and a half miles of railroad to build. Can not say from memory how much we got from Bear Creek. We got the next stone from a quarry known as the Earlham quarry. We next went to Rock Creek. Went to a dozen other places, in the State of Iowa, and elsewhere, before we went there. We had reason to believe the Rock Creek stone would fill the contract. Page 70, of the Report of the Board of Commissioners, is a copy of the contract between Tuttle & Robertson and the Board of Capitol Commissioners. This contract was modified during the summer, as to the place where the stone might be had. There was no change made as to the quality of the stone. They were to accept or reject it when delivered. Sometimes the Superintendent, and sometimes the Executive Committee, would accept it—usually accepted by the Superintendent, I believe. I think there was never any stone delivered or received here, but at the time was supposed to fill that contract; there was some fault found at the time of delivery, as to the quality of the stone. Mr. Cochrane and Mr. Appleyard at one time made a good deal of objection. Said those horizontal seams in the Bear Creek stone were a damage, and consequently could not receive them. Some of the

Rock Creek stone were being rejected all the time. Sometimes were rejected on account of their shape. We thought some were rejected which should have been received, and some received which should have been rejected; this on account of great haste. All the stone rejected were not removed from the ground; some were left here. Some were rejected for shape, and were used as rubble stone. Think the Commissioners, as a body, never found fault with the Rock Creek stone. Think the Executive Committee did not call attention to these defective stone. No individual called attention to them that I know of, personally. I understood some objected to a portion of them. We had been most everywhere for stone, and were losing money. This kind of stone was in the "Lock" and under the court-house in Keosauqua. There is not a man can tell the difference; we found they had stood a test of the very best kind. I cannot tell the difference between the Rock Creek stone and the stone under the court house there. We hoped to get into a new quarry; the only quarry we could get was the Sonora quarry; we could not get this out for less than eighteen dollars and a half per yard. Having lost about thirty thousand dollars, that would make about eighty thousand more.

The Sonora quarry is owned by Patterson & Timbermann.

S. A. ROBERTSON, being called and sworn, testified as follows:

My name is S. A. Robertson; age, 38 years; residence, Des Moines, Iowa. I am one of the firm of Tuttle & Robertson. We have a contract for furnishing the stone for the new Capitol foundation. We did not put in a bid last June, at the first letting. We were talking of it at that time. I saw Col. Dewey about that time. I tried to have a conversation with him, but he did not seem willing to talk; said he was busy, and he would not give much light on the subject.

The first I saw of the report of the chemical tests was after the first letting.

Q. Did you know of any one giving information of the standing of the rock, by the chemical tests?

A. Only what I heard persons say. Col. Scott intimated to

me, that he was posted on what quarry would take the contract, before the first letting.

Q. Did he tell you how he became posted?

A. He was very reticent about that.

We made an estimate of what it would cost to furnish rock from Bear Creek quarry. I think it was eight dollars per yard before we took the contract.

Q. When you commenced furnishing rock, what would it cost, aside from the improvements which you put on, which would be permanent on the quarry?

A. It would be impossible to answer, owing to the failure of the quarry to produce such stone as we had anticipated.

Q. How much money did you expend in getting it opened, and building the railroad to Bear Creek quarry.

A. I think it would reach something like thirty or thirty-five thousand dollars.

We delivered three hundred and eighty yards. That is all the money we got out of the Bear Creek quarry. We let the Rock Island Railroad Company have some stone.

Q. Are the rock according to the Peter Tobie sample, No. 1.?

A. I believe they will average with that sample; some better, and a few not so good.

Q. Was the contract to average as good as that, or was it that none should be worse than that?

A. It would be a hard matter to find any quarry that would produce stone all of one kind, in the opinion of judges.

Q. Did Mr. Appleyard complain to you?

A. Yes; quite a number of times.

He rejected a large amount of stone. All that were accepted and put in the foundation, were accepted by Mr. Appleyard, with a few exceptions.

Mr. Appleyard said several times, in my presence, they were good stone.

Q. Have you seen any which have burst, in the foundation?

A. Yes; some. A great many that are injured would have stood, had they not been used when green. Some of the stone burst

by the frost, were got out from the 15th to the 20th of November. It is not an unusual thing for stone to burst, by frost when green.

Q. What proportion did Mr. Appleyard reject ?

A. He rejected more from Bear Creek than Rock Creek quarry. I should think about eighteen per cent. from the Bear Creek quarry, and about five per cent. from the Rock Creek quarry.

Q. Did Mr. Appleyard propose to reject any more rock ?

A. Yes ; if we did not send all good stone.

Q. Did they work the stone as fast as you sent it ?

A. Until late in the season ; we then began to catch up with them. I think we had got ahead of the laying about four hundred yards when work stopped, which I think was on the 23d of November. Have delivered about eight car-loads since that time.

We lost money on the job.

Q. Do you desire to be relieved from the contract ?

A. If we could do so honorably. I think no one has heard any complaint from us.

Q. Can you tell the cost price of Rock Creek stone delivered here ?

A. It will run considerably more than we get.

Q. Will it run three dollars over on the yard ?

A. I think that much, or more on what we have delivered from Rock Creek. I think they could be delivered for fourteen dollars.

It is my opinion the stone burst in the foundation, would not have burst, had they been properly seasoned before they were put in.

The Rock Creek quarry is in litigation. We think we own it if the title can be made good.

Some Commissioners took more interest in the work than others. Mr. Dawson was at the quarry six or eight times, and he once or twice pointed out stone which we thought of sending up. He did not want them sent. He was really very severe in his requirements, so far as regarded the shape and quality of stone. Mr. Dudley never made any complaints. Mr. Stein was there once or twice.

Mr. Dudley came there and took away some pieces of stone, and

said he was going to test them. He afterward said they stood the test better than he supposed they would.

There is one item, so far as the dimension of the stone for this foundation is concerned: when the first quarry failed, I contended the foundation could be built with smaller stone—that is, stone of less dimension could have been used to good advantage. By using small stone of good quality, you would get something sure. I have seen buildings which cost as much as this, and probably more, built on a foundation wall in which the stone did not average over five inches in thickness.

Q. On what did you base your opinion that the Rock Creek stone was a good, durable stone?

A. When I first went to see the Rock Creek quarry it was undeveloped. My attention was attracted to hundreds of yards of rock lying in the creek at the base of the bluff, in blocks containing from one-fourth of a yard to forty yards in a block, most of them lying in the water, in a perfect state of preservation. These stone looked as though they had lain there for thousands of years. The weather and elements seemed to have no more effect on them, than it would have on the best of granite. I saw those stone lying distributed along in the creek for a distance of two miles from its mouth.

Those blocks had fallen off from the different ledges in the quarry. They were the same quality of rock that you see bursted in the wall, which satisfies me that had the stone been seasoned, they would have stood as well as any stone in the State.

I never in all my experience in looking up quarries, saw such good evidence of durability, as there is to be seen at Rock Creek. This was why I was so favorably impressed with the stone. No man can go and look at this Rock Creek quarry without having the same impression.

EXPERTS.

GUY WELLS, *being called and sworn, testified as follows:*

My name is Guy Wells ; age, 58 years. Business Civil Engineer. Reside in Keokuk, Iowa. Have been in the business for thirty-two years. Have examined the foundation for the new Capitol. We furnished the stone for the Capitol foundation at Springfield, Illinois, and for the bridge at Keokuk. Have built a great many bridges, locks, and aqueducts.

There is some good stone there, and some poor. I would take out every stone which is bad. I should judge about one-third the wall would have to be taken up to get out the defective stone. Then, from one-half to one-third of those taken out ought to be rejected entirely. As regards the structure of the wall, it is sufficient to bear any weight you can place upon it. The cement and most of the stone are very good.

The deep yellow stone is not much better than yellow clay. There is not enough lime or sand in it. This you will find is the case in most all magnesian limestone quarries. The effect of the frost upon it is to burst it. The soft stone will absorb water, freeze and burst.

Q. Would the stone that you saw there, answer to go in that wall, if placed out of the reach of frost?

A. Some of them would not. Some there, you will notice, will receive moisture from the ground, which will cause them to disintegrate. Some of the soft stone, if kept from the frost, are good. The dark brown yellow stone, looked very well. It will not be necessary to take them out. I did not notice any scaling on those. Think if away from the action of frost, it will not be necessary to take them out. I recommend the worst be taken out. After the frost gets out, dig down, and ascertain where the poor ones are. I would not take out any below the frost line.

I examined the manner in which the wall was built. The wall, so far as structure is concerned, is a fine piece of work. That wall would answer every purpose, if those defective stone had not been put in.

Some of the joints are larger than I would make, but the cement is good.

I would not take up the wall, or remove the stone, on account of one and a half inches of mortar.

Q. Did you examine the method by which they effected the bonding of the wall, whether by stretchers or headers?

A. Not very particularly, yet I saw there headers and stretchers both, and that they had a very good bond.

I examined the different specimens of stone. The yellow rock are not much used. The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company used some of them for bridges and culverts. Some of them stand well.

Q. Have you had any experience as a stone contractor?

A. Yes.

Q. What is it worth to deliver these Bear Creek stone here, free of all expenses?

A. About thirteen to thirteen dollars and a half per yard.

Q. What quarry do you represent?

A. The Sonora quarry.

Q. What does it cost to deliver that stone here?

A. About sixteen dollars.

I have no doubt these stone cost fully thirteen dollars delivered here, just as they are.

Re-called.

The specimen presented by Peter Tobie, (No. 1) is exceptionally good, as compared with the rest of the stone delivered from that quarry. The stone delivered will not average as good as the specimen on exhibition, but are much inferior. The specimen is a very good quality of magnesian limestone.

I am familiar with this kind of work, but cannot tell exactly. Do not believe that the stone could be brought from the Rock Creek quarry and put in the wall for less than twenty-three dollars per cubic yard. If the stone came from Bear Creek, the work would cost as much less as the difference in freight would be between those points.

I have examined the facing of the wall, except the footing course

and a part of the second course, which was so covered with ice and clay that I could not make a satisfactory examination of those two courses. I have marked some of the stone which I think should be removed. All I have marked ought to be removed, and such others as may be found of a similar quality, when the weather admits of a more careful examination. There are in the face of the wall, I should estimate, seventy cubic yards of the poor stone. It would require the removal and resetting of 150 yards to get at the marked stone, making in all, 225 yards.

I estimate the cost of labor of resetting the whole at about one thousand dollars, in addition to the cost of the stone. If the footing course is defective, it would cost three times as much per cubic yard to replace such as are defective, as it would to replace those which I have marked. I have marked those stone, many of them because they are in the face of the wall. Such stone, or at least many of them, if in the body of the wall below the line where they would not be effected by frost, either by being covered with earth, or other rock, I consider would be sufficient, and need not be removed, there being no danger in any crushing force destroying or affecting the stone.

I estimate, from such observations as I have been able to make, the entire cost of replacing the stone I have marked, including everything, at about two thousand five hundred dollars. If there is the same proportion of defective stone in the footing course as in the other parts of the wall, the entire expence would not probably exceed five thousand dollars, all things estimated.

JAMES B. LOCKE, being called and sworn, testified as follows :

My name is James B. Locke ; age, 43 years ; occupation, stone mason ; have been in the business about thirty-two years ; have been in Iowa a little over eighteen years ; have examined the foundation of the new Capitol as it now lays ; some portions are good, and some are not ; the yellow rock I consider not good, and also the blue rock, with soap-stone seams through them. The trouble with the yellow rock is, they will not stand the weather. Looking at them, leads me to suppose so. The frost will shake them apart, and cause them to slough off.

Take any rock with the sap in it and they are more apt to freeze than after they are once dry. These blue stone will always be affected by the frost. It will break them all in pieces. Have known it to be the case ; saw some here which did the same.

Q. Did you notice any other rock which you consider defective ?

A. There are two kinds which I noticed, which I call poor, and not fit to put in a foundation.

Q. Suppose the soft rock were below the action of the frost, would they stand in a wall of that kind ?

A. There is one kind of yellow rock, which if the frost did not touch, I do not think would break. There is one kind not fit for any purpose ; it is a light yellow. Some of them are not fit to be put in the back part of the wall. It will decay from the effect of moisture.

I think it would be advisable to take the poor rock out. I do not care where found.

Q. About what portion have you an idea it will be necessary to take out ?

A. I think in order to take out the poor stone, you will have to take out nearly one-third. You will discover that about one-fourth of the one-third—that is about one-twelfth of the stone—are worthless. One section of the north-west corner is very poor.

Q. What do you think of the workmanship ?

A. In some places they have set a little heavier stone ; some are raised with mortar, where they should have placed a heavier stone. I think most of the stone is well bound on the face. Would not generally use over one-half inch of mortar to make a good joint. One and one-half inch is not so good. There are a few on the north side, which will have to be removed for that reason. Mortar will settle more than stone. The more mortar there is in the building, the more apt it will be to settle.

It should be well grouted. The grout should be very hard. The bonds should be well tried out and in as well as endwise. I did not notice any heading-stone running through the wall.

Q. What makes a strong bond—what length of bearing ?

A. The bond should be more than the height of the stone.

I was engaged in the State Blind Asylum. Had charge of the mason work until that building was completed.

Re-called :

I have just been counting the rock which I think will have to come out. There are one hundred and twenty-five in the footing course, and three hundred and forty in the wall, in addition to the one hundred and twenty-five in the footing course. The cost of taking them out, and rebuilding will be five or six thousand dollars—it may be six thousand. If many together, below the action of the frost, I would take them out ; if occasionally one, I do not think it would affect the building.

I found some places where the bonds were not good. The edges of the stone at the end of the wall should be regular ; I found some irregular. It is impossible to properly bind a wall, while the stone are left in that shape.

J. C. COCHRANE, *being called and sworn, testified as follows :*

My name is J. C. Cochrane ; age, 39 years ; residence, Chicago ; occupation, architect ; have been in the business seventeen years.

Q. State, if you please, all you know in relation to the building of the new Capitol foundation from the time of the commencement.

A. First, the Board of Commissioners appointed a Stone Committee, to receive samples of stone from the different quarries in the State and elsewhere. Mr. Dewey was chairman of that committee, I think. They received a large number of samples and submitted them to Prof. Hinrichs, for a chemical analysis, and after receiving his report, made their report to the Commissioners.

The Commissioners met on the 11th day of January, and on the following day the award was made to Mr. O. H. P. Scott, for the stone taken from the Orford quarry—the oolitic limestone. After the award was made, there was considerable said about the stone not being suitable for the purpose, and the Governor requested me to visit the quarry, which I did.

Q. Did the Governor express any opinion in regard to the stone?

A. No, sir ; he said there had been considerable said against

the stone in the papers throughout the State, that he felt anxious about it, and would like to have me visit the quarry.

I came from the quarries here, and attended the next meeting of the Board. At that meeting, I think it was, they reconsidered the award. They came from Chicago, and about the time they were going to take action, there was an injunction served upon them.

I then went to Orford quarry. After that, they rescinded this award. The Orford quarry was entirely undeveloped, with the exception of a small hole in the hill. I thought it a great risk to undertake to get stone for the Capitol from there, for fear the quantity would not be sufficient to guarantee the taking of them. The foundation was to be large, and we should know what stone we were getting before we commenced.

I also, at the request of the Governor, visited Independence, to examine the granite boulders there. He had seen the stone, and was somewhat familiar with them. I visited Independence and examined the foundation of the Asylum, and went about enough to satisfy myself there were plenty of the boulders there to get enough for this foundation. I thought if we should use this stone—this granite—every one would feel we had material in the foundation, which could not be disputed. The question was a matter of expense. I devised a plan by which we could make it cost no more than the contract with Scott, and make it equal, or superior to any foundation in the country. My plan was this: To put in courses of granite, perhaps twelve-inch bed. I found we could get good ashlar that made good twelve-inch bed. Lay these on the second base of the wall (as headers) then above them stretchers, and fill in with rubble limestone; then carefully get the headers in their position, on these, and go on as before, then cap the walls with headers, and you have a wall which will be as durable as any in the country.

I found I was defeated in that, altogether, and great was my disappointment. The Commissioners decided against me—thought it would be an experiment. I do not know why they were against it.

I was uncertain of the quality of the Orford rock. Mr. Piquenard and I both objected to it; it was something new in this section. We found it very hard, but thought the Commissioners were of the opinion to have it, and we yielded our position (after the first award

was rescinded). They then advertised again, receiving bids from different places, and received a bid from the granite quarry again. I wished we might have the granite yet, but I found I was not sustained by the Commissioners. The question was: "What shall we use?" Tuttle & Robertson's bid was accepted.

The Commissioners wished me to examine the quarry, which I did, with some of them. So far as I could see, the outcroppings looked very well; seemed to stand the weather well. The responsibility of the parties was such I supposed if they undertook the contract they would carry it through. Supposed it might be as well to let them try it. I felt that the parties were responsible, and believed they would fill the contract, if they had to get the stone somewhere else. The season was late, and it was very necessary that we should do something. They commenced to furnish stone for the wall from that quarry. I found they did not furnish stone in accordance with their contract, and on the 19th of July, we wrote them a letter informing them the stone was not in accordance with their contract. After delivering several car-loads, we found them not in accordance with the contract, and I notified them that we could not receive them, because they were not in shape—that is, they were not scabbled according to contract. By request of the contractors, Messrs. Tuttle & Robertson, we entered into this agreement: we should have men scabble them, and charge back to them the cost of it, and take it out of the price of the stone. We thereafter received about one hundred and seventy cubic yards in that way. On the first of July, at a meeting of the Commissioners we informed them of the fact that none of the stone had been delivered according to contract, and of the arrangement we had entered into with Messrs. Tuttle & Robertson, and refused to do so longer, unless ordered to do so by the Commissioners. They passed a resolution instructing us how to receive the stone. After that we received them according to a resolution which is here on record. In a short time we found the quarry was giving out. Then the contractors offered to purchase the stone elsewhere, or let the Commissioners purchase, and charge to them. The Commissioners met. I was not present at the meeting. They appointed a Committee, of Dodge, Dawson, and Appleyard, the Superintendent, to visit the quarries at Earlham and Bear Creek, and one in Nebraska.

The Board authorized the Executive Committee on the 4th of August, to accept stone from the Rock Creek quarry, (which quarry we have never seen) on the Des Moines Valley Railroad, and since that time, they have furnished stone from the Earlham, Pella, and Rock Creek quarries. I find the Bear Creek stone has stood very well. I only discovered two that have cracked by the frost, and I believe them to be a very good limestone. Before giving my consent to use them, I met Mr. Johnson, (Chief Engineer of the C. R. I. & P. R. R.) He said to me, they were the best limestone in the State of Iowa. He has had experience in using them. I think they have proven to be so.

It has been our duty, as architects, to consider the action of the Committee in making purchases, to receive stone in accordance with the contracts, from the different quarries. We have endeavored to carry out the orders of the Commissioners, as architects. They have furnished their own Superintendent. We have given our instructions to him.

Q. Some of them complain that they furnished a Superintendent at your suggestion, and that you are responsible for his actions.

A. We are, if we gave any instructions to him, I suppose. And if he did not carry out our orders, we were expected to notify the Board, although he was not in our employ.

I would say, in regard to limestone, that I have no confidence in any limestone resisting the frost, unless it becomes thoroughly seasoned before cold weather; and any stone quarried after the 15th of September, is very liable to burst from frost. I would not quarry stone after that time until spring. Stone requires seasoning as well as lumber. I believe to-day, if the stone in this foundation had been quarried in the summer, there would not be a stone burst. The occasion of it is caused by the stone being full of sap. We have never had anything to do with such stone after that time of the year, but what it was affected in the same way. The corner stone in the Illinois State House was quarried before the 15th of August, and broke in pieces, so from the frost—we had to take it up. That was the Nauvoo stone.

We were architects for the Bloomington Court House, which cost \$400,000. Some of the stone which was quarried before the 1st of

October burst all in pieces in one night. So it is not any one's fault if any limestone burst. All limestone, especially magnesian limestone, will do it. My recommendation was to cover up the walls, for I feared many of the stone would burst. My plan was, to take plank, and stand about four feet from the wall, and cover with tar paper or straw; and if done, I do not believe any stone would have burst. I am surprised that no more are burst than there are.

At the laying of the corner-stone I observed several stone in there, which will have to come out. Our work was stopped then, and we found we had no one to take them out, so we thought we would let them stand until we resumed work.

I consider the only danger from this limestone is, of their yielding to the frost; but once covered up, the wall will be entirely protected, and the frost will never get to them again.

Q. Do you consider the stone on the outside of the wall, below the action of the frost, to be sufficient for that foundation?

A. So far as superstructure is concerned, there is a pressure to the square inch on the outside wall, of forty to fifty pounds; then for the dome, from seventy to ninety pounds per square inch. There is not a stone in that building but will actually sustain four thousand pounds to the square inch. It is all folly to say it is not sufficient to carry all that is necessary there. A common brick will carry one thousand pounds to the square inch.

Any man will say the concrete is of the best quality. I consider the stability of the building depends upon it. I consider the whole thing is sufficient to carry the wall of the building properly, except the stone which burst before seasoning.

I will say, where a dry seam runs horizontally in a stone, and is surrounded by sound stone well bedded, it cannot do harm to the structure, as it forms a perfect bed, and the stone are in the same position as in the quarry: and also an occasional vertical dry seam in a stone which is between very sound stone, would do no damage to the wall—it would not weaken the wall, unless in such a position as to destroy the bond.

The stone which I have marked to-day, I consider unfit. They have burst. I could not get at the footing very well. But my impression is, the footing is all right. I think they have not suffered

from the action of the frost. I made a record of the stone which must come out. I find there are seventy-four stone which must be taken from the wall, I find sixty-four sound stone must be removed to take them out. These stone by measurement will average one-half a yard each; and those also must be replaced, which will make thirty-seven yards. The cost of replacing those stone will be six hundred and twenty seven dollars and sixty-two cents. For taking out the poor stone, seventy-five dollars. For the thirty-two yards to be removed and replaced, one hundred and twenty-eight dollars. The laying includes mortar and all. This would be the cost. I I would add fifteen per cent. to that for contingencies. We have six hundred yards in the yard which is not laid. I calculate one-sixth will be burst. That has cost ten hundred and twenty-five dollars. We have two hundred yards not laid, which is cut. I calculate twenty-five yards of this will be burst. This has cost one hundred and forty-three dollars and seventy-five cents for cutting; making in all nineteen hundred and ninety-nine dollars and twenty-seven cents, not including the fifteen per cent. My estimate is twenty-five hundred dollars, allowing for contingencies.

I believe if these stone are taken out and sound ones put in their places, the wall will be entirely substantial.

I estimated the difference in the cost of this wall from what it would have been had we taken the original contract for the Orford stone. I have figured it very carefully. The estimates are only for the amount of wall actually laid. There would have been $677\frac{1}{2}$ yards of this stone, at \$17.55 per yard, amounting to \$11,894.51; also, $2033\frac{1}{2}$ yards, at \$19.95 per yard, amounting to \$40,603.34; making a total of \$52,497.85; and 2,700 yards of the stone which we have used, at \$10.25 per yard, amounts to \$27,787.75,—making a difference in cost of \$24,710.10. Deducting therefrom, the cost to replace the burst stone, \$2,500, it would leave a balance in favor of the stone used of \$22,210.10.

Q. You speak of the difference in the cost of this wall. Was that really why the contract was reconsidered?

A. I do not think it was, at that time. I do not think any one had any idea at what price we could get the stone at that time.

I considered the stone from Rock Creek good, if properly seasoned, except a few of the yellowest, which I think too soft.

I do not believe any of the Lock stone will have to come out.

I think there are six stone in the footing which I would take out. There are some at the south side, or in this [south] end.

The Pella stone looks very well, indeed.

I was here a great deal of the time; have been here two weeks at a time.

I consider the workmanship very good. The wall is very strong; I consider it sufficiently bonded. I will say, the bond with the Lock stone is not so large as I would like it. In the way it is laid, we have to put in more headers than if the stone had been larger and wider. We had to put them across, diagonally, and concealed many of them in the wall.

The mason work in that wall is good; there is none superior in this country.

The stone should have mortar enough to bed it. I would not use, only occasionally, two inches. For instance, to bring a stone to level, I would not object to two inches of mortar, although it is more than I would use ordinarily. Some mortar, I must say, is as hard as stone; it is harder than any rock in the State of Iowa. Here is a sample.

That mortar which is soft in the wall, will harden. I do not like Louisville cement so well as Utica, and we recommended the Utica cement.

As a rule, I would say a two-inch mortar joint was too large.

Take a certain class of stone from the same quarry, and it is impossible to tell the good from the bad sometimes. I would exclude the soft, yellow rock. When I came, I told Mr. Appleyard they were unfit to be put in. We have not worked any since.

Mr. Appleyard accepted the stone as Local Superintendent. Under the Architect's orders, he was working for the Commissioners. The Commissioners furnished the stone, and dictated what stone.

B. Was not you to be judge as to the whole class?

A. We were to discriminate, and decide if any were not in accordance with the contract.

I never saw any sample of the stone from Peter Tobie's quarry, that I know of.

Q. What do you think of the chemical and mechanical tests?

A. I had a sample of stone sent me a short time ago, which I sent to Prof. Blaney, who made a chemical analysis of the stone. This analysis I sent to Col. J. G. Foster, the eminent geologist, for his opinion. The answer was, he was unable to give any opinion as to the weathering properties of the stone, until he had seen it where exposed to nature.

I do not know that I have seen a chemical analysis of a stone which I can tell is correct or not. It takes about fifteen or twenty years to test a stone. I know that the new Houses of Parliament, in London, was tested and pronounced good, and is now crumbling to pieces. It was oolite limestone.

We did not consider the stone used, first-class; would not use it where exposed to continued freezing. It will be protected here, in this building.

Q. How much will it cost to re-set the entire foundation?

A. About thirty-five thousand (\$35,000) dollars.

Q. Do you think it will be necessary?

A. I know it would not.

Q. State whether or not, under the contract with this Board, it became your duty to receive or reject stone?

A. I do not think we are responsible for a class of stone they bought. Our contract was to obey instructions. We were not responsible for what the Capitol Commissioners did. We could not have rejected the Rock Creek stone. It was our duty to reject poor stone, which we did.

We are not responsible for the class, but we are responsible for defective stone in a class. It was the duty of the Local Superintendent to reject any stone the Commissioners thought unfit. And I considered it their privilege, if they saw stone going in there unfit to be used, to not have them go in.

HON. J. G. VALE, *being called, was affirmed, and testified as follows :*

My name is J. G. Vale ; age, 50 years ; reside in Van Buren

county, Iowa ; occupation, a farmer ; know something about the stone used in the foundation for the new State Capitol ; have been on the ground and examined the rock some three times, I believe, since I have been here ; am somewhat familiar with the rock used ; know where some of them were obtained.. The grey rock were for Lawrence Locks, in Van Buren county, and obtained from Potter's Branch quarry, a short distance below Bonaparte. The stone from Potter's Branch are grey magnesian limestone ; they have been extensively used in locks in Des Moines river ; were used in locks at Bonaparte, and also at Bentonsport. A very similar quality were used in a lock at Keosauqua. The clear magnesian limestone have stood the test in the river and elements, and never suffered, that I could see, from freezing. I think the test they have been subjected to has been a very severe one indeed. Some of the classes of stone that have come here will scale off, but the grey magnesian limestone will stand most any test. Have seen chisel marks on some of them which have been in the water thirty years. The grey magnesian rock is the good rock of which I spoke.

They have used a few of the yellow order of magnesian limestone. It will burn into lime, therefore it is called limestone. Some were used in the locks that I spoke of, and they crumbled out and gave away. I have seen them in other locations ; have them on my place. Think they are not generally used for building purposes. We sometimes got those half way between the grey and yellow, that we could use. Freezing and thawing will break these yellow stone, but I think they will stand a heavy pressure. If placed in the wall below the action of the frost, I think the dampness would injure them, and age would crumble them. In the quarries where exposed to water, they will crumble, and turn to a bad shape, and round corners. This yellow rock comes from a quarry known as "Rock Creek" quarry. It has recently been opened and developed. Has never been used extensively. I consider them poor. Have not yet found the man but said he would not have the foundation of a stable built with them. They may be better as they get into the quarry. It has never been developed. They have proven a failure wherever they have been used. These are similar rock which I saw here. There are three distinct ledges of rock ; one makes an excellent quality of lime, it is

a bluer grey than these; there is a yellow magnesian rock below the blue limestone; but we regard the grey magnesian as a better building stone, and more reliable. The blue is not regarded as reliable. There was no difficulty in finding any quantity of good rock. One particular defect of the blue stone is that you cannot get them of the proper dimension. This yellow magnesian limestone has two particular defects. One class of this stone seems to be of clayey formation, full of pores, and very light; it is not really worthy of the name of "rock." Some of the poorest quality of it is now in the wall. There is another quality of it, full of seams and crevices; it scales badly, and breaks in pieces. There is some of that in the building. There is some there that ought not to be there. The building rock known as the grey rock in our (Van Buren) county, has been thoroughly tested, and has stood the test as well as any other rock in the State, as far as I have any knowledge.

A. R. FULTON, *being called and sworn, testified as follows:*

My age is 47; residence, Des Moines. Have been connected with the new Capitol, as Secretary of the Board. Assumed the duties at the organization, 25th of May, 1870. Am still in that position. It was my duty to be present when stone was received, and to take account of the measurement.

Q. Did you ever hear any of the Commissioners, or the Executive Committee, protest against the stone on account of defective qualities?

A. Yes; I heard several of the Commissioners protest against the quality of the stone.

Messrs. Dewey, Dawson, and Wilson—those I remember distinctly. Mr. Dawson, particularly, protested very earnestly against the stone, at different times. The protest was made to Mr. Appleyard, in my presence. I heard these objections from Mr. Dawson frequently. Think the Superintendent rejected stone at the suggestion of Mr. Dawson. At times, I think he accepted stone, which Mr. Dawson objected to.

Mr. Appleyard expressed as his opinion, that the yellow stone was a good stone. I heard him say they were the best stone. I do not know that he referred to the very soft, yellow stone.

I have seen him reject a stone because it was too soft. I remember one time of his rejecting stone in consequence of its being too soft. This was about the last stone received, before the work was stopped.

I do not think the soft, yellow rock were good. Do not think the blue rock were good. Think the hard, brown stone were the best.

Q. Tell why the Board rejected Mr. Scott's bid of the Orford quarry.

A. I think in consequence of the evidence offered against it.

The affidavits in evidence against this quarry, were mostly from Marshall county. I received the bids. Do not remember when. O. H. P. Scott's bid on the Orford quarry was handed in. Nearly all were handed in on the day the bids were opened. The bids are all filed in the office of the Secretary of State. Think all the bids of Scott were handed in on the day the bids were opened—I think only a few minutes before they were opened.

Q. Who had control of the chemical tests of the rock?

A. Mr. Dewey was the man appointed by the Board. The report was made by Prof. Hinrichs to the Committee, of which he was the Chairman. They were made known to the Board, I think not until the meeting, when the award was made to Mr. Scott. I knew nothing about the result of that test before. Do not know that any other person did.

The laborers on the new Capitol, at first, received one dollar and a half per day, and that was raised to one dollar and seventy-five cents. The foremen of those who worked on concrete received two dollars per day. Some men, who worked with the derricks, were paid one dollar and ninety cents. Mr. Appleyard said the place was a little harder than others, and while some were getting one dollar and seventy-five cents, they were getting one dollar and ninety during the last of the work. The foreman of the masons, I believe received three dollars; at last they were raised to four dollars and twenty-five cents. Mr. Smith, foreman of the roustabouts and general work, four dollars and twenty-five cents, at the last. The foreman of the stone-cutters received five dollars per day. That I think was the most paid to any man, except Mr. Appleyard. He was paid at the rate of thirty-five hundred dollars per year—two hundred

and ninety-one dollars and sixty-six cents per month, for his full time, ten hours per day.

My opinion was, that this work could be done by the State a great deal cheaper and better than by letting it out on a contract, and that the work would be generally better. There was a surplus of laborers at that time, and that made labor cheap. The sand and water were very cheap.

Q. Why was it that the Board allowed the poor rock to be put into the foundation?

A. My opinion is, that during the last part of the work, Mr. Appleyard was determined to get along with it, to be ready at the time appointed to lay the corner-stone. I think he wanted his men to put in the wall as rapidly as they could. They were encouraged by raising their wages, to compete with each other. The stone were coming on slowly, and some stone taken that might not have been taken if there had been plenty of stone to select from. All were anxious to get as much of the wall in during the season as possible, and in time to lay the corner-stone.

They fixed upon the 16th of November, to lay the corner-stone, but subsequently changed to the 23d, in consequence of the work not being far enough along, and the stone not being ready.

There was not a good supply of rock on hand, to select from, and they took the best they had.

Mr. Appleyard accepted all the stone which is put in the foundation, except once or twice, Mr. Winkley received some stone, at the time Mr. Appleyard was away; and once or twice Mr. Appleyard, got one of the foremen to go and measure some of the stone on the cars. A few stone were received by Mr. Livesly. All stone were received under Mr. Appleyard's directions.

Q. Did the Executive Committee sometimes measure and accept stone from the cars?

A. Mr. Dudley received the first fifty-seven yards from Bear Creek quarry.

Q. Did any of the Executive Committee at any other time measure and receive stone.

A. Mr. Dawson received, and measured several car-loads of the Pella stone, and seven or eight car-loads of the Farmington Lock

stone, all after the work was stopped, and the Superintendent discharged. He rejected nearly all this lot of Lock stone. This, and that received by Mr. Dudley, was all the stone received by members of the Executive Committee.

N. W. SMITH, being called and sworn, testified as follows :

My name is N. W. Smith; am 33 years of age. Occupation, foreman of derrick rigging, concrete work, and general work. Was engaged on the work on the Capitol of the State of Illinois. Commenced work on the Capitol of this State about the 1st of May, 1871. Had the direction of the concrete work under the Superintendent. The depth of this concrete is two feet; width from 8 feet 8 inches to 9 feet 4 inches, and when the ground is graded about the building, the bottom of the concrete will be about eleven feet below the surface. This is the concrete under the outside walls. The concrete under the dome is four feet thick, and is about twenty-four feet wide, and includes a circle of forty-eight feet in diameter. The concrete for the partition walls is from four to five feet wide, and is 18 inches deep. This concrete is made of good limestone from Madison county. The stone is broken up so that no piece is more than two inches in diameter. The cement is from Louisville. The sand is from Des Moines river. Two parts of sand and one of cement are mixed with sufficient water to form a proper consistency. Eight parts of broken stone are mixed with five of mortar. In my opinion, the concrete work is of the very best quality. The concrete is laid on a firm clay bottom, so compact it could only be removed with a pick. The bottom of the trench is covered with broken stone, and rammed down. The concrete is put on this layer of broken stone. The upper surface of the concrete is six inches below the bottom of the cellar. The concrete extends six inches beyond the footing stone. The wall is one foot narrower than the footing-stone, leaving a base of six inches on either side. The main wall is four feet and ten inches in thickness, and nine feet high above the concrete. All the stone in the walls, and on the ground, came from the following places: Bear Creek, Earlham, Pella, Rock Creek, and the Lock at Farmington. The total quantity of dimension stone delivered and

accepted, is upward of two thousand five hundred yards. The footing-rock came from Bear Creek, Earlham, and Rock Creek. So far as I know, the quality of most of the rock in the footing course is good. A portion of the rock from Rock Creek is of poor quality, and some of it good. Some of the stone in the main wall is unfit to be put there. Some of the Rock Creek stone has been rejected because deficient in dimension and quality. Some of the "Lock" stone was rejected for the same cause. Some of the Rock Creek stone should be taken out of the wall. A person conversant with stone, can tell by examining the wall, how many of the stone should be removed. The mortar used in the wall is first-class. I regard the workmanship in the construction of the wall, as good for that kind of wall. The first stone was laid in the foundation on or about the 17th of August. No stone had been delivered at that date. The stone from Rock Creek were first delivered about the 15th of September.

JOHN SHANLEY, being called and sworn, testified as follows :

My name is John Shanley ; am 33 years of age ; reside at Des Moines ; am a stone cutter by trade ; have been in that business sixteen years ; worked at the business in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, and Kentucky ; have been in Iowa ten years ; commenced work on the new Capitol in June, and continued to work thereon until the work closed in the fall ; was cutting stone.

The Bear Creek stone of deep blue, without seams was good. Another kind of nearly the same color, greyish blue, with seams, was not so good. The principal part of the seams run with the bed of the stone. Some of these had seams running crosswise. I consider these stone unfit to go in such a building.

The yellow rock from Rock Creek, I consider unfit to be put into such a building. Occasionally, there is a good stone. The Rock Creek stone is of three colors—blue, grey, and yellow. The blue stone are generally poor ; the grey were generally good. A number of the blue were put in the foundation.

Was engaged in trimming the wall for four weeks in August and September. During this time saw some of the blue stone (Rock Creek) put in the wall—in the west wall around the portico. The

stone in the footing was good. Some of the Rock Creek stone put in the wall, I consider unfit for such a wall.

While I was employed on the wall, I saw but three or four rough stone put in for backing. Generally a cut stone was inserted. The work was generally well done, the stone being wide enough to overlap each other. I consider the mortar good. I consider the concrete work a first-rate job.

In the southwest and southeast corners, the poorest stone were put, and on the outside of the wall.

I think there was about twice as much mortar used in places, as ought to have been. It may be seen under the coping on the southeast corner.

In the southeast wall the stone is good ; also in the north wall. The only part of the wall that is unfit for the building, is at the northwest, and southeast corners, and south side ; the rest of the wall is good enough.

R. C. McMILLEN, *being called and sworn, testified as follows:*

My age is 45 years ; occupation, stone cutter. Have been in that business thirty years. Commenced work on the Capitol in July, 1871, and continued at work there until the work closed in the fall.

I should say that the concrete work under the building is very good. The footing stone is from Bear Creek—at least some of it. Some of this stone is good, and some very poor. The poor stone is on the west side of the building, and between the west projection and the southwest pavilion. The footing stone at the southwest pavilion is good. I believe the poor stone is put in the front wall, and is now covered up.

The Bear Creek rock had clay seams running with the grain and across the grain. I think such rock is disposed to crack, if exposed to the action of frost. The Bear Creek rock without these seams is good. There is a great difference in the quality of the rock from the same quarry.

I suppose the rock, if below the reach of frost, would support the weight of the building.

The Rock Creek stone is too soft. Some of it is good. I dressed some of this rock, and consider it too soft to make a foundation. This rock was placed mostly in the south end, and north end. This rock does not stand the action of the frost. Some of this rock is in the footing course. I dressed some of this rock four years ago, and it is good, but the different layers vary much. The Rock Creek stone is yellow; some of the strata are blue, and also poor. The grey rock from the same quarry is good.

The quality of the rest of the stone obtained at other quarries is good.

The Pella stone, I consider the best. Have known the Pella stone for sixteen years.

I think the mortar used was good, and also the cement.

The wall should have headers and stretchers, in my opinion. The stone were laid well, and bedded, with space filled in with broken stone. There were stone on hand that would make headers that were not so used.

On the southeast corner the coping has too much mortar under it.

R. Y. HUME being called and sworn, testified as follows:

My name is R. Y. Hume; my age, 41, last August; my business, stone-mason; have been engaged in the business more or less for twenty years; most of the time in Canada East; for the last two years in Iowa; have worked at my trade ever since I have been in Iowa, all the time, except about two months; cannot tell the exact date, but think in July or August, I commenced work on the new Capitol; saw them putting in part of the concrete foundation; it was my opinion that it was very good quality; saw some that was above the "grade," that had to be taken up; found it hard to "pick" up. Am not positive how many kinds of stone they put in the building; think somewhere about four; all the stone were not used in the building; some had to be condemned. The stone with clay seams came from Bear Creek. The material was good otherwise.

Q. What was the color of these rock?

A. Grey and blue.

The difficulty with these rock was, it had these seams in it.

Q. What objection did these seams make to the stone?

A. My idea is, that in making a joint, these seams would be an objection. I believe the stone is strong enough to bear the weight which is intended to be put upon it. Never had any experience with this kind of stone at any other place. All the stone brought here was new to me. Some of the yellow stone was very hard, and some very soft. They are strong enough for building purposes in some places. If they were down so deep the frost would not touch them, I imagine they would stand. Do not know what the frost has done. Saw some stone used which I did not like very well; they were yellow; did not think they would stand the frost very well.

Q. Are you satisfied there was or was not, any of these defective stone used in the wall?

A. Am satisfied there was some that I did not like very well.

Q. What proportion?

A. Oh, a very small proportion. I have no knowledge of the character of the rock, except from my own observation. As far as I saw, the workmanship displayed in the wall, was very good; the wall was very well bound, I consider, as far as I can see. Saw some joints where the stone did not come together. Saw some places filled with small stone—that is grouted. Grout is thin cement, such as we build with; it fills up every hole as large as the eye of a needle. I consider it the best thing that we use. Some of the wall was bound with some of the stone passing through it. I think the wall was well "broke," as far as I know. I liked the mortar very well.

Q. Are there any places in the wall where there is too much mortar used?

A. There were some stone brought from Des Moines river, which didn't fill up exactly, and we would make the mortar thicker; could not say how much thicker. I suppose in two or three places they raised the rock in that way one-half inch. Don't consider that good workmanship. Am familiar with the plan of this building; have examined it. I consider the foundation walls sufficiently strong; think the wall sufficient to hold the building intended to go on it. I have not examined the yellow rock, to see what effect the frost would have upon it. Have not been out since work was stopped.

CHARLES ROSS *called and sworn, and stated as follows :*

My name is Charles Ross ; am 33 years of age, I guess. My occupation is stone mason. Have worked at that business about twenty-one years. Have lived in Iowa nearly two years. Have worked at my trade ever since I have been in Iowa. Commenced work on the new Capitol on the 17th day of June, 1871, I think. I cut stone until they commenced laying, and then went on that.

Q. How many different kinds of rock were used there ?

A. Bear Creek was the first ; some from Earlham, some from Rock Creek. That is all that I know of. Don't know of any of the rock that was deficient. There was some from Rock Creek that was very soft,—the yellow was softest—was very soft. I guess there was not as many seams in it as in the Bear Creek rock.

Q. Do you regard the soft, yellow stone as proper material to go into that building ?

A. It is hard enough to bear any weight.

Q. Do you think it sufficiently strong to support such a building as that ?

A. Oh, yes, sir.

Q. Was any rock put in that building to your knowledge that was not sufficient to stand the frost ?

A. Only in a few cases, that I saw, where stone was put in the wall wet. It come wet, was laid wet, and the frost burst it.

Q. Would frost operate that way upon good stone ?

A. All stone does not have so much sap in it as the Rock Creek stone. Of course the more water there is in it the more apt it is to freeze. I know of no other poor or deficient rock that was put in the wall. I understood there were some blue rock from Bear Creek put in the west wall. All the Bear Creek rock I saw which came there were grey. I know of no defective stone being placed in the wall.

Q. Do we understand you to say you regard it as proper material for a wall of that kind ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know what effect frost has on that yellow rock ?

A. It splits it both endwise and edgewise. I saw one stone that

was burst. The sap must have been inside the stone, or it would not have burst. I worked at the left side of the west front, south-west corner, and run this way, and round to the north-east corner. I did not do any work on the south end of the wall. My opinion of the character of the workmanship displayed in the wall, is I never knew of so strong a foundation—never saw anything compared to it for strength. I think the wall was well “bound.” There was some filling put in between the front and rear stone. It was filled with stone broken in small pieces, and then filled in with cement and water. Think the cement was very good. Have seen much worse used than we used there. They may have put the mortar thicker in some places than others; could not have been much thicker; might have been one-sixteenth of an inch.

Q. Did you have any difficulty with the stone got out of the Lock?

A. They were mostly thicker at one end than at the other. We usually dressed them down. The thickest place of the mortar in the wall, I would think, was $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch. Do not know of any over $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch. Am not afraid of the foundation. Suppose it is mostly Rock Creek rock on the outside, next to the clay. I would say on my oath, that I consider the stone in the foundation is sufficient to support the building which is to go upon it.

CHARLES LEWEKE, *being called and sworn, testified as follows:*

My name is Charles Leweke; age 32 next August; reside at Des Moines. Business, stone and brick mason; commenced my trade when 16 or 17 years old; worked at it all the time since—about 15 years, I believe. Have lived in Iowa five years—in Des Moines. Worked at my trade all the time. Began to work on the new Capitol last summer; worked about three months, laying stone. Found four different kinds of stone—some call it only two. Do not know where it came from—Rock Creek, I believe. It was yellow; part was blue. Think the yellow rock was too soft. It might stand in the wall, and might not—would not say anything, only I do not like it. Many of the blue rock have been burst by the first frost.

Q. Was the blue stone harder than the yellow?

A. I do not know. The first yellow stone, was very soft, but

soon commenced to get better. That is what I think about it. The other stone was very good. The Earlham, and Bear Creek stone, I think were good stone. All I know of the Farmington Lock stone is, that some were hard and some soft.

Q. Were any too soft to put in the wall—any that were put in?

A. I don't know.

Some stone that were not good enough to go in the wall, were good enough for filling.

Q. If you had been putting up that wall, would you have used that Rock Creek rock for the outside of your wall?

A. I would not have them inside, next to the cellar—would as soon have it on the outside.

I worked on the west side, from the middle to the south; can't tell how many feet—think seventy.

Q. How many poor stone were put there, where you were at work?

A. Well, I think that was well done, so far as my experience is.

Q. What is the quality of the wall north of the west projection?

A. That wall is not so good.

Q. What particular stone was put in there?

A. I think the yellow stone, which I don't like very well.

I think it is too soft. Cannot tell how many were put in.

Q. Was the stone on the inside any better than that on the outside of the wall?

A. Sometimes the stone didn't look very good, and the foreman would tell us to put it on the outside, where it would be covered up. I believe some of them were soft. The foreman always told us to take the roughest for the outside, and the best ones for the inside—I mean which would look better, and would lay well. I worked on other parts of the wall. I laid up the corner where the "corner-stone" is. I think it could be better done than it is. I think there are some poor joints, because the dimension bosses were trying to run one another, and to get ahead. Sometimes we would get down a stone too thick, sometimes a stone not thick enough. I call that a first-rate wall. Have no objection to the wall. The south end of the west projection is good. There are some bad joints in the south-east corner, and some in the south-west pavilion, and some between the

south-west pavilion and the portico, on the south side; some in the south-east pavilion on the west side, and some north of the pavilion. The part where the two dimension bosses were running each other, was the last two or three courses on the north-west pavilion, and north-west of the west angle of the foundation. I told the foreman several times, I believe when I was working on the main wall near the north-west pavilion: "Joe, let us do our work right, no matter how long a time it takes." He did not say much, only, "That's all good enough." I think the mortar was pretty good. It may be there was a little too much sand in it. Think it was generally pretty good. Think the thickness of the joints was from three-eighths to one-half an inch.

W. P. WINKLEY, *being called and sworn, testified as follows:*

My name is W. P. Winkley. Will be 56 years of age in a few days—the 3d day of May. Residence, Des Moines. Business, stone cutting and laying. Commenced the trade when about sixteen years old. Have followed it since 1858 but about four years. Have lived in Madison county and Des Moines. Have been in Des Moines four years last fall. Did not work at stone cutting last summer a portion of the time. Think I began work on the new Capitol some time in May, and continued till the middle of September. I became familiar with the quality of rock used to the time I left. Believe they came from three quarries—one was Bear Creek quarry, west of here, and a quarry near Earlham, and Rock Creek quarry, in Van Buren county. Think there were more than three kinds of stone. Think there were three different kinds came from Rock Creek. Think they were three distinct stone. One was dark brown, somewhat variegated; another was of a yellowish cast; still another kind of a bluish cast. In my opinion they were not good stone. The yellow stone was a great deal the softest, although the frost seemed to affect the blue stone as much as the yellow.

Q. Do you think the yellow stone too soft to sustain the weight of such a wall?

A. Should be suspicious of it. It was so soft I could scratch it up with my thumb nail.

Q. Were there any good stone which came from Rock Creek?

A. Do not think there was a good stone among them. They might, possibly, if out of the reach of frost, be sufficient for such a wall as that. The blue stone would crack with frost.

Q. Will that stone, in your opinion, sustain the weight of the building?

A. It might, if out of the reach of the frost. The brown stone was better. There were defects in some of the other kinds of rock used. Some of the stone had clay seams in them.

Q. If out of the reach of the frost, would they answer for that wall?

A. We did not consider it safe to put stone of that description in such a building.

Q. How much of the Bear Creek stone, that was defective in this respect was put in the wall?

A. Do not know exactly—think about fifteen yards.

The greater part of this was used in the wall.

Q. What proportion of that stone was defective.

A. I should say more than one-half; some very badly seamed. Some of the yellow ones broke in handling. I was at work on the south-west side of the south-west angle. There is a difference between the stone on the outside and inside of the wall. The best stone is on the inside. The seamed stone was put on the outside next the embankment. Masons always lay a bad stone where it will be covered up. I can find none on the inside wall; think they are on the outside wall. The clay seams in the stone made the stone very bad—they could not be quarried out. They were very good stone, otherwise than the seams in them. They were put in the south west angle of the south-east side. The blue stone from Rock Creek were put in anywhere. In my opinion, the frost line runs down not over three feet. If one of the blue stone was down three feet, it might not possibly affect it. The blue stone and some other stone would support such a wall, I think, if not affected by frost. Could not say what proportion of the blue stone were laid in the wall. I left soon after they commenced sending them. They were putting them in at the time I left. They were then working at the lower part of the wall. Were laying the footing course. The last

time I was there, they were on the third course. I have one of the soft stone in my pocket. Do you wish to see it? [Witness exhibited the stone.] Could not state how many such stone were put in the wall. They were using some on the outside of the wall.

Q. By whose authority were such stone put in the wall?

A. Mr. Appleyard pronounced them as good as granite.

Some of the mortar was very poor. I can find it in the wall now, and show it to you, if it is not frozen. Some places there was too much mortar used. In some places it is two to two and a half inches thick. Think the mortar had too much sand in it.

[Witness here exhibited another stone cracked with frost, which he had tested.]

This poor mortar differs from other mortar, as it is soft. The spaces in the wall were filled in with small stone and cement. Guess after I left they filled it in most any way.

Q. Is there any difference of opinion by mechanics as to the best manner of binding the wall?

A. Some bind by laying stone stretchers—some by headers.

I have known cases where the wall separated from the inside. Have known buildings to be thrown down by the wall separating in that way. There are a great many defects in the construction of the wall. Do not think the stone were placed as they should be. Do not think the footing course was well laid. There were seams as large as sixteen or eighteen inches. Think the concrete is very good.

JOHN M. PARR, *being called and sworn, testified as follows:*

My name is John M. Parr; age about 38 years—39 the coming August; reside in Des Moines; occupation, brick laying and stone setting; have been in that business about 21 years; have been in Iowa two years and nine months; am not positive when I commenced work on the new Capitol, but the latter part of September, to best of my knowledge. The first two days laid brick, remainder of the time set stone.

Q. While at work did you handle any stone, that you considered defective which you put in the wall?

A. Well, yes ; there was a kind of blue stone, which I do not think would be fit to put in a house of that kind. It was too soft. If it was placed out of reach of frost, I don't know but it would be all right. Most of it was put in this [south] end of the building. Did not notice any in the "foot course." Do not know what quarry they came from ; think they came from down the railroad. Do not know whether they were Rock Creek quarry or not ; they came up the Valley Railroad. The yellow stone was too soft ; some was softer than the blue stone, I think.

Q. Where are they from the "corner-stone ?"

A. Some in the south wall, east of the southwest pavilion ; some in the main wall, at the east side of southwest pavilion ; some in the main wall at the south end, just east of the portico. One stone as we were lifting it by the derrick, broke of its own weight—or in other words, the stone "capped." Some of the Rock Creek stone I do not think were good—crumbled a good deal ; could not tell how many were soft—think a good many ; never counted, nor took particular notice. Do not think there was any orders to put inferior stone on the outside of the wall where they would not be seen. As for other material, I saw no objection to it. As to the quality of the workmanship, some of the joints were not "broke" well—were not sufficiently "bound." The spaces were filled up with small stone, and "grouted" in. There was no lack of good stone. I think some of the filling in the center of the wall was not sufficient—at least it was not filled up solid. In large places we put in as large rock as we could, then small rock, and filled up with grout. It shrinks some when it dries, but should be filled before you lay the next layer. Think it is the best way to fill up with soft mortar—it will find every crevice in the wall. There was one man who did not do his filling right and Mr. Appleyard discharged him.

Q. Where was this man at work?

A. At the southeast corner of the portico.

The mortar was two or three inches thick on the west side of the portico. The stone was raised, and they would not take time to rectify mistakes, but put it in. Do not know the man's name who told us to put it in—only "Joe"—Joe Livesey, I guess. I suppose it was the

foreman's place to see the proper stone in its place. I think the mortar was good. Think there was too much used in the southwest corner of the southeast pavilion. Think there was too much mortar in some other places. Think there was too much in the southeast or southwest pavilion. Some of the stone cutting was not done quite to the line. I noticed one or two stone come in there to use, which I told Joe, he had better take out. He said, "Slap it in." Did not notice but one or two such stone. Noticed one or two yellow stone with clay seams across them. I walked around the wall a week or ten days ago. Some of the stone did not appear to stand the frost. You can see all the poor stone in there now.

APPENDIX.

[S.]*Record, page 56.]*

THURSDAY, Jan. 12, 1871.

Mr. Dodge offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the bid of O. H. P. Scott, of \$17.55 per cubic yard, provided he furnishes stone from 8 to 16 inches in thickness, and of \$19.95 per cubic yard, provided he furnishes stone from 16 to 24 inches thick of dimension stone, as called for by the Board of Commissioners; and the bid of \$9.00 per cubic yard for block rubble stone, all the stone to be furnished from the Orford quarry, being the lowest bid for stone determined as being first-class, is hereby accepted.

On the passage of this resolution Mr. Dudley demanded the yeas and nays, which were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Dodge, Dewey, Joy, Stein, and Wilson—5.

Nays—Messrs. Dudley, Dawson, and President—3.

So the resolution was adopted.

[B.]*Record, page 58.]*

WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1871.

WHEREAS, That since the proposal for stone for the foundation of the State House, made by O. H. P. Scott, was accepted by this Board, on the 12th day of January last, various reports have been

made, and certain affidavits have been presented, reflecting greatly upon the quality and durability of said stone; and

WHEREAS, This Board earnestly desire to use no stone for said foundation of the State House, except such as is considered and proved to be of first quality and durability; therefore it is hereby

Resolved, That the resolution passed by this Board at its last session, on the 12th day of January last, accepting the proposal of O. H. P. Scott, be reconsidered.

Mr. Dewey demanded the yeas and nays, which were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Dawson, Stein, Crosby, Dewey, Dudley, and President—6.

Nays—None.

So the resolution was adopted by unanimous consent.

[C.]

Record, page 62.]

WEDNESDAY, March 29, 1871.

WHEREAS, Since the adoption of the resolution of the 12th of January, 1871, (and which said resolution is now pending before this Board on a reconsideration), the President, Superintendent, and Architect, and several members of the Commission, have personally inspected the quarry from which the stone mentioned in said resolution were to be furnished, and have this day reported, that from said inspection, it is their opinion the capacity of said quarry to supply stone to construct the foundation of the Capitol building of character and quality equal to the sample submitted to the Board, and subjected to scientific and mechanical tests by Professor Hinrichs and General Rodman, is insufficient. Therefore,

Resolved, That all bids heretofore presented for stone for said foundation (including the bid of O. H. P. Scott,) be rejected, and that the President of the Board proceed to advertise according to law for new bids for the furnishing of said stone.

The question being on the passage of the resolution, the yeas and nays were demanded, and were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Dodge, Dawson, Dewey, Joy, Stein, Wilson, and President—7.

Nays—Messrs. Crosby and Dudley—2.

So the resolution was adopted.

[D.]

Record, pages 78-9.]

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1871.

On motion of Mr. Dawson, the Board proceeded to consider the bids on stone.

Mr. Crosby offered the following resolutions :

Resolved, That bid 35, made by Messrs. Tuttle & Robertson, Des Moines, in so far as it proposes to furnish dimension stone from sixteen to eighteen inches in thickness from Bear Creek quarry, at \$10.25 per cubic yard, as per sample No. 3, by them furnished, be accepted ; *provided*, that said Tuttle & Robertson agree to furnish any from 13 to 24 inches from said quarry, in such quantities as may be ordered by the Board, at the same price ; and for so much block rubble from "Tuttle's Quarry," as per samples 1 and 2, also furnished by them, as may be ordered by this Board, at the price of \$5.75 per cubic yard, and that the President of this Board enter into a contract accordingly.

2. *Resolved*, That the bid of O. H. P. Scott, numbered "seven," proposing to furnish dimension stone from 10 to 24 inches in thickness, from the Belfast quarry of W. S. Sample, in Lee county, as per samples furnished at \$13.50 per cubic yard, to the extent of such dimensions and quantities as may be determined by this Board, which shall be not less than — yards, be accepted, and that the President of this Board enter into a contract accordingly.

On the adoption of the first resolution, Mr Dewey demanded the yeas and nays, which were as follows :

Yeas—Messrs. Crosby, Dawson, Dudley, Joy, Stein, and President—6.

Nays—Mr. Dewey—1.

On motion of Mr. Crosby, the blank in the second resolution was filled with “not less than 300 yards.”

The yeas and nays being demanded on the passage of the second resolution, they were as follows :

Yeas—Messrs. Crosby, Dawson, Dudley, Dewey, and President—5.

Nays—Messrs. Joy and Stein—2.

So the resolution was adopted.

[L.]

Record, page 85.]

WEDNESDAY, May 31, 1871, 11 o'clock, A. M.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present:

Samuel Merrill, President, James F. Wilson, James Dawson, S. G. Stein, J. O. Crosby, Charles Dudley, J. N. Dewey, Wm. L. Joy.

On motion of Mr. Dewey, the Board proceeded to consider the question of selecting a Superintendent of Construction.

On motion of Gov. Merrill, the Board proceeded to ballot, with the following result:

FIRST BALLOT.

R. S. Finkbine, 2; James Appleyard, 3; Henry Winslow, 1; Wm. Foster, 1; J. C. Farrand, 1.

SIXTEENTH BALLOT.

Appleyard, 3; Finkbine, 3; Perkins, 1; and Winslow, 1.

There still being no choice for Superintendent, Mr. Wilson moved to postpone to the next regular meeting of the Board, on the third Wednesday, of this month. Motion prevailed.

THURSDAY, June 22, 1871.

Members of the Board present:

Samuel Merrill, S. G. Stein, Charles Dudley, J. N. Dewey, Wm. L. Joy, James Dawson.

On motion of Mr. Joy, the Board proceeded to take up the matter of selecting a Superintendent.

Mr. Stein moved to proceed to vote by ballot.

Mr. Dewey moved to amend by striking out the words "by ballot," and inserting "*viva voce*." Mr. Stein accepted the amendment and the motion prevailed.

Mr. Dewey nominated R. S. Finkbine, of Iowa City.

Mr. Stein nominated James Appleyard, of Detroit, Mich.

The following members voted for Mr. Finkbine, to-wit: Messrs. Dudley and Dewey—2.

The following members voted for Mr. Appleyard, to-wit: Messrs. Dawson, Stein, Joy, and President—4.

Mr. Appleyard having a majority of all votes given, was declared duly elected Superintendent.

[E.]

Record, page 96-7.]

FRIDAY, July 21, 1871.

To the Board of Capitol Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with a resolution of this date, requiring us to report, or furnish you with the requirements of the kinds and qualities, and the times of delivery of stone given to Messrs. Tuttle & Robertson under their contract to furnish stone, dated the 12th day of May, 1871, and also a copy of the written notice served on them, on their failure so to deliver; and the date of such service, we would state that we have given them notice verbally (shortly after

they had partially opened their quarry) of the thickness we would accept, within the contract, endeavoring to suit our plans to accommodate the stone in the quarry. The thicknesses are as follows: 22-18-17-16-15-13 inches. We gave them no diagram requiring them to furnish the stone with a specified bed, but told them instead that we would use any and all reasonable sizes; but that the stone as a general thing, should not be less than three feet long, and from that to six feet, not less than two feet bed, and from that to four feet; and for the footings not less than three to four feet.

On Friday, the 30th day of June, and on several other occasions, we informed Messrs. Tuttle & Robertson, or one of them, that we could not receive the stone they were delivering, owing to the shape of them; and we were requested to receive them, and do the best we could with them, and to charge them what we thought was just for the extra cutting required on them, and to set aside such as would not be suitable for the work, and to allow what in our judgment they were worth.

We were informed by Mr. Dawson, Chairman of the Executive Committee, that Mr. Robertson had made the same request to him, and we received the stone on those conditions.

[Signed]

COCHRANE & PIQUENARD,
Architects and Superintendents.

[I.]

Record, page 99.]

FRIDAY, July 21, 1871.

Mr. Crosby offered the following resolution, which, on motion of Mr. Dudley, was adopted:

Resolved, That our Architect and Superintendent be instructed in measuring stone delivered by Messrs. Tuttle & Robertson to make a record of their class—

1. Those within the specification.

2. Those that are not within the specifications by reason of not being scabbled and dressed down within two inches of the specified size; and called "Class C."

3. Those not within the specifications, nor that can be conveniently scabbled to within the specifications, and called Class "Rejected;" and yet that may be made useful, and work well into the wall.

4. Such as cannot be economically used shall be marked "O," and not unloaded.

Such as come within the *Second* Class shall be brought within the specified sizes, and the cost of scabbling charged back to the contractors.

Such as come within the *Third* Class may, in the discretion of the Architect and Superintendent, be dressed, and such measurement be allowed and marked thereon as will make the stone, when laid in the wall, count only at its actual value, taking as a basis, \$10.25 per yard for stone within the specifications.

[L.]

Record, page 100.]

FRIDAY, July 21, 1871.

The following communication, from Mr. Appleyard, was presented and read:

DES MOINES, July 21, 1871.

To the Honorable, the State House Commissioners,

GENTLEMEN:—Owing to my having to leave home on so short notice, I left my business in a very unsettled condition. Therefore, I would respectfully ask to be relieved for a few days, to attend to some matters which need my personal attention.

Yours, etc.,

JAMES APPLEYARD."

Mr. Dudley moved that Mr. Appleyard be granted leave of absence till December 1st.

Mr. Dawson moved to amend as follows:—That the request of Mr. Appleyard be granted,” and on this demanded the yeas and nays, which were as follows :

Yeas—Messrs. Dawson, Stein, and Joy—3.

Nays—Messrs. Crosby and Dudley—2.

So the amendment prevailed.

Mr. Crosby moved to amend by adding the words: “and that in the meantime his salary be stopped,” and on this the yeas and nays were demanded, which were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Dudley, Crosby, Joy, and Stein—4.

Nays—none [Mr Dawson not voting.]

The question being on the original motion, as amended, Mr. Dawson demanded the yeas and nays, which were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Dawson, Crosby, Joy, and Stein—4.

Nays—Mr. Dudley—1.

[F.]

FRIDAY, Aug. 4, 1871.

Record, page 106.]

Mr. Stein offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That this Board endorse the action of the Executive Committee in advising Mr. Appleyard, the Local Superintendent, to notify Messrs. Tuttle & Robertso : that no more stone could be received that did not strictly conform with the quality, etc., specified in the contract.

[G.]

Record, page 108.]

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, 1871.

Mr. Dudley offered the following resolution which was adopted

Resolved—By the Board that all stone that Messrs. Tuttle & Robertson may furnish from the Rock Creek quarries equal to samples presented by Peter Tobie, conforming to the specifications in their contracts be accepted, in place of stone from said Tuttle & Robertson's Bear Creek quarries; but this resolution is not in any manner to change the liability of said Tuttle & Robertson, under their said contract, and shall have no effect unless said Tuttle & Robertson agree to this condition in writing.

Endorsed on the back of the foregoing resolution, which is 'on file in the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, is the following acceptance:

"We hereby accept and agree to the conditions and requirements of the within resolution, this 16th day of August, 1871.

TUTTLE & ROBERTSON.

[H.]

Record, page 112.]

THURSDAY, Aug. 17, 1871.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Wilson offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Superintendent be instructed not to put into the foundation of the Capitol building any stone defective by reason of seams, cracks, or other defects within the description of stone required to be delivered by the contract for said foundation, and remove such as are already laid as do not conform with this resolution.

[M.]

Record, page 113.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1871.

Mr. Dewey offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to report to this Board in writing whether the contractors for furnishing dimension stone for the foundation have been, or are now, delivering stone, as to *quality* and *quantity*, in accordance with the specifications and contract entered into by them on the 12th of May last, and, if not, wherein there is, or has been, any failure, and what means have been taken, or they would recommend should be taken, to properly enforce the said contracts.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Stein offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Local Superintendent be, and is hereby instructed not to receive hereafter any stone from the contractors except such as shall strictly conform to the specifications and dimensions furnished by the architect, as well as in the quality called for in the contract.

Mr. Dewey moved to amend the resolution by adding the following :

"And that the resolution of Mr. Crosby of the 21st of July, classifying stone, and authorizing the acceptance of stone not coming within the specifications, be, and the same is hereby rescinded."

Amendment adopted.

Mr. Crosby offered the following farther amendment to Mr. Steins' resolution, to-wit :

"*Provided*, This resolution shall not take effect until forty-eight hours after the parties procuring the stone shall have notice thereof."

Amendment adopted.

Resolution as amended adopted.

[K.]

Record, page 116.]

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

REPORT.

The Executive Committee would submit the following report, in compliance with the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to report to the Board in writing, whether the contractors for furnishing dimension stone for the foundation of the new Capitol have been, or are now, delivering stone, as to *quality* and *quantity*, in accordance with the specifications and contract entered into by them on the 12th of May last, and, if not, wherein there is, or has been, any failure, and what means have been taken, or they would recommend should be taken, to enforce the contract.

1. Your Committee would say that the contractors are not, and have not (in the opinion of the Executive Committee) been delivering stone in accordance with the contract and specifications, either as regards *quantity*, *quality*, or *dimension*, which fact is, and has been well known to this Board.

2. As to failure on the part of the contractors to deliver in such quantities as required, it is partly owing to Bear Creek quarry failing to produce as expected, and having to be abandoned and a new quarry opened, which, of course, caused considerable detention. There is now a prospect of stone being delivered some faster, but not as fast as wanted.

3. As to what means should be used to enforce the contract, your Committee would recommend that no stone be received except such as are strictly in accordance with the contract and specifications, but as the facts are all before the Board, and have been, they can easily judge of the best course to pursue.

As to the future prospects of stone being delivered by the contractors—Rock Creek quarry opens promising a good yield of dimension stone. At the same time, we are of opinion that while

there is very good stone being got out at Rock Creek quarry, yet there is being sent from that quarry stone that are not good, and we think they should be carefully selected. The stone being delivered from Earlham quarry are of a very good quality, and are some of them deficient in dimension. The only reason we give for not purchasing stone elsewhere is, that we believed the stone would come faster from Rock Creek and Earlham than they have.

JAMES DAWSON,
Chairman Executive Committee.

[A.]

Letter Book, page 40.]

[COPY]

DES MOINES, Sept. 22, 1871.

MESSRS. TUTTLE & ROBERTSON :

GENTLEMEN : Enclosed, please find a resolution passed by the Board of Capitol Commissioners, compelling us to reject all stone except those that conform strictly to the specifications and contracts, all resolutions conflicting with the same, having been rescinded. We shall therefore not unload any stone from the cars that do not conform strictly to the specifications, and Mr. Appleyard the Local Superintendent, has received his instructions accordingly.

Yours, etc.,

COCHRANE & PIQUENARD,
Architects & Supts.

[A.]

Letter Book, page 44.]

[COPY.]

JAMES APPLEYARD, ESQ.:

DES MOINES, Sept. 22, 1871.

Local Superintendent of Capitol:

DEAR SIR: By a resolution passed by the Board of Capitol Commissioners, we are instructed not to receive any more stone from Messrs. Tuttle & Robertson, except such as conform to the specifications and contracts as to size and shape. And the quality to be equal to the sample in Commissioner's office. You will adhere strictly to the resolution, specification and contract, and reject all stone that does not conform to the specifications, etc., and not unload the same from the cars.

The corner stone is to be laid on the 16th day of November, at the south-west corner of the building, you will therefore prepare the wall for the same

Yours, etc.

COCHRANE & PIQUENARD,
Architects & Supts.

Letter Book, page 77.]

NEW STATE HOUSE, DES MOINES, Nov. 21, 1871.

MESSRS. TUTTLE & ROBERTSON:

GENTLEMEN: You will have to stop quarrying the blue ledge of rock, as they are all splitting to pieces, with the frost, and some fifteen or twenty went to pieces last night. Not any of the yellow ones that I have noticed, have been affected by the frost. You had better

not quarry any more of the blue rock until the weather moderates. I cannot receive them. Those that came here on Saturday last, are the ones that have split the worst. Come up and see them, if convenient.

Yours, etc.

J. APPLEYARD.

STATEMENT

Showing the Amount paid to the Capitol Commissioners for per diem and expenses out of the General Revenue Fund.

COMMISSIONERS.	Per Diem.	Expenses.	Total.
G. M. Dodge	\$ 95 00	\$ 78 00	\$ 168 00
James F. Wilson.....	115 00	61 50	176 50
James Dawson.....	535 00	703 65	1238 65
S. G. Stein.....	405 00	380 00	785 00
J. O. Crosby.....	410 00	605 70	1015 70
Charles Dudley.....	490 00	311 85	801 85
J. N. Dewey.....	250 00	525 00	775 00
Wm. L. Joy.....	205 00	581 20	786 20
Samuel Merrill.....	.....	145 95	145 95
A. R. Fulton (Sec'y).....	.....	6 00	6 00
	\$2505 00	\$3898 85	\$5898 85

STATEMENT

Of Per Diem and Expenses of Capitol Commissioners paid out of the Appropriation for New State Capitol, up to March 15th, 1872.

COMMISSIONERS.	Per Diem.	Expenses.	Total.
G. M. Dodge.....	\$ 90 00	\$ 56 50	\$ 146 50
James F. Wilson.....	185 00	64 50	199 50
James Dawson.....	940 00	546 25	1486 25
S. G. Stein.....	290 00	157 80	447 80
J. O. Crosby.....	845 00	354 50	699 50
Charles Dudley.....	690 00	169 00	859 00
J. N. Dewey.....	70 00	50	70 50
Wm. L. Joy.....	175 00	260 15	435 15
	<u>\$2785 00</u>	<u>\$1609 20</u>	<u>\$4344 20</u>

The above includes the following amounts paid Executive Committee, as per diem and expenses :

COMMITTEE.	Per Diem.	Expenses.	Total.
James Dawson.....	\$620 00	\$204 05	\$824 50
Chas. Dudley.....	460 00	98 40	558 40
S. G. Stein.....	65 00	0 05	95 05
	<u>\$1145 00</u>	<u>\$382 50</u>	<u>\$1477 05</u>

Amount paid Cochrane & Piquenard Architects, as salary from Oct. 25th, 1870, to March 25th 1872—
seventeen months at \$ 800 per month..... \$ 5100 00

Amount paid Cochrane & Piquenard on account of expense of plans as per vouchers filed by them..... 2163 86

Amount paid Cochrane & Piquenard, (Voucher No. 62, for Traveling Expenses,..... 60 25

Amount paid James Appleyard Local Superintendent for services from June 27th to Nov. 27, 1871,.....	\$ 1885 39
Amount paid for Engineering services,.....	284 20
Amount paid Gustave Hinrichs for chemical tests,...	300 00
Cost of preparing sample for Chemist,.....	174 00
Total cost of Cistern,.....	1497 87
Cost of Right of Way for R. R.....	2952 81
Total cost of constructing R. R.....	3401 14
Cost of Advertising.....	588 00
Cost of Printing & Stationery.....	818 40
Amount paid for Photographing Plans.....	475 85
Amount paid for Telegraphing.....	69 80

Paid for Stone as follows :

Tuttle & Robertson	26190 25
O. H. P. Scott.....	6787 80
F. C. Mathes & Bro., Pella	2590 80
C. L. Smith, Pella.....	218 36
Daniel Armstrong (15 per cent retained,) Granite...	889 44
	<hr/>
	\$36676 15

The following are the quantities of Stone delivered by the several contractors, and accepted by the Board :

c. yds. c. ft.

By Tuttle & Robertson.....	2598 - 14 - 9''
By O. H. P. Scott.....	502 - 21 - 9''
By F. C. Mathes & Bro.....	191 - 25 - 0''
By C. L. Smith, Pella	20 - 14 - 2''

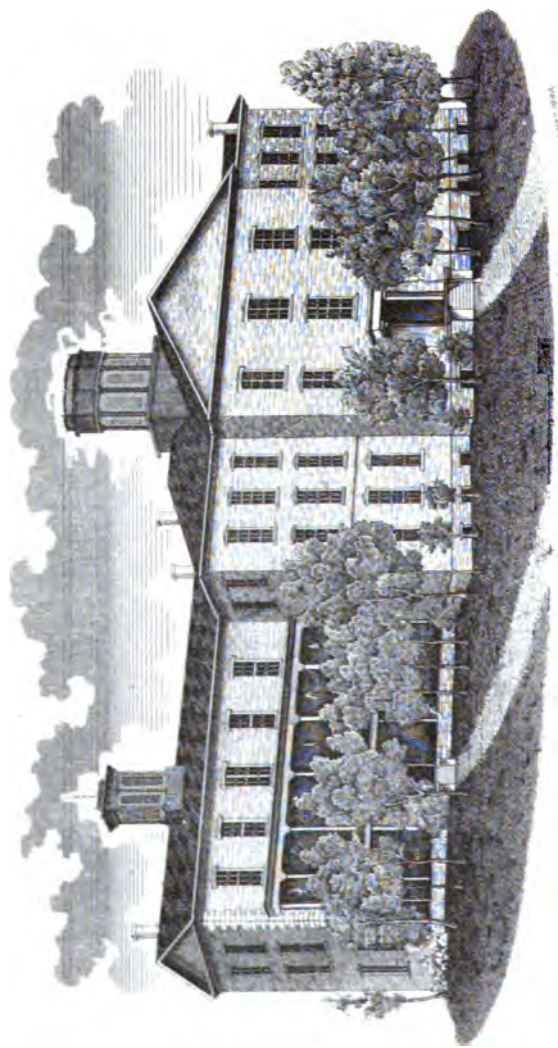
Total..... 3807 - 21 - 8''

Also received from Daniel Armstrong of Independence, 1046-5''c.
feet of Granite at \$1.00 per cubic foot.

The average price paid laborers per day, about.....	\$ 1 65
The average price paid foremen, about.....	3 85







IOWA INSTITUTION
FOR THE
EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

IOWA INSTITUTION

FOR THE

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TO THE

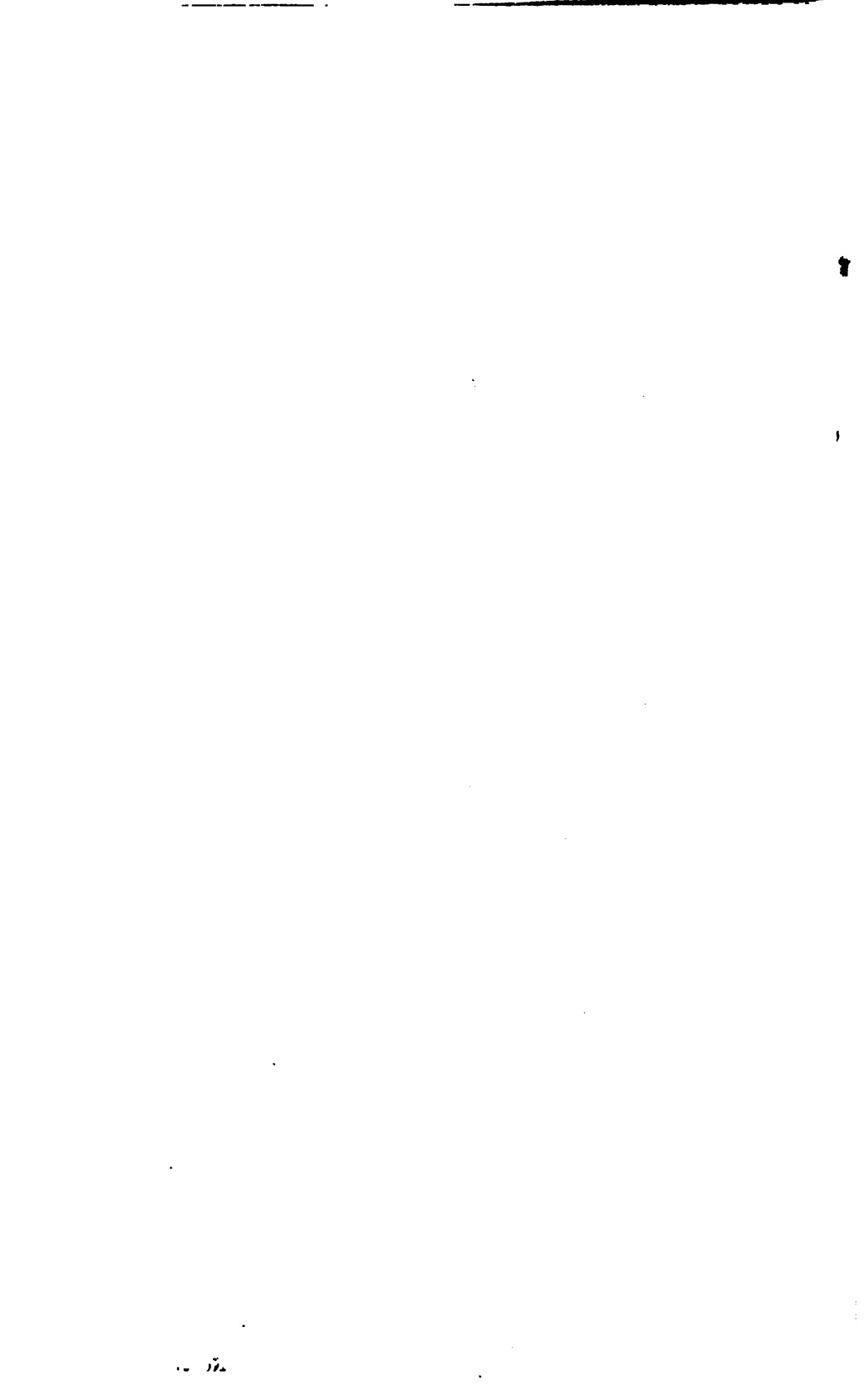
FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

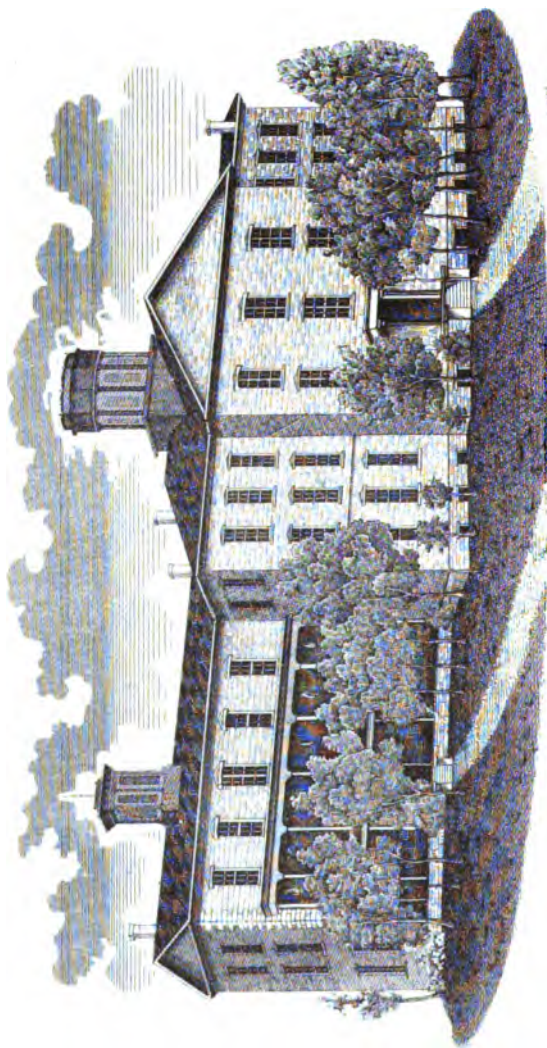
DECEMBER, 1871.

DES MOINES:

G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.

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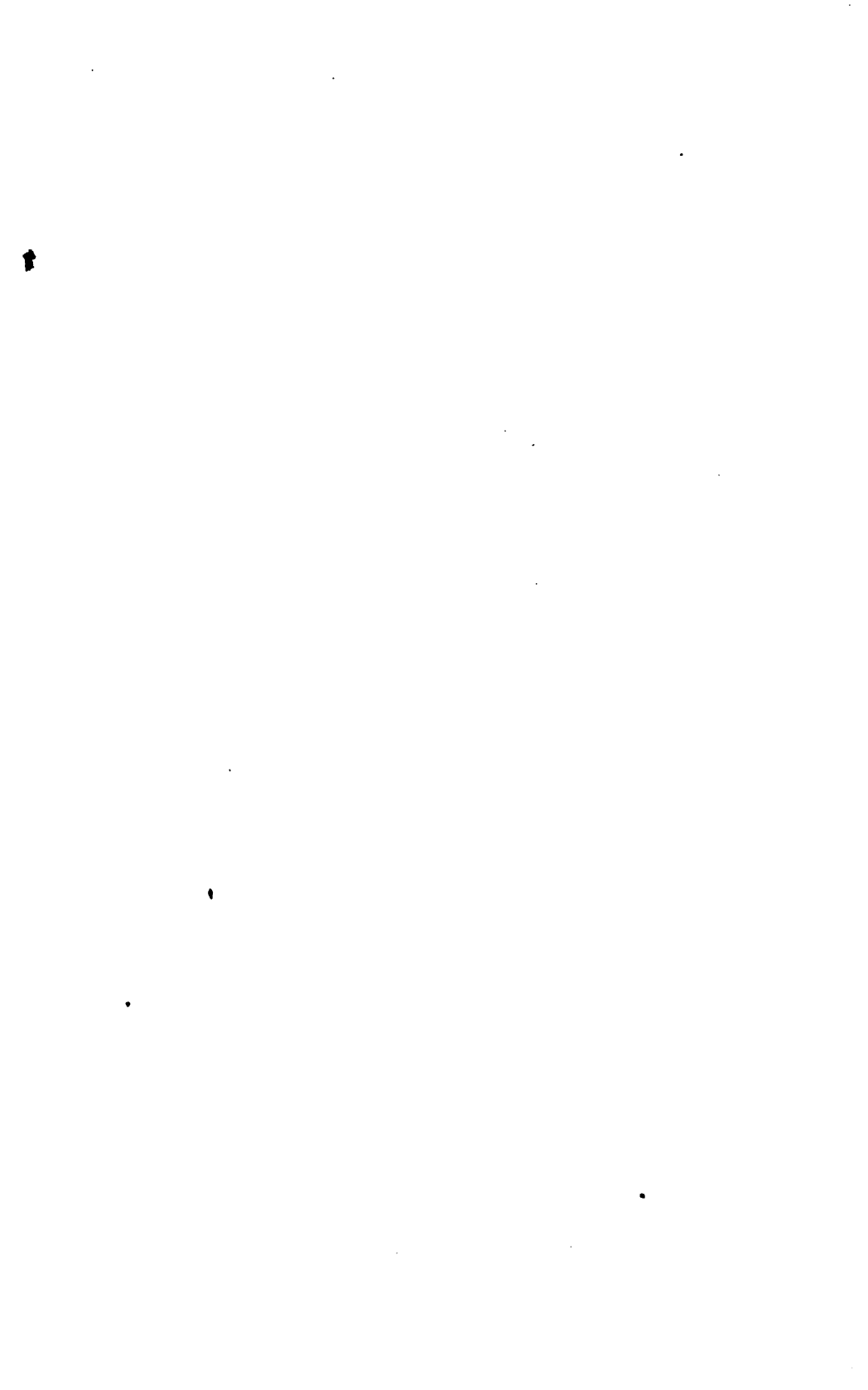
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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

In accordance with our duty as a Board of Trustees, we respectfully submit the following report:

Since our last report the general health of the school has been excellent. With one exception there has been no serious illness. In April last Mrs. Josephine Cisna, the wife of John Cisna, Master of Mechanics, died, after a brief illness. Mrs. Cisna had been connected with the institution a number of years as teacher and pupil, and had endeared herself to every inmate by her kind heart, her genial manners, and her superior culture. A large circle of friends sincerely mourned her loss, and united in expressions of sympathy for her worthy and bereaved companion.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations of the Thirteenth General Assembly for heating apparatus, slate roof, bathing rooms, drains, etc., have been expended in accordance with the design for which they were granted, and, in our judgment, to the best interests of the institution. These improvements have added materially to the health and comfort of the inmates, and the general efficiency of the school. The contract for the construction of concrete drain, engine-house, dry-house, bathing and washing apparatus, and slate roof, was awarded to Messrs. Finkbine and Lovelace, for the sum of \$12,950.00. The cold-air ducts, the flues and brick work for steam boilers, were constructed by day labor, under the supervision of Mr. Finkbine, at a cost of \$7,064.60. The contract for steam-heating apparatus was awarded Messrs. Walworth, Twohig &

Furse, of Chicago, at the sum of \$8,800, which was increased in the course of construction by extra labor and material, to the total amount of \$9,408.64. The amount expended for furnishing the wing, for improvement of the grounds, for musical instruments, repairs, etc., was \$4,418.48; expended for R. R. freights, \$386 65, making the total expenditures for all purposes \$34,228.37, of which amount the sum of \$4,594.72 was transferred to current expense account, thus leaving the balance of expenditure paid by special appropriations \$29,633.65, as per statement of the Treasurer appended to this report.

NORTH WING.

When the Twelfth General Assembly made an appropriation for the erection of a south wing to this institution, it was thought by many that sufficient room had been provided for years to come. To-day the institution is filled to its utmost capacity, while many more are pressing for admission. There are, at least, eighty blind in the State, of suitable age for admission and suffering for want of such advantages, who cannot now be admitted because there is not room. If the lack of room were in any particular direction, possibly it could be obviated by a re-arrangement, but it is in almost every direction. A statement of the many devices employed to provide room for our present inmates may give a more definite view of the situation. About forty females are assigned to one sitting-room, 18 x 26 feet (the dormitories were not heated). It is necessary also to use the same room for recitations in the forenoon and sewing-class in the afternoon.

The gentlemen's sitting-room, about the same size, is occupied in the forenoon with recitations, and in the afternoon with music, being the only place for instruction upon the violin. The large number of persons practicing upon the violin (are sent for such practice) to the broom shop and the rooms of employees. Two additional rooms for piano are needed—one piano is now in the organ room and one in a recitation-room.

The public parlor has been taken for a nursery. The dining-hall is filled beyond comfort. There is no apartment for the female industries and no room for exercise in inclement weather.

If such are the present necessities, what must be the condition

in a few years if relief be not afforded? The increase of the number of blind from ordinary causes, and from immigration, is much more rapid in a new State than in the older States, and there is a necessity for more comprehensive plans in regard to Eleemosynary Institutions.

For the above reasons we consider it our duty to ask an appropriation sufficient to erect a wing upon the north end of the main edifice. The building should contain a dining-hall, a concert and lecture-hall, sitting-rooms, nursery, and dormitories. As to the cost of such building we have submitted a statement to the judgment of parties conversant with the construction and management of buildings for the blind, and their conclusion, with which we coincide, is that it will require an appropriation of one hundred thousand to construct the building, heat and furnish it. We believe the interests of the State will be subserved by constructing the building of the best material and with accommodations best suited to the purposes for which it will be used; and we deem it a wise economy to grant an appropriation sufficient to carry out this plan.

We respectfully call attention to the suggestion of the Superintendent in regard to printing-press, apparatus and other important interests of the school.

The several interests of the institution have received from us, from time to time, such attention as they demanded, and we are gratified at the results achieved in the interests of a broader benevolence and a higher humanity.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES McQUINN,
C. H. CONKLIN,
JOSEPH DYSART,
JOHN HOGDON,
SAM'L H. WATSON,
WM. G. DONNAN,

Members of the Board of Trustees.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

HIS EXCELLENCY, SAMUEL MERRILL, *Governor of Iowa:*

SIR: In presenting the Tenth Biennial Report of the Iowa Institution for the Education of the Blind, it affords me pleasure to be able to state that the school has enjoyed a period of general prosperity, the home comforts have been decidedly improved by the judicious expenditure of appropriations, the facilities of instruction have been increased, the good accomplished has been more definite, and the number of pupils in attendance has been increased ninety per cent. For the exemption from disease, from accident, and from calamity of every kind, which we have enjoyed during the period embraced in this report, we are devoutly thankful to the Giver of all Good. In the midst of general health and prosperity, we have to record the death of Mrs. Josephine Cisna, a lady greatly endeared to the school by her many excellent qualities. By long association, she had become identified with the history and interests of the Institution to no ordinary degree, which, in addition to her personal merits, caused her loss to be deeply and sincerely mourned.

Of the number of blind in attendance, 101 have reported to date, the present term.

Since the founding of this Institution in 1853, two hundred and fifty-eight persons have enjoyed its advantages.

Could the history of each person attending this school be known throughout the State, as it is known here, I am confident that every citizen of Iowa would rejoice at the liberal and humane policy of the General Assembly, by which this noble benefaction was inaugurated and has been continued. The following table affords a summary of the numerical progress of the institution to date:

NUMBER OF REPORT	YEAR.	SUPERINTENDENT.	No. of pupils admitted biennially.	Total to date of report.
First Report.	1853	Samuel Bacon.....	10	10
Second "	1855	" "	11	21
Third "	1857	" "	11	32
Fourth "	1859	" "	20	52
Fifth "	1861	" "	21	73
Sixth "	1863	Orland Clark.....	15	99
Seventh "	1865	Reed Wilkinson.....	31	130
Eighth "	1867	James L. Geddia....	19	
Ninth "	1869	S. A. Knapp.....	34	183
Tenth "	1871	" "	65	248

About one year since it was deemed advisable to commence an alphabetical register of the blind of Iowa, that we might become more conversant with the members, circumstances, and wants of the persons for the education of whom we are laboring. The State has been thoroughly canvassed, and information derived from four independent and authentic sources:—1st, Special reports made to the Superintendent of this institution by County Superintendents of Public Instruction. 2d, Copies of the late Census Report. 3d, Reports of County Auditors. 4th, Information derived from citizens throughout the State.

Special credit is due Mr. C. O. Harrington, for securing some of the most important items in the following statistics, transcribed from our register of the blind.

COUNTIES.	Whole number of Blind	Number under 25 years of age.	Number of blind over 25 years of age who could partially or wholly maintain themselves in an industrial School or Home.	Number of Infirm blind.	Number of blind receiving aid from counties.	Number of blind having property valued at \$200.00 or more.
Adair	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allamakee.....	13	2	9	2	1	1
Appanoose	13	5	5	3	.....	1

COUNTIES.	Whole number of Blind.	Number under 25 years of age.	Number of blind over 25 years of age who could partially or wholly maintain themselves in an Industrial School or Home.	Number of Indirm blind.	Number of blind receiving aid from counties.	Number of blind having property valued at \$200 or more.
Audubon	4	2	1	1	1	.....
Benton	9	4	4	1	4	.....
Black Hawk	7	2	3	2	1	.....
Boone	5	1	2	2	1	.....
Bremer	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Buchanan	10	3	2	5	.....	2
Buena Vista	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Butler	4	1	2	1	1	.....
Calhoun	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Cass	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Cedar	13	6	6	1	.....	2
Cerro Gordo	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Chickasaw	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Clarke	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Clayton	11	4	5	2	.....	.....
Clinton	5	4	1	.....	1	.....
Crawford	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dallas	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Davis	12	5	3	4	1	1
Decatur	6	2	3	1	5	2
Delaware	11	5	3	3	.....	.....
Des Moines	22	5	11	6	3	5
Dickinson	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dubuque	13	2	6	5	3	2
Emmet	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fayette	6	2	2	2	1	1
Floyd	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Fremont	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Greene	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Guthrie	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Hardin	6	2	2	2	1	.....
Harrison	11	6	3	2	.....	4
Henry	9	5	3	1	.....	2
Howard	6	1	2	3	.....	1
Iowa	7	2	4	1	.....	2
Jackson	8	3	5	.....	1	3
Jasper	16	6	4	6	1	.....

COUNTIES.	Whole Number of Blind.	Number under 22 years of age.	Number of Blind over 25 years of age who could partially or wholly maintain themselves in an Industrial School Home.	Number of Infirm Blind.	Number of Blind receiving aid from counties.	Number of Blind having property valued at \$200.00 or more.
Jefferson	7	2	2	2	.....	2
Johnson	13	3	9	1	2	5
Jones	9	7	1	1	1	1
Keokuk	27	15	8	4	.....	.....
Kossuth	2	.....	1	1	.....	2
Lee	27	7	15	5	2	1
Linn	21	11	5	.....	3	3
Louisa	12	7	3	2	3	3
Lucas	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Madison	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Mahaska	9	2	4	3	.....	1
Marion	20	4	11	5	1	2
Marshall	10	4	5	1	1	.....
Mills	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Mitchell	4	1	1	2	.....	1
Monona	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Monroe	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Muscatine	12	3	7	2	3	2
Page	5	1	1	3	.....	1
Palo Alto	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Polk	11	4	3	4	.....	2
Pottawattamie	5	2	1	2	1	.....
Poweshiek	8	3	1	4	.....	.....
Ringgold	5	2	1	2	1	.....
Scott	15	2	9	4	.....	1
Story	6	2	2	2	.....	1
Tama	4	1	1	2	.....	.....
Taylor	3	2	1	.....	.....	1
Union	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Van Buren	5	2	3	.....	.....	1
Wapello	10	4	6	.....	.....	1
Warren	5	2	2	1	.....	1
Washington	7	1	4	2	.....	.....
Wayne	7	2	2	3	.....	3
Webster	5	2	2	1	.....	1
Winebago	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Wineshiek	9	3	4	2	.....	1
Worth	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Wright	4	1	2	1	.....	1
	557	41	226	137	53	74

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The human eye inspires and intensifies human action as the sun quickens vegetable life. Envelop a soul in darkness, and the entire intellect becomes partially torpid. Unless the intellect can be roused by education, mental action will continue to decrease until the mind becomes indifferent to objects, physical action will become sluggish, and the whole system consequently filled with disease. During the past year my attention has been called to several blind children in this State, who have been retained at home and prevented from acquiring an education till it is too late. They are now permanently diseased and hopelessly imbecile. The dictates of humanity, and the elevation and protection of human society, alike demand the education of the blind. The obstacles to obtaining an education are neither few nor easily overcome.

It is one of the designs of this Institution to convey to the blind as complete a knowledge of the branches taught as is acquired by those who see at the higher institutions of learning. It may not be out of place to enumerate some of the special difficulties.

Knowledge usually conveyed by vision must be modified so as to pass through the sense of touch. Touch is such an inadequate substitute for sight that the teacher finds it necessary to employ every aid possible, or the conception will be imperfect; but these aids are not to be found. Only a minimum quantity of apparatus has yet been manufactured for the blind. There is no regular manufacturing establishment where apparatus can be ordered; hence a large amount of work in devising methods and means of instructing devolves upon the officers of the school. Each superintendent of schools for the blind must modify and adapt systems of education, originate the details, and create the facilities of instruction. The want of text-books in raised characters obliges the teacher to do double work, and retards the progress of the pupil.

Every resource at our command has been used to meet and overcome these difficulties, and our efforts have been seconded by the Board of Trustees and a corps of teachers of unsurpassed energy, with what result the future must determine.

In the case of a large number of pupils intrusted to our care, it

is necessary to commence at first principles, not only in books, but everything else; and the molding process must go on till correct habits of life are formed, till the hand becomes skillful, and the mind disciplined and stored with knowledge. To accomplish this required time, patience, and great industry; but the results justify such expenditure of labor.

Attention is called to the following report of the several departments in the school.

THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

Since our last report this department has improved rapidly, and now justly ranks, in complete classification, in thorough discipline and recitation, and in high scholarly tone, with the best schools in the land. There are three courses of instruction—preparatory, junior, and senior. In the preparatory the fundamental branches, reading, spelling, geography, penmanship, and arithmetic are taught, also, history of the United States; and careful attention is paid to the best methods of study, of training the memory, and of disciplining the intellect, that the foundation of knowledge may be laid right. Miss Laura Minkler, a blind lady of rare capacity, is teacher in the first preparatory. The advanced preparatory pupils are taught by Miss Emma Boughton; a division of the department being necessary to its greatest efficiency, on account of the large number of pupils recently admitted, who have received but little prior education. In the Junior course the following branches are taught:

FIRST YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	THIRD YEAR.
Spelling.	Penmanship.	Penmanship.
Penmanship.	Grammar and Parsing.	Analysis & Parsing.
Geography.	Written Arithmetic.	Written Arithmetic.
Grammar.	Physiology.	Natural Philosophy.
Arithmetic.	Ancient History.	Modern History.
Ancient History.		

In the senior course are the following branches :

FIRST YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	THIRD YEAR.
Rhetoric.	Algebra (completed).	Geometry.
Logic.	Geometry.	Trigonometry.
Algebra.	Mental Philosophy.	Moral Philosophy.
Astronomy.	Chemistry.	Botany.
Modern History.	English Literature.	Geology.
		American Literature.

The instructors of the Seniors and Juniors are, C. O. Harrington, Miss Jennie L. Wilson, and George W. Tannihill. Each an experienced and thorough teacher. As pupils are admitted to the Institution, they are graded according to scholarship and assigned to suitable classes, and are advanced at the close of each year upon passing a satisfactory examination. The instruction is principally oral. The difficulty of securing a good topical recitation where the instruction is exclusively oral has been almost entirely overcome by requiring ten minutes of silent study at the close of each recitation, thus the subject, while fresh, it is mentally reviewed and fixed consecutively and permanently in the memory. There is great necessity for more apparatus in the Literary Department. The blind, deriving all knowledge of form from touch, must be taught, where ideas of form or position are to be conveyed, by models. Pupils who possess sight can be taught Geography, Natural History, Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c., with some success with apparatus by the employment of charts, maps, and engravings; but of most topics treated in these branches the blind can form no accurate conception by mere word explanation and the teacher, deprived of the aid of blackboard, pencil, brush, or anything that appeals to the eye, is powerless to instruct unless assistance can be derived from the sense of touch.

Complete apparatus, which is an advantage to those who can see, is an absolute necessity to the blind. To afford the Literary Department the necessary facilities for instructing the blind, at least five hundred dollars should be expended for raised maps, and one thousand dollars to procure apparatus for instruction in Physiology, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry.

We find by experience that too much of the valuable time of the teacher is occupied in reading the advanced lesson to the class, and thus the time necessary for explaining and impressing the subject is too limited. Until suitable text-books shall be published for the blind, I know of no way to obviate the above difficulty but to have a printing press in the institution, and print the most important portions of each lesson. Several institutions for the blind have adopted this plan. About one thousand dollars will be necessary for this purpose. The New York system of point writing, as arranged by Wm. B. Wait, has been introduced into this school with marked success. It is an invention that marks a period in the education of the blind and in my judgment is destined to supersede all other systems of printing for their use. In tangibility and in utility, it is at least seventy-five per cent superior to raised print.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

Under its present able corps of instructors, is giving great satisfaction. This department affords thorough instruction in the culture of the voice, piano, organ, stringed and wind instruments and musical composition; the latter embracing the study of harmony, counterpoint, canon and fugue writing. Mr. H. Irvin Proctor, a gentleman of thorough musical education, is Director. Jacob Niermeyer, a graduate of the department, is teacher of violin and orchestra. Miss Loraina Mattice, Miss Kittie Egan, Miss Martha Smith, Miss Amanda Barnhart, and Mr. Harvey Wright, are assistants.

There are eight pianos, two organs, (one pipe organ and one Mason & Hamlin), and a good supply of other instruments. The following is a summary of the work performed:

Whole number of pupils taking lessons on piano	50
Whole number of pupils taking lessons on organ.....	16
Whole number of pupils taking lessons on violin.....	23
Classes in vocal music.....	3
Class in musical composition.....	1
Orchestra.....	1
Teachers' class.....	1

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The male industrial department is under the excellent supervision of Mr. John Cisna. Brooms and mattresses are the chief articles of manufacture. The female industries, under the supervision of Miss Loraina Mattice, are sewing, knitting, worsted-work, bead-work and cane-seating.

The condition of the department is entirely satisfactory. Investigation has been made in many directions for branches of industry, other than those now pursued, that could be introduced with profit. I regret to say our efforts have not been crowned with the success we had confidently expected, though enough has been realized to confirm our faith in ultimate success.

HOME.

It is the design of the institution to become society, family, and home for pupils, as well as instruct them in such branches as are taught in schools.

Some have no other home. To such we must become parents; home thoughts and affections must be impressed upon them. Many are entirely ignorant of the habits, customs, and language of cultivated society. But few of these, can they acquire by observation, and they must therefore be taught them. Skill of the hand and the industries, which are usually acquired with but little effort by those who can see, must here be learned by skillful guiding through a slow and laborous process; at the same time the strict discipline and elevated character of an institution of learning must be sought and maintained. It is this great diversity of, and at times antagonistic culture which renders the labor of educating the blind so arduous. Our present organization and economy in every department almost perfectly meets these wants; but in no respect is the institution worthy of more commendation than in its family and household arrangements. Mrs. M. H. Knapp, is for the present acting as matron and has supervision of the entire domestic economy. Mrs. Mary E. Butler is doing an excellent work as children's matron and teacher of sewing. Miss Rhoda Phillips has occupied the position of housekeeper for some time, very creditably. We have been successful in securing persons of experience and special fitness for each department.

THE SANITARY REGULATIONS.

Have been much improved by the introduction of steam and the construction of bathing-rooms. Great care is taken to secure regular and healthful habits, order and moderation in taking exercise, food and rest, that the system may become healthy and the whole being full of vigorous life. Study them becomes a pleasure and labor, no longer a task, becomes the natural overflow of abundant energies.

GENERAL REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

In my judgment the great problem in regard to the future of the blind, is that of self-support. It has been demonstrated that they can be thoroughly educated, but how to make it available for a living is a question. Some can teach, others are good mechanics, but a large number must receive assistance in some form.

Has not the time arrived when the State can make special provision for the blind, and supplement their labors so as to afford a livelihood? I know of no better way than the establishment of an industrial home, where the State can render such assistance as the case may demand and an enlightened policy dictate. During the past year care has been exercised to keep an accurate account of the labor of each person in the industrial department, so as to determine whether any branch of industry would afford a blind person a full support, and if not, what proportion of a support. The result indicates that a majority of those who depend upon manual labor for a support must be aided to some extent.

The 13th General Assembly made an appropriation to establish a home for the industrious blind in connection with this institution. Of the \$2,000 appropriated by chapter 79, \$649.36 has been used for machinery and fixtures. Only a few could be received on account of the large number of blind pressing for admission to the school. Last term six were received during a portion of the year, The present term it will be impossible to accommodate more than three, as our rooms are completely filled with pupils belonging to the regular departments. What can be done? There is a class of persons, honest, intelligent and industrious, but needing capital, a

home and friends, to purchase material and dispose of the work. Without these, intelligence and industry avail but little towards a support.

I earnestly commend this subject to your favorable consideration.

I beg leave to refer to that portion of the report of the Board of Trustees, which urges the immediate action by the General Assembly to provide for the erection of an additional wing, and thus complete this building. Not only is every room in our present building occupied to its practicable extent, but seven additional rooms are required to meet the necessities of the school now in session, while many are seeking admission, and can not be received.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS.

The following tables exhibit the financial condition from Sept. 1st, 1869, to Sept. 1st, 1871.

Received from sales of brooms.....	\$1271 67	
Brooms and material on hand.....	1408 13—	\$2679 80
Expended for material.....		2295 71
Balance in favor of Department.....		384 09

Received from sale of mattresses.....		175 75
Paid for material.....	\$103 57	
Paid the blind for manufacture.....	68 18—	175 75
Received from sale of bead work.....	161 90	
Bead work and material on hand.....	212 86—	374 76
Expended for material.....	263 73	
Paid the blind for labor.....	37 15—	300 88
Balance in favor of Department.....		\$73 88

CURRENT EXPENSES.

The amount appropriated by the Thirteenth General Assembly for current expenses, contingencies &c., was sufficient. Quite an amount has been expended from this fund for needed repairs and

improvements. This has prevented the purchase of necessary apparatus, which will doubtless be supplied as soon as the allowance will permit. Let it be remembered that the expenses of a school for the blind can be justly compared only with those of similar schools in other States, with which we believe the comparison is favorable. Of the aggregate expenditures \$3,216.54 is for accounts prior to November 1, 1869, for which provision was made by special appropriation. The amount of current expenses, including salaries and clothing furnished pupils, audited from November 1, 1869, to November 1, 1871, is \$49,007.47; in the treasury \$624.12. Income from all sources, \$49,631.59.

Allow me, in submitting this report, to return my thanks to the trustees for their cordial co-operation and uniform courtesy, and to the several officers and teachers associated with me for their valuable labors and many personal kindnesses. The rapid progress of this school and its marked success, during the past two years, are due in a great degree to the able and careful supervision of the Board of Trustees and the earnest and conscientious labors of the teachers and assistants in every department.

The entire Institution has been a unit, laboring for the common good.

I desire to commend all the varied interests to which attention has been called to the fostering care of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

S. A. KNAPP,

Superintendent.

VINTON, BENTON Co., IOWA, Nov. 1871.

STATISTICS OF PUPILS ENROLLED DURING THE PERIOD EMBRACED IN THIS REPORT.
MALE MEMBER.

NO.	NAMES.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	HOW LONG BLIND AT ENTRANCE.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
1	Bailey, Eugene.	15	Henry county.	Iowa.	Accident.	Five years.	October 8, 1870
2	Bez, Leroy D.	18	Iowa county.	Iowa.	Typhoid fever.	One year.	November 14, 1871
3	Bristow, Riley D.	16	Marion county.	Iowa.	Congenital.	From infancy.	September 1, 1866
4	Bristow, Arthur M. G.	15	Marion county.	Kansas.	Congenital.	From infancy.	September 1, 1866
5	Bowman, Samuel Jr.	18	Hardin county.	Iowa.	Accident.	Partially blind.	October 28, 1863
6	Bomstil, Jack.	18	Benton county.	Vermont.	Accident.	Partially blind.	January 22, 1865
7	Boyce, N. H.	28	Johnson county.	New York.	Inflammation.	One year.	September 7, 1866
8	Burner, John.	39	Dubuque county.	Pennsylvania.	Inflammation.	Four years.	September 22, 1870
9	Carney, Richard.	18	Clayton county.	Maine.	Inflammation.	Fourteen years.	January 8, 1871
10	Ciana, John.	42	Des Moines county.	Pennsylvania.	Small-pox.	Eleven years.	October 29, 1863
11	Crowley, John.	17	Falo Alto county.	Virginia.	Inflammation.	Eleven years.	November 10, 1868
12	Davis, John M.	11	Crawford county.	New York.	Inflammation.	New years.	January 17, 1870
13	Depue, Austin T.	54	Clayton county.	New York.	Inflammation.	Seven years.	September 14, 1871
14	Draper, Wm T.	27	Wapello county.	Iowa.	Congenital.	From infancy.	November, 1, 1870
15	Edwards, Franklin L.	11	Linn county.	Ohio.	Opacity.	From infancy.	September 1, 1870
16	Flannery, Michael.	38	Muscataine county.	Ireland.	Injury.	Two years.	November 23, 1870
17	Fruch Caspar.	23	Lee county.	Germany.	Inflammation.	From infancy.	December 18, 1868
18	Ferrebry, Ashbel C.	22	Clinton county.	New York.	Cataract.	Six years.	September 22, 1865
19	Graham, Reuben.	14	Tama county.	Pennsylvania.	Opacity.	Six years.	January 15, 1870
20	Hamilton, William.	26	Iowa county.	Indiana.	Inflammation.	Partially blind.	March 1, 1864
21	Hanchatt, J. C.	58	Bremer county.	New York.	Inflammation.	Eight years.	October 31, 1869
22	Hartley, Joseph.	38	Dubuque county.	Pennsylvania.	Fever.	From infancy.	October 30, 1868
23	Hawkins, John W.	29	Madaska county.	Virginia.	Inflammation.	Four years.	September 27, 1865
24	Horrocks, Wm. H. H.	22	Ringgold county.	Illinois.	Scarlet fever.	Two years.	August 31, 1865
25	Hollenbeck, Henry.	22	Blackhawk county.	Iowa.	Inflammation.	From infancy.	May 26, 1865
26	Johnson, F. Marion.	14	Taylor county.	Iowa.	Neuralgia.	Seven years.	September 28, 1870
27	Kraus, Geo.	30	Scott county.	Germany.	Inflammation.	Ten years.	January 21, 1870
28	Leaman, Wm. H.	12	Wapello county.	Ohio.	Scarlet fever.	Five years.	September 9, 1870
29	Larue, Isaac.	32	Madison county.	Iowa.	Congenital.	Eleven years.	October 39, 1866
30	McLellan, Bradford.	17	Madison county.	Iowa.	Congenital.	From infancy.	January 18, 1868
31	Mitchell, James L.	41	Benton county.	Pennsylvania.	Inflammation.	One year.	May 18, 1871

32	Moore, Jas. W.	Washington county, Iowa	Accident	Ten years	October 8, 1863
33	Motz, John M.	Harrison county, Iowa	Amaurosis	Sixteen years	September 11, 1871
34	Motz, William C.	Harrison county, Iowa	Amaurosis	Eight years	September 11, 1871
35	Munson, Albert	Harrison county, Iowa	Spotted Fever	Eight years	September 6, 1871
36	Nelson, James Newton	Crawford county, Iowa	Unknown	Four years	December 15, 1867
37	Newell, Roswell	Jackson county, Iowa	Inflammation	Nine years	September 5, 1871
38	Niemeyer, Jacob W.	Lee county, Wisconsin	Scrofula	Six years	December 24, 1853
39	Northrup, Cyrus W.	Marion county, Iowa	Inflammation	Five years	December 11, 1867
40	Patterson, Geo. W.	Des Moines county, Ohio	Casualty	Two years	September 11, 1868
41	Pifer, James W.	Linn county, Iowa	Congenital	From infancy	January 2, 1868
42	Pritchard, Charles F.	Hardin county, Illinois	Near sighted and weak eyes	Eight years	September 19, 1870
43	Ranck, Cyrus	Marshall county, Tennessee	Inflammation	From infancy	September 5, 1871
44	Rhodes, James	Van Buren county, Illinois	Scarlet Fever	Eight years	September 14, 1870
45	Shaub, Ben. G.	Keokuk county, Illinois	Inflammation	Four years	September 17, 1870
46	Stapleton, Geo. W.	Benton county, Illinois	Inflammation	Two years	September 1, 1866
47	Smith, James D.	Cass county, Iowa	Amaurosis	Three years	November 27, 1867
48	Scott, Carpenter	Boone county, Iowa	Congenital	From infancy	December 31, 1869
49	Shrope, Henry	Linn county, Iowa	Amaurosis	Three years	September 18, 1870
50	Tatt, Hugh K.	Washington county, Ohio	Inflammation	Three years	December 30, 1866
51	Tannahill, Geo. W.	Benton county, Illinois	Inflammation	Five years	January 18, 1868
52	Todd, Abel D.	Keokuk county, Indiana	Inflammation	From infancy	September 8, 1870
53	Toles, Asa	Marshall county, Illinois	Congenital	Eleven years	March 31, 1871
54	Wagner, William	Dallas county, Iowa	Cataract	From infancy	September 6, 1871
55	Weaver, Charles A. L.	Mahaska county, Illinois	Congenital	From infancy	December 15, 1868
56	Wetherill, Edward	Linn county, Connecticut	Congenital	From infancy	October 30, 1861
57	Webster, Robert D.	Des Moines county, Iowa	Congenital	From infancy	September 6, 1871
58	Wright, Harvey	Butler county, Illinois	Small Pox	One year	March 4, 1868
59	White, John	Decatur county, Missouri	Fever	September 20, 1871	

LIST OF FEMALE PUPILS.

1	Albaugh, Mary Jane	Louis county, Iowa	Scrofula	Thirteen years	September 4, 1871
2	Bailey, Anna Mary	Polk county, Iowa	Small pox	Thirteen years	September 28, 1868
3	Blackman, Hattie	Harrison county, Iowa	Scrofula	Three years	September 1, 1860
4	Barnhart, Amanda	Marion county, Indiana	Fever	September 26, 1859	
5	Baldwin, Sarah C.	Benton county, Iowa	Inflammation	Four years	September 20, 1870
6	Bay, Ella	Johnson county, Iowa	Measles	Five years	August 25, 1865

LIST OF FEMALE MEMBERS—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAMES.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	HOW LONG BLIND AT ENTRANCE.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
7	Bisom, Mary Bell.	10	Poweshiek county	Virginia	Accident	Six years.	September 29, 1871
8	Baylon, Margaret.	23	Marshall county	Iowa	Inflammation	Thirteen years.	September 4, 1871
9	Boyce, Mary M.	23	Des Moines county	Iowa	Inflammation	Thirteen years.	December 19, 1859
10	Clary, Margaret Jane	19	Linn county	Penn.	Neuralgia	Eight years.	October 26, 1869
11	Clark, Millie	15	Dallas county	Iowa	Congenital	From infancy	September 26, 1866
12	Cotasky, Carrie L.	23	Dubuque county	Prussia	Amaurosis	Five years.	January 16, 1871
13	Cumberland, Mary Ann	26	Wayne county	Indiana	Inflammation	Sixteen years.	September 15, 1869
14	Curtis, Diana, Oakin.	19	Delaware county	Virginia	Inflammation	Nine years.	October 17, 1870
15	Drake, Anna L.	31	Webster county	New York	Accident	Twenty-seven years.	September 27, 1870
16	Davis, Julia E.	26	Chickasaw county	Illinois	Inflammation	From infancy	October 1, 1862
17	Downs, Eliza P.	10	Linn county	Iowa	Scrofula	Three years.	April 16, 1869
18	Emanuel, Laura G.	15	Louisa county	Illinois	Scrofula	Twelve years.	September 6, 1870
19	Egan, Catharine E.	19	Muscatine county	Ohio	Inflammation	Ten years.	September 1, 1863
20	Frazier, Amanda.	19	Davis county	Illinois	Congenital	From infancy	January 6, 1871
21	Gardner, Mary E.	16	Fayette county	Penn.	Accident	Four years.	August 31, 1865
22	Gearhart, Sarah Bell.	15	Jones county	Iowa	Small Pox	Four years.	September 10, 1868
23	Guthrie, Elizabeth J.	17	Cedar county	Penn.	Congenital	From infancy	January 6, 1869
24	Harden, Louis A.	18	Winneschick county	New York	Inflammation	Four years.	November 8, 1868
25	Holt, Rosanna P.	18	Fayette county	Canada West	Measles	Two years.	October 15, 1868
26	Hwyler, Sarah Ann	15	Johnson county	Iowa	Inflammation	Three years.	September 28, 1868
27	Hudson, Rebecca K.	17	Appanoose county	Indiana	Inflammation	Ten years.	September 14, 1871
28	Imbody, Lavinia E.	20	Linn county	Indiana	Inflammation	Four years	March 2, 1863
29	Imbody, Alice Jane	14	Linn county	Indiana	Inflammation	Five years.	November — 1866
30	Jamison, Susannah	17	Wapello county	Iowa	Scrofula	Thirteen years	September 4, 1871
31	Jones, Alcinda Caroline	13	Davis county	Iowa	Amaurosis	Eight years	September 11, 1871
32	Jones, Mary	23	Cedar county	Indiana	Congenital	From infancy	September 18, 1871
33	Joy, Mary Augusta.	12	Fayette county	Iowa	Opacity	Five years	March 20, 1867
34	Langford, Martha E.	22	Van Buren county	Iowa	Inflammation	One year	September 6, 1868
35	Lemburg, Christina.	11	Clinton county	Prussia	Unknown	Unknown	December 30, 1868
36	Levia, Anna	18	Allamakee county	Indiana	Scrofula	.....	January 18, 1868
37	Little, Anna M.	18	Jasper county	Penn.	Inflammation	Ten years	September 29, 1871
38	Likosa, Mary E.	18	Jasper county	Indiana	Scrofula	Three years	December 17, 1870

30	Likens, Anna E.	16 Jasper county.	Iowa.	Scrofula.	Three years.	December 17, 1870
40	Mattice, Loraina.	23 Clinton county.	New York.	Inflammation.	Four years.	February 1, 1864
41	Minkler, Laura.	23 Delaware county.	Ohio.	Inflammation.	From infancy.	September 26, 1869
42	Moss, Lucy Ellen.	24 Davis county.	Illinois.	Measles.	Nine years.	January 6, 1871
43	Mouarch, Nancy E.	15 Polk county.	Illinois.	Fever.	Nine years.	November 2, 1870
44	Morgan, Lillie M.	16 Keokuk county.	Iowa.	Inflammation.	From infancy.	February 26, 1870
45	Monroe, Eliza Celia.	12 Appanoose county.	Iowa.	Inflammation.	Seven years.	September 6, 1871
46	Ranck, Hannah.	19 Marshall county.	Illinois.	Anaurosis.	From infancy.	December 22, 1870
47	Rath, Mary.	14 Linn county.	Iowa.	Accident.	From infancy.	September 16, 1863
48	Riley, Phebe S.	9 Harrison county.	Iowa.	Spotted Fever.	Six years.	September 11, 1871
49	Rolph, Ellen A.	17 Harrison county.	Illinois.	Scarlet Fever.	Six years.	September 15, 1870
50	Ross, Mary E.	18 Louisa county.	Indiana.	Inflammation.	Two years.	January 14, 1871
51	Ross, Nancy Jane.	17 Louisa county.	Indiana.	Inflammation.	Twelve years.	January 14, 1871
52	Ruckle, Mary E.	19 Johnson county.	Iowa.	Typhoid Fever.	Sixteen years.	January 14, 1871
53	Smith, Martha J.	39 Marshall county.	Ohio.	Inflammation.	Eleven years.	October 1, 1869
54	Shipman, Lydia A.	19 Louisa county.	Iowa.	Inflammation.	Six years.	September 26, 1869
55	Shinn, Laura Alice.	10 Decatur county.	Iowa.	Scarlet Fever.	Five years.	August 31, 1868
56	Stroud, Alice Endora.	14 Adams county.	Wisconsin.	Scarlet Fever.	Four years.	September 9, 1869
57	Tillotson, Carrie.	31 Story county.	Canada East.	Inflammation.	Six years.	August 31, 1870
58	Trimble, Mary.	34 Lee county.	Indiana.	Accidental.	Nineteen years.	October 4, 1865
59	Todd, Sarah M.	21 Keokuk county.	Indiana.	Inflammation.	Eleven years.	November 10, 1853
60	Todd, Elizabeth R.	19 Keokuk county.	Indiana.	Inflammation.	Two years.	September 8, 1870
61	Vesey, Arminta Jane.	12 Delaware county.	Iowa.	Inflammation.	Seven years.	November 19, 1870
62	Wabb, Kate C.	26 Muscatine county.	Ohio.	Inflammation.	Five years.	January 4, 1871
63	Williams, Eliza J.	28 Linn county.	Ohio.	Catarth.	Five years.	January 26, 1871
64	Wilson, Mary Jane.	18 Linn county.	Ohio.	Scarlet Fever.	Partially blind.	October 28, 1863
65	Wymore, Melissa Ellen.	17 Mahaska county.	Michigan.	Congenital.	Four years.	January 18, 1862
66	Young, Mary E.	19 Keokuk county.	Iowa.	Inflammation.	Four years.	September 4, 1871
			Indiana.	Inflammation.	Six years.	February 25, 1870

TREASURER'S REPORT.

*Showing the Receipts and Expenditures of the Iowa Institution for the Blind, from
November 1, 1869, to November 1, 1871.*

RECEIPTS—CURRENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

1869.		
Nov. 10.	1. By State appropriation for current expenses	\$ 3450 00
Nov. 10.	2. By State appropriation for pupils' clothing.....	113 01
1870.		
Feb. 3.	3. By State appropriation for current expenses.....	4050 00
Feb. 3.	4. By State appropriation for current expenses.....	400 00
March 8.	5. By State appropriation for pupils' clothing.....	93 04
May 10.	6. By State appropriation for current expenses.....	5000 00
June 15.	7. By State appropriation for pupils' clothing.....	166 79
July 1.	8. By State appropriation for current expenses	2000 00
Aug. 19.	9. By State appropriation for current expenses.....	3000 00
Oct. 5.	10. By State appropriation for current expenses.....	2000 00
Oct. 5.	11. By State appropriation for pupils' clothing.....	159 30
Nov. 18.	12. By State appropriation for current expenses.....	3440 00

1871.

Jan.	4.	13.	By State appropriation for current expenses.....	\$ 2000 00	
Jan.	4.	14.	By State appropriation for pupils' clothing.....	137 71	
Feb.	18.	15.	By State appropriation for current expenses.....	4000 00	
April	4.	16.	By State appropriation for current expenses.....	2000 00	
April	4.	17.	By State appropriation for pupils' clothing.....	291 99	
May	18.	18.	By State appropriation for current expenses.....	4000 00	
July	1.	19.	By State appropriation for pupils' clothing.....	242 77	
July	1.	20.	By State appropriation for current expenses.....	2000 00	
Aug.	18.	21.	By State appropriation for current expenses.....	4000 00	
Oct.	3.	22.	By State appropriation for current expenses.....	2000 00	
Oct.	3.	23.	By State appropriation for pupils' clothing.....	276 13	
				<hr/>	\$ 44820 74
Special appropriation.....					3216 54
Balance in treasury, November 1, 1869.....				\$ 89 03	
Cash from industries and all sources				1505 28	
				<hr/>	1594 31
Total receipts					\$49631 59

EXPENDITURES, CURRENT EXPENSE, ACT.

1869.

Nov.	17.	*1.	To paid James McQuin, trustee	\$ 6 00
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* Warrants and vouchers have the same numbers.

1869.

Nov. 17.	2.	To paid Wm. G. Donnan, mileage trustees.....	\$ 10
17.	3.	To paid C. H. Conklin, mileage trustees	3
17.	4.	To paid S. H. Watson, mileage trustees	3
17.	5.	To paid Joseph Dysart, mileage trustees	3
17	6.	To paid Crandell & Sutton, blacksmithing	14
17.	7.	To paid C. H. Gillet, drawing wood	5
17.	8.	To paid Divine & Donelan, butter..	6
17.	9.	To paid A. K. Watson, ice.....	3
17.	10.	To paid C. C. & W. C. Lawton, white washing.....	3
17.	11.	To paid John Stanley, corn.....	5
17.	12.	To paid Smart & Parrott, blank books.....	27
17.	13.	To paid Matthew Gillespie, beef....	14
17.	14.	To paid James Johnson, potatoes...	6
17.	15.	To paid St. Louis Asylum, Braille paper	23
17.	16.	To paid D. W. Armstrong, sourkrout	6
17.	17.	To paid Charles V. Mount, table, spoons, etc.....	25
17.	18.	To paid Hyman & Colton, blacksmithing.....	33
17.	19.	To paid J. F. Pyne, Harness repair.	3
17.	20.	To paid S. & R. H. Quinn, groceries	154
17.	21.	To paid Joseph Moss, wood.....	100
17.	22.	To paid Geo. Horridge, hardware...	128
17.	23.	To paid E. M. Stedman, Groceries..	158
17.	24.	To paid S. Williams, dry goods.....	16
17.	25.	To paid Y. S. Palmer, cement and drugs	95
17.	26.	To paid J. M. Colwell, harness repair.....	11

1869.

Nov.	17.	27.	To paid C. Ellis & Bro., lumber.....	\$ 49 22
	17.	28.	To paid Ed. A. Hewes, stationery...	15 25
	17.	29.	To paid N. B. Kneass, magazine for blind.....	3 50
	17.	30.	To paid D. I. Stookey, meat bill to date.....	64 31
	17.	31.	To paid J. A. Bills, postage.....	9 53
	17.	32.	To paid Watson & Ravencroft, posts.....	6 25
	17.	33.	To paid W. S. Hall, groceries	20 33
	17.	34.	To paid Young & Motley, flour bill to date.....	71 98
	17.	35.	To paid Stick & Mathews, wood and groceries.....	211 49
	17.	36.	To paid J. A. McDaniel, dry goods.....	65
	17.	37.	To paid Thos. Wright, cabbages ..	5 80
	17.	38.	To paid Jonathan Urmy, beef.....	6 41
	17.	39.	To paid Stick & Mathews, wood..	120 00
	17.	40.	To paid Frank A. Ball, broom corn	250 00
	17.	41.	To paid Frank A. Ball, broom corn	62 40
	17.	42.	To paid Chant & Jackson, repair organ.....	109 50
	17.	43.	To paid F. P. Dukes, butter	16 81
	17.	44.	To paid Samuel Varis, broom corn	52 40
	17.	45.	To paid S. S. Sebern, wood.....	63 75
	17.	46.	To paid Nathaniel Dunn, pump ...	25 50
	17.	47.	To paid Samuel Varis, broom corn	80 60
	17.	48.	To paid S. A. Knapp, bills paid...	13 00
	18.	49.	To paid S. Williams, pupils' clothing	83 58
	18.	50.	To paid E. M. Steadman, pupils' clothing.....	29 43

1870.

Jan.	4.	51.	To paid S. A. Knapp, salary.....	416 66
	4.	52.	To paid M. H. Knapp, salary.....	145 83
	4.	53.	To paid Jennie L. Wilson, salary....	87 50
	4.	54.	To paid Lizzie Kiddoo, salary.....	87 50

1870.

4.	55.	To paid Lorana Mattice, salary.....	37 50
4.	56.	To paid O. S. Lawton, salary.....	125 00
4.	57.	To paid John Cisna, salary.....	112 50
4.	58.	To paid Geo. W. Tannehill, salary..	37 50
4.	59.	To paid Wm. P. Lathrop, salary....	33 75
4.	60.	To paid Barnum Bros., beads and wire.....	30 63
4.	61.	To paid James B. Sander, garden plants.....	3 60
4.	62.	To paid Fred Maenzer, broom corn..	92 00
4.	63.	To paid L. Brooks, broom corn.....	10 40
4.	64.	To paid J. R. Sterling, corn.....	15 30
4.	65.	To paid J. H. Lawrence straw.....	3 00
4.	66.	To paid parties cleaning south wing.	14 00
4.	67.	To paid labor account, labor.....	332 75
4.	68.	To paid L. & R. H. Quinn, groceries	15 95
4.	69.	To paid Wm. S. Hall, groceries.....	23 12
4.	70.	To paid J. S. Patterson, meat.....	40 72
4.	71.	To paid E. M. Steadman, groceries..	159 17
4.	72.	To paid Wm. M. Hoyt & Co., gro- ceries	120 29
4.	73.	To paid freight bills, on groceries ...	10 95
4.	74.	To paid Stick & Mathews, groceries..	50 22
4.	75.	To paid L. Williams, dry goods.....	37 79
4.	76.	To paid N. S. Williams, groceries...	83 87
4.	77.	To paid S. A. Knapp, bills paid.....	15 90
4.	78.	To paid Geo. F. Slason, vegetables	6 10
4.	79.	To paid B. C. R. & M. R. R., freight bills	11 00
4.	80.	To paid Express Co., express.....	6 95
4.	81.	To paid Frank W. Ball, broom corn.	139 25
4.	82.	To paid Warner & Felix, broom hand- les, etc.....	56 90
4.	83.	Ed. A. Hewes, battery cups.....	13 00
4.	84.	To paid Mrs. E. J. Mack, salary....	24 00
4.	85.	To paid James McQuin, mileage....	8 00

1870.

Feb.	4.	86.	To paid Wm. G. Donnan, mileage..	\$	10	00
	4.	87.	To paid S. H. Watson, mileage.....		3	00
	4.	88.	To paid Joseph Dysart, mileage....		6	00
	4.	89.	To paid C. H. Conklin, mileage.....		3	00
	4.	90.	To paid D. S. Wilkinson, salary ...		75	00
	8.	91.	To paid C. Ellis & Bro., lumber and labor.....		25	80
	8.	92.	To paid J. A. Bills, postage.....		7	47
	8.	93.	To paid Griffith Bros, groceries....		8	50
	8.	94.	To paid Wm. Loree, provisions and groceries		11	75
	8.	95.	To paid L. & R. H. Quinn, provisions and groceries		105	70
	8.	96.	To paid Sanderson & Durfee, carpen- ter work.....		7	00
	8.	97.	To paid Young & Utley, flour.....		80	80
	8.	98.	To paid Joseph Darling, tuning pianos		12	00
	8.	99.	To paid Ed. A. Hewes, stationery...		13	30
	8.	100.	To paid Steadman Bros., provisions and groceries.....		91	18
	8.	101.	To paid Jacob Spangler, wood.....		90	00
	8.	102.	To paid Root & Cady, music....		1	80
	8	103.	To paid Butler & Evans, butter.....		12	00
	8.	104.	To paid W. T. Armstrong, lard and saneage		70	15
	8.	105.	To paid T. S. Palmer, drugs and stati- onery.....		16	20
	8.	106.	To paid Matthew Gillespie, one cow and wood		65	00
	8.	107.	To paid Hitchcock & Walden, station- ery.....		25	60
	8.	108.	To paid J. S. Patterson, meat.....		112	00
	8.	109.	To paid Heyman & Colton, black- smithing		12	50
	8.	110.	To paid Stick & Mathews, provisions and groceries.....		358	84
	8.	111.	To paid D. S. Wilkinson, salary...		175	00

1870.

Feb.	8.	112.	To paid E. M. Steadman, express...	4 70
	8.	113.	To paid Wm. P. Lathrop, salary and medicine.....	\$ 41 00
	8.	114.	To paid James McQuin, mileage....	8 00
	8.	115.	To paid C. H. Conklin, mileage....	3 00
	8.	116.	To paid S. H. Watson, mileage....	3 00
April	19.	117.	To paid S. A. Knapp, salary.....	250 00
	19.	118.	To paid M. H. Knapp, salary.....	87 50
	19.	119.	To paid Jennie L. Wilson, salary...	87 50
	19.	120.	To paid Lizzie Kiddoo, salary.....	87 50
	19.	121.	To paid D. S. Wilkinson, salary ...	250 00
	19.	122.	To paid John Oisna, salary.....	112 50
	19.	123.	To paid Geo. W. Tannehill, salary..	37 50
	19.	124.	To paid C. L. Lawton, salary.....	125 00
	19.	125.	To paid Lorana Mattice, salary.....	37 50
	19.	126.	To paid Wm. H. Hall, feed.....	19 33
	19.	127.	To paid Geo. Call, beans.....	6 00
	19.	128.	To paid David Geiger, broom corn..	67 68
	19.	129.	To paid J. S. Patterson, beef.....	57 36
	19.	130.	To paid Geo. F. Slason, potatoes...	7 72
	19.	131.	To paid Clara Moss, wages... ..	33 70
	19.	132.	To paid Root & Cady, music.....	11 43
	19.	133.	To paid Warner & Felix, broom- handles.....	46 93
	19.	134.	To paid labor account, wages of em- ployees.....	293 75
	19.	135.	To paid Steward's bill, bills paid...	41 42
	19.	136.	To paid Warner & Felix, broom- handles.....	8 53
	19.	137.	To paid Geo. Horridge, hardware..	49 55
	19.	138.	To paid D. J. Stookey, tallow.....	19 69
	19.	139.	To paid Divine & Donelan, groceries	65 55
	19.	140.	To paid Ed. A. Hewes, stationery..	11 35
	19.	141.	To paid Chas. V. Mount, repairs...	4 00
	19.	142.	To paid J. A. Bills, postage.....	11 04
	19.	143.	To paid O. Ellis & Bros., wood....	287 92
	19.	144.	To paid Barnum Bros., beads....	7 30

1870.

April 19.	145.	To paid B. C. R. & M. R. R., freight bills	\$ 7 72
19.	146.	To paid J. S. Patterson, beef	41 06
19.	147.	To paid W. D. Armstrong, corn and labor	19 39
19.	148.	To paid W. H. Hall, feed	28 03
19.	149.	To paid Young & Utley, flour	87 62
19.	150.	To paid H. H. Sterling, beef	37 48
19.	151.	To paid S. Williams, dry goods	14 52
19.	152.	To paid Boggs & Son, potatoes ..	19 88
19.	153.	To paid Hanford & Holt, printing ..	29 50
19.	154.	To paid L. & R. H. Quinn, provisions and groceries	129 84
19.	155.	To paid Stick & Mathews, provisions and groceries	125 16
19.	156.	To paid Wm. Loree, provisions and groceries	32 11
19.	157.	To paid Steadman Bros., provisions and groceries	37 57
19.	158.	To paid Steadman Bros., express ...	2 40
19.	159.	To paid Maria Hogan, labor	18 00
19.	160.	To paid Ira N. Taft, blacksmithing.	3 60
19.	161.	To paid bal. exp. to Des Moines, pupils' visit to Legislature	55 95
19.	162.	To paid T. S. Palmer, drugs	52 30
19.	163.	To paid Heyman & Colton, blacksmithing	5 10
19.	164.	To paid Wm. M. Hoyt & Co., groceries	124 51
19.	165.	To paid James McQuin, mileage	8 00
19.	166.	To paid Joseph Dysart, mileage	3 00
19.	167.	To paid S. H. Watson, mileage	3 00
19.	168.	To paid Jennie Epperson, labor	16 40
19.	169.	To paid C. Ellis Bros., wood	400 00
19.	170.	To paid Isband Noble, wood	195 25
19.	171.	To paid H. S. Conner, wood	492 00

1870.

April.	19.	172.	To paid Katie Tanner, labor.....	\$ 60 00
	19.	173.	To paid A. C. Dodge, potatoes.....	15 93
	19.	174.	To paid S. Williams, clothing for pupils	93 04
May	10.	175.	To paid labor account, wages em- ployees	266 00
	10.	176.	To paid A. C. Dodge, potatoes.....	9 10
	10.	177.	To paid E. Hodges, Johnson's map.	17 50
	10.	178.	To paid Stick & Mathews, provis- ions and groceries	87 30
	10.	179.	To paid James M. Crandall, wheel- barrow.....	10 00
	10.	180.	To paid L. Ralyea, team work.....	3 00
	10.	181.	To paid J. M. Colwell, harness and repairs.....	26 70
	10.	182.	To paid Parmater & Hunter, meat.	51 82
	10.	183.	To paid Webb & Scott, flour.....	7 50
	10.	184.	To paid James McQuin, mileage...	8 00
	10.	185.	To paid Joseph Dysart, mileage....	3 00
	10.	186.	To paid C. H. Conklin, mileage....	3 00
	10.	187.	To paid John Hodgdon, mileage....	25 00
	10.	188.	To paid S. H. Watson, mileage....	3 00
	25.	189.	To paid James McQuin, mileage....	8 00
	25.	190.	To paid Joseph Dysart, mileage....	3 00
	25.	191.	To paid S. H. Watson, mileage....	3 00
	25.	192.	To paid C. H. Conklin, mileage....	3 00
June.	1.	193.	To paid S. A. Knapp, salary.....	250 00
	1.	194.	To paid M. H. Knapp, salary.....	87 50
	1.	195.	To paid Jennie L. Wilson, salary...	87 50
	1.	196.	To paid Lizzie Kiddoo, salary.....	87 50
	1.	197.	To paid Lerana Mattice, salary....	37 50
	1.	198.	To paid D. S. Wilkinson, salary....	250 00
	1.	199.	To paid John Cisna, salary.. ..	112 50
	1.	200.	To paid Geo. W. Tannehill, salary .	37 50
	1.	201.	To paid Mrs. C. L. Lawton, salary..	125 00
	1.	202.	To paid Labor Account, wages of employees.....	138 50

1870.

June	1.	203.	To paid L. & R. H. Quinn, provisions and groceries.....	\$	94 72
	1.	204.	To paid Wm. M. Loree, provisions and groceries.....		90 00
	1.	205.	To paid Stick & Matthews, provisions and groceries.....		79 89
	1.	206.	To paid J. G. Tuttle, grain.....		3 60
	1.	207.	To paid Chas. V. Mount, spoons...		10
	1.	208.	To paid Geo. Horridge, hardware..		16 10
	1.	209.	To paid T. S. Palmer, drugs.....		9 65
	1.	210.	To paid Sanderson & Durfee, carpenter work.....		24 25
	1.	211.	To paid John Reiss, bread.....		4 35
	1.	212.	To paid Stick & Matthews, provisions and groceries.....		36 17
	1.	213.	To paid Wm. B. Reynolds & Son, plow.....		7 50
	1.	214.	To paid Parmater & Hunter, meat..		35 96
	1.	215.	To paid Labor Account, broom shop		76 80
	1.	216.	To paid Wm. P. Lathrop, salary and medicines.....		38 25
	1.	217.	To paid Egbert C. George, one cow.		35 00
	1.	218.	To paid A. C. Powers, tuning piano.		15 00
15.		219.	To paid Jennie L. Wilson, salary...		87 50
15.		220.	To paid Lizzie Kiddoo, salary.....		87 50
15.		221.	To paid Lorana Mattice, salary.....		37 50
15.		222.	To paid John Hodgdon, mileage....		25 00
15.		223.	To paid D. S. Wilkinson, salary....		250 00
15.		224.	To paid John Oisna, salary.....		112 50
15.		225.	To paid Geo. W. Tannehill, salary..		37 50
15.		226.	To paid J. E. Cobbey, strawberries.		14 80
15.		227.	To paid Joseph Dysart, mileage....		3 00
15.		228.	To paid C. H. Conklin, mileage....		3 00
15.		229.	To S. H. Watson, mileage.....		3 00
15.		230.	To Wm. G. Donnan, mileage.....		10 00
15.		231.	To paid Mrs. C. L. Lawton, salary..		11 44

1870.

June	15.	232.	To paid J. A. McDaniel and others, pupils' clothing.....	\$	16 79
July	5.	233.	To paid Parmatee & Hunter, meat..		55 61
	5.	234.	To paid Wm. S. Hall, grain.....		5 96
	5.	235.	To paid T. S. Palmer, drugs.....		5 15
	5.	236.	To paid Steadman Bros., provisions and groceries....		109 17
	5.	237.	To paid Root & Oady, music.....		8 22
	5.	238.	To paid E. Bigelow, hogs.....		12 60
	5.	239.	To paid J. S. Patterson, beef.....		15 44
	5.	240.	To paid labor account, wages of em- ployees.....		98 00
	5.	241.	To paid labor account, wages of em- ployees.....		37 75
	5.	242.	To paid Chas. V. Mount, silverware		7 40
	5.	243.	To paid L. & R. H. Quinn, provisions and groceries....		180 44
	5.	244.	To paid John H. Bennett, digging well.....		7 50
	5.	245.	To paid C. G. White, repair instru- ments....		2 70
	5.	246.	To paid Ed. A. Hewes, stationery, &c		11 05
	5.	247.	To paid S. A. Knapp, salary.....		83 34
	5.	248.	To paid M. H. Knapp, salary.....		29 17
	5.	249.	To paid W. A. Pollock, one horse..		135 00
	5.	250.	To paid Young & Utley, flour.		43 87
	5.	251.	To paid C. H. Conklin, services com- mittee.....		6 00
	5.	252.	To paid S. H. Watson, services com- mittee.....		6 00
	2.	253.	To paid labor account, wages of em- ployees.....		70 90
	2.	254.	To paid Geo. Horridge, hardware...		39 85
	2.	255.	To paid J. S. Patterson, beef.....		22 75
	2.	256.	To paid S. C. Freer, news items....		1 45
	2.	257.	To paid E. A. Olark, corn		4 80

1870.			
July	2.	258.	To paid A. H. Brown, advertising.. \$ 10 50
	2.	259.	To paid W. D. Armstrong, cutting grass..... 25 00
	2.	260.	To paid Wm. Louder, vegetables.... 27 75
Aug.	2.	261.	To paid H. S. Watson, committee services 3 00
	2.	262.	To paid C. H. Conklin, committee services 3 00
Sept.	6.	263.	To paid J. S. Patterson, beef..... 30 81
	6.	264.	To paid Pierce & Klemme, dry goods 33 29
	6.	265.	To paid C. G. White, papering, &c. 12 53
	6.	266.	To paid Mallory, Wheeler & Co., locks..... 9 00
	6.	227.	To paid Herman C. Geise, beads... 90 00
	6.	228.	To paid L. & R.H. Quinn, provisions and groceries..... 100 73
	6.	269.	To paid Stick & Matthews, provisions and groceries..... 251 56
	6.	270.	To paid J. E. Cobby, grapes..... 7 50
	6.	271.	To paid J. F. Pyne, harness repairs. 6 85
	6.	272.	To paid Steadman Bros., provisions and groceries..... 9 85
	6.	273.	To paid H. D. Smith, provisions and groceries..... 5 00
	6.	274.	To paid T. S. Palmer, stationery.... 7 65
	6.	275.	To paid Young & Utley, flour. ... 33 18
	6.	276.	To paid S. A. Knapp, bills paid.... 10 25
	6.	277.	To paid labor account, wages of em- ployes.... 100 00
	6.	278.	To paid Wm. P. Lathrop, services and medicine 26 50
	6.	279.	To paid Mat. Steadman, express..... 9 50
	6.	280.	To paid John A. Bills, postage..... 9 03
	8.	281.	To paid T. S. Palmer, cabinet-work. 13 80
	6.	282.	To paid S. H. Watson, services com- mittee 3 00

1870.

Sept.	6.	283.	To paid U. H. Conklin, services committee	\$	3 00
Oct.	5.	284.	To paid L. & R. H. Quinn, provisions and groceries.....		99 90
	5.	285.	To paid Pierce & Klemme, dry goods		34 93
	5.	286.	To paid J. M. Colwell, harness....		38 00
	5.	287.	To paid Hyman & Payne, blacksmithing.....		60 63
	5.	288.	To paid J. S. Patterson, beef.....		75 51
	5.	289.	To paid Stick & Matthews, provisions and groceries.....		167 22
	5.	290.	To paid T. S. Palmer, cabinet work, &c		62 45
	5.	291.	To paid George Horridge, hardware		90 63
	5.	292.	To paid Tisdale & Miller, one carriage		350 00
	5.	293.	To paid Hanford & Holt, printing..		28 05
	5.	294.	To paid S. C. Freer, papers and stationery.....		27 48
	5.	295.	To paid Steadman Bros., provisions and groceries.....		2 50
	5.	296.	To paid Steadman Bros., express...		8 00
	5.	297.	To paid Harriet Kendall, grapes and plums		10 49
	5.	298.	To paid E. C. George, one cow.....		40 00
	5.	299.	To paid James M. Hawkins, hardware		3 00
	5.	300.	To paid Root & Cady, music and books		51
	5.	301.	To paid W. S. Hall, grain.....		18 1
	5.	302.	To paid L. Gould & Co., broom handles and wire.....		190 85
	5.	303.	To paid labor account, wages of employees		220 41
	5.	304.	To paid S. A. Knapp, salary....		250
	5.	305.	To paid M. H. Knapp, "		87 50

1870.

Oct.	5.	306.	To paid C. O. Harrington, "	\$	41 66
	5.	307.	To paid Augustus Culman, "		83 33
	5.	308.	To paid John Cisna, "		37 50
	5.	309.	To paid Geo. W. Tannehill, "		15 00
	5.	310.	To paid Jacob Niermeyer, "		20 83
	5.	311.	To paid Jennie L. Wilson "		29 16
	5.	312.	To paid Lorana Mattice "		12 50
	5.	313.	To paid Laura Minkler "		12 50
	5.	314.	To paid S. C. Lawton "		130 33
	5.	315.	To paid D. C. Backus, repairing or- gan, &c.....		100 00
	5.	316.	To paid J. J. Bates, one cow.....		33 00
	5.	317.	To paid B. C. R. & M. R. R., freight bills		38 05
	5.	318.	To paid N. H. Whisemand, broom corn.....		111 00
	5.	319.	To paid Wm. M. Hoyt & Co., gro- ceries.....		315 42
	5.	320.	To paid Young & Utley, flour.....		57 12
	5.	321.	To paid John W. Griffith, groceries.		36 93
	5.	322.	To paid John Hodgdon, mileage...		25 00
	5.	323.	To paid Joseph Dysart, mileage....		3 00
	5.	324.	To paid James McQuin, mileage...		8 00
	5.	325.	To paid Sam'l Watson, mileage....		3 00
	5.	326.	To paid Pierce & Klemme, pupils' clothing.....		159 30
Nov.	3.	327.	To paid Pierce & Klemme, dry goods.....		9 20
	3.	328.	To paid J. S. Patterson, beef.....		134 52
	3.	329.	To paid Thos. Dangerfield, arrang- ing birds.....		25 00
	3.	330.	To paid F. H. Trainer, mending pump.....		2 00
	3.	331.	To paid J. B. Souder, vegetables..		11 00
	3.	332.	To paid E. H. Colcord, bed ticking.		35 81
	3.	333.	To paid Penna. Inst. for Blind books		3 50

1870.

Nov.	3.	334.	To paid Marshall & Wendell, pianos \$	500 00
	3.	335.	To paid Oliver Ditson & Co music.	.5 17
	3.	336.	To paid Labor Accounnt, wages of employees.....	197 33
	3.	337.	To paid Young & Utley, flour.....	74 36
	3.	338.	To paid Milo Pratt, broom corn....	103 80
	3.	339.	To paid L. & R. H. Quinn, provisions and groceries.....	207 91
	3.	340.	To paid Geo. Horridge, hardware...	47 70
	3.	341.	To paid Wm. S. Hall, feed.....	10 67
	3.	342.	To paid T. S. Palmer, cabinet ware.	18 65
	3.	343.	To paid Stick & Mathews, provisions and groceries.....	536 96
	3.	344.	To paid S. C. Freer, paper and stationery	6 05
	3.	345.	To paid Wm. K. Flatt, attendance medicine	12 25
	3.	346.	To paid A. D. House, broom corn..	78 40
	3.	347.	To paid N. H. Whisemand, broom corn	95 00
	3.	348.	To paid Sam'l Voris, broom corn...	82 20
	3.	349.	To paid Geo. F. Slason, broom corn.	156 16
	3.	360.	To paid Geo. F. Slason, vegetables.	50 67
	3.	351.	To paid Foster & Moss, broom corn	56 41
	3.	352.	To paid A. D. House, broom corn..	34 00
	3.	353.	To paid Henry Bradshaw, labor....	17 50
	3.	354.	To paid James Capple, broom corn.	84 80
	3.	355.	To paid Rybum & Hunter, lightning rods.....	124 60
	3.	356.	To paid C. O. Harrington, books....	2 00
	3.	357.	To paid Steadman Bros., dry goods.	29 93
	3.	358.	To paid S. H. Watson, services committee	3 00
	3.	359.	To paid C. H. Conklin, services committee	3 00

1870.

Dec.	6.	360.	To paid W. D. Armstrong, labor....	\$ 35 20
	6.	361.	To paid L. Gould & Co., brush, block and bristles.....	19 75
	6.	362.	To paid Barnum Bros, beads.....	11 50
	6.	363.	To paid Root & Cady, violins and music.....	19 12
	6.	364.	To paid Devendorf & Mann, muslin	12 90
	6.	365.	To paid A. W. Boggs & Son, provi- sions.....	22 77
	6.	366.	To paid S. C. Freer, books.....	44 25
	6.	367.	To paid George Horridge, hardware	21 36
	6.	368.	To paid E. H. Colcord, ticking.....	21 86
	6.	369.	To paid Homan & Colton, black- smithing.....	11 50
	6.	370.	To paid Young & Son, flour... ..	84 82
	6.	371.	To paid N. L. Williams, provisions.	55 58
	6.	372.	To paid Pierce & Klemme, dry goods	21 19
	6.	373.	To Wm. M. Loree, provisions.....	50 61
	6.	374.	To paid Stick & Matthews, provisions and groceries.....	114 89
	6.	375.	To paid Wm. Hall, grain.....	3 85
	6.	376.	To paid T. S. Palmer, cabinet ware	78 95
	6.	377.	To paid J. S. Patterson, beef.....	71 60
	6.	378.	To paid labor account, wages of em- ployes.....	246 83
	6.	379.	To paid L. & R. H. Quinn, provisi- sions and groceries.....	86 33
	6.	380.	To paid Steadman Bros., dry good..	15 13
	6.	381.	To paid J. H. Bennett, & B. C. R., & M. R. R., labor and freight....	21 88
	6.	382.	To paid Wm. H. Young, coal.....	419 15
	6.	383.	To paid Geo. Horridge, registers...	27 52
	6.	384.	To paid D. C. Backus, tuning pianos	24 00
	6.	385.	To paid J. Noble, turnips and honey	51 06
	6.	386.	To paid Hollister & Phelps, excel- sior.....	30 60

1870

Dec.	6.	387.	To paid Stick & Mathews, provisions and groceries.....	\$	233 66
	6.	388.	To paid Geo. F. Slason, vegetables.		6 50
	6.	389.	To paid C. H. Conklin, services committee		3 00
	6.	390.	To paid S. H. Watson, services committee		3 00
	6.	391.	To paid M. D. Morton, removing grave		3 00

1871

Jan.	4.	392.	To paid S. A. Knapp, salary		250 00
	4.	393.	To paid C. O. Harrington, salary		125 00
	4.	394.	To paid Augustus Culman, salary and traveling expenses		255 00
	4.	395.	To paid John Cisna, salary		112 50
	7.	396.	To paid Geo. W. Tannehill, salary ..		45 00
	4.	397.	To paid Jacob Niermeyer, " ..		62 50
	4.	398.	To paid Jennie L. Wilson, " ..		87 50
	4.	399.	To paid Lorana Mattice, " ..		37 50
	4.	400.	To paid Laura Minkler, " ..		37 50
	4.	401.	To paid Hattie Blackman, " ..		25 00
	4.	402.	To paid C. L. Lawton, " ..		100 00
	4.	403.	To paid Mathew Gillispie, beef....		62 78
	4.	404.	To paid Ed A. Hewes, butter.....		20 00
	4.	405.	To paid Smart and Parrott, blank book		7 50
	4.	406.	To paid John H. Bennett, labor on well		47 25
	4.	407.	To paid Lawton Bro's, whitewashing		33 00
	4.	408.	To paid Geo. F. Slason, hogs		15 15
	4.	409.	To paid W. D. Armstrong, labor...		30 90
	4.	410.	W. W. Hanford, printing		25 00
	4.	411.	To paid Geo. Horridge, hardware..		58 09
	4.	412.	To paid T. S. Patterson, beef		26 05
	4.	413.	To paid T. S. Palmer, cabinet ware and drugs		28 10

1870.

Jan.	4.	414.	To paid Stick & Mathews, provisions and groceries.....	\$	29	74
	4.	415.	To paid C. L. Freer, papers.....		7	55
	4.	416.	To paid L. & R. H. Quinn, groceries and provisions.....		87	32
	4.	417.	To paid Pierce & Klemme, drygoods		28	31
	4.	418.	To paid labor account, wages and employees.....		217	00
	4.	419.	To paid Henry Conway, labor on well.....		8	75
	4.	420.	To paid Wm. B. Van Horn, wall paper.....		8	84
	4.	421.	To paid Young & Son, flour.....		80	24
	4.	422.	To paid Griffin & Bergen, services and medicine.....		49	25
	4.	423.	To paid H. M. Hoon, wood.....		160	00
	4.	424.	To paid J. M. VanFrees, pork.....		37	46
	4.	425.	To paid Ira N. Taft, labor.....		12	25
	4.	426.	To paid Jerry Sullivan, labor.....		48	00
	4.	427.	To paid Thomas H. Greeles, stone..		26	00
	4.	428.	To paid Milton G. Whitney, drawing wood.....		16	00
	4.	429.	To paid B. C. R. & M. R. R., freight bill.....		26	82
	4.	430.	To paid A. A. Sweet, brick.....		40	00
	4.	431.	To paid W. R. Rogers, brick.....		104	80
	4.	432.	To paid Wm. B. Reynolds, pump fix- tures.....		15	70
	4.	433.	To paid Finkbine & Lovelace, labor building.....		986	60
	4.	434.	To paid Wm. G. Donnan, mileage..		10	00
	4.	435.	To paid James McQuin, mileage....		8	00
	4.	436.	To paid Joseph Dyart, mileage.....		3	00
	4.	437.	To paid S. H. Watson, mileage....		3	00
Feb.	8.	438.	To paid Pierce & Klemme, clothing for pupils.....		137	71

1871

Feb.	8.	439.	To paid S. C. Freer, papers and stationery.....	\$	12 10
	8.	440.	To paid Geo. Horridge, bake-oven and hardware.....		163 04
	8.	441.	To paid Louis Meyer, music.....		1 64
	3.	442.	To paid Root & Cady, music.....		10 15
	8.	443.	To paid Stick & Matthews, provisions and groceries.....		45 84
	8.	444.	To paid Young & Son, flour.....		86 56
	8.	445.	To paid C. G. White, music.....		2 75
	8.	446.	To paid E. C. George, one cow		38 00
	8.	447.	To paid labor account, wages of employees.....		216 30
	8.	448.	To paid T. S. Palmer, drugs.....		11 80
	8.	449.	To paid Smith & Anderson, oysters, etc.....		11 75
	8.	450.	To paid J. C. Parmater, beef.....		15 40
	8.	451.	To paid L. and R. H. Quinn, provisions and groceries.....		32 20
	8.	452.	To paid Pierce & Klemme, dry goods.....		27 25
	8.	453.	To paid Steadman Bros., dry goods.		26 12
	8.	454.	To paid W. S. Hall, grain.....		8 58
	8.	455.	To paid S. H. Watson, groceries...		578 00
	8.	456.	To paid Wm. H. Young, coal.....		718 75
	8.	457.	To paid D. C. Backus, tuning instruments.....		30 00
	8.	458.	To paid E. M. Steadman, express..		12 15
	8.	459.	To paid Walworth, Twohig & Furse, heating building.....		3402 64
	8.	460.	To paid C. H. Patter, beef.....		94 81
	8.	461.	To paid C. H. Conklin, committee services.....		3 00
	8.	462.	To paid S. H. Watson, committee services.....		3 00
March	8.	463.	To paid Stookey & Trigge, wood...		363 74

1871.

March	8.	464.	To paid S. C. Freer, stationery. \$	5	40
	8.	465.	To paid Stick & Mathews, provisions and groceries	65	72
	8.	466.	To paid L. and R. H. Quinn, provis- ions and groceries	61	35
	8.	467.	To paid George Horridge, hardware	41	11
	8.		To paid Herman Geisse, beads	19	32
	8.		To paid W. F. Pickerill, bread....	5	25
	8.		To paid T. S. Palmer, drugs and medicines	14	55
	8.	471.	To paid Steadman Bros., dry goods.	10	10
	8.	472.	To paid L. Gould & Co., twine and wire.....	21	22
	8.	473.	To paid S. L. Griggs & Co., Braille's paper.....	7	65
	8.	474.	To paid Geo. W. Patterson, paper..	21	25
	8.	475.	To paid Wm. D. Armstrong, labor, etc.....	30	02
	8.	476.	To paid Young and Son, flour.....	60	54
	8.	477.	To paid Root & Oady, musical in- struments.....	18	25
	8.	478.	To paid labor account, wages of em- ployees.....	234	25
	8.	479.	To paid bills for produce, labor, etc.	35	63
	8.	480.	To paid W. H. Young, coal.....	345	20
	8.	481.	To paid O. H. Porter, beef....	61	56
	8.	482.	To paid S. H. Watson, committee services	3	00
April	4.	483.	To paid J. A. Billa, postage.....	18	00
	4.	484.	To paid W. D. Arinstrong, cow and veal.....	46	72
	4.	485.	To paid L. & R. H. Quinn, provi- sions and groceries....	32	00
	4.	486.	To paid S. C. Freer, papers....	2	10
	4.	487.	To paid Marston & Peck Bros., broom handles and wire.....	32	39
	4.	488.	To paid Young and Son, flour	107	09
	4.	489.	To paid S. L. Thatcher, feathers..	26	50

1871.

April	4.	490.	To paid L. W. Mickey, labor	\$	16 87
	4.	491.	To paid S. A. Knapp, salary		250 00
	4.	492.	To paid C. O. Harrington, salary		125 00
	4.	493.	To paid Geo. W. Tannehill, salary		45 00
	4.	494.	To paid John Cisna, salary.....		112 50
	4.	495.	To paid Augustus Culman, salary .		225 00
	4.	496.	To paid Jennie L. Wilson, salary .		87 50
	4.	497.	To paid Lorana Mattice, salary....		37 50
	4.]	498.	To paid Laura Minkler, salary		37 50
	4.	499.	To paid Hattie Blackman, salary..		25 00
	4.	500.	To paid C. L. Lawton, salary		100 00
	4.	501.	To paid Jacob Niermeyer, salary ..		62 50
	4.	50.2	To paid Emma Boughton, salary...		37 50
	4.	503.	To paid Heyman & Payne, black-smithing		31 65
	4.	504.	To paid Pierce & Klemme, dry goods		17 25
	4.	505.	To paid Geo. Horridge, hardware...		9 36
	4.	506.	To paid Stick & Mathews, provisions and groceries.....		131 69
	4.	507.	To paid T. S. Palmer, medicines...		5 70
	4.	508.	To paid D. J. Stookey beef.....		57 30
	4.	509.	To paid Watson & Ravenscraft, groceries.....		25 96
	4.	510.	To paid E. H. Colcord, bed ticking.		6 30
	4.	511.	To paid labor account, wages of employees		226 25
	4.	512.	To paid Steadman Bros., dry goods.		49 74
	4.	513.	To paid Wm. M. Loree, groceries...		66 31
	4.	514.	To paid B. C. R. & M. R. R. freight		6 35
	4.	515.	To paid C. C. Griffin, salary and medicine		38 65
	4.	516.	To paid James McQuin, mileage...		8 00
	4.	517.	To paid Joseph Dysart, mileage....		3 00
	4.	518.	To paid S. H. Watson, mileage.....		3 00
	4.	519.	To paid John Hodgdon, mileage....		25 00
14.	520.		To paid Steadman Bros., clothing for pupils		188 40

1871.

April	14.	521.	To paid Pierce & Klemme, clothing for pupils.....	\$	103 60
May	2.	522.	To paid Young & Son, flour.....		70 92
	2.	523.	To paid S. L. Thatcher, fruit.....		6 50
	2.	524.	To paid M. E. Smith, broom corn..		5 60
	2.	525.	To paid Smith & McDongal, Braille's slates		129 00
	2.	526.	To paid Lonis Meyer, music.....		4 49
	2.	527.	To paid labor account, wages of em- ployees		247 00
	2.	528.	To paid S. C. Griggs & Co., Braille's paper.....		10 35
	2.	529.	To paid W. D. Armstrong, labor, etc		38 95
	2.	530.	To paid John Taylor, labor on grounds.....		13 75
	2.	531.	To paid W. B. Reynolds, agricultu- ral implements.....		24 00
	2.	532.	To paid Wm. S. Hall, grain.....		14 35
	2.	533.	To paid D. J. Stookey, meat.....		101 68
	2.	534.	To paid T. S. Palmer, medicines....		21 70
	2.	535.	To paid S. C. Freer, newspapers...		2 50
	2.	536.	To paid Stick & Mathews, provisions and groceries.....		196 21
	2.	537.	To paid S. A. Knapp, bills paid....		9 75
	2.	538.	To paid Hanford & Rich, printing..		17 85
	2.	539.	To paid Stedman Bros., provisions and groceries		29 67
	2.	540.	To paid Wm. H. Young, coal.....		415 18
	2.	541.	To paid John H. Bennett, one pump and labor.....		12 00
	2.	542.	To paid S. H. Watson, committee services.....		3 00
	2.	543.	To paid C. H. Conklin, committee services.....		3 00
June	13.	544.	To paid Hanford & Rich, printing..		14 75

1871.

May	13.	545.	To paid Pierce & Klemme, dry goods.....	\$	12 69
	13.	546.	To paid L. Gould & Co., wire and broom handles.....		12 34
	13.	547.	To paid J. L. Budd, evergreen trees		18 00
	13.	548.	To paid J. B. Louder, mangles.....		5 34
	13.	549.	To paid Root & Cady, music		4 09
	13.	550.	To paid H. C. Waite, sewing machine needles.....		5 00
	13.	551.	To paid Wm. Bowen, labor.....		1 50
	13.	552.	To paid Bennett & Taft, labor.....		7 00
	13.	553.	To paid Smith & Amsden, bread ..		58 50
	13.	554.	To paid Wm. S. Hall, grain.....		9 80
	13.	555.	To paid D. J. Stooky, meat		95 96
	13.	556.	To paid Geo. Horridge, hardware..		29 39
	13.	557.	To paid S. C. Freer, papers.....		3 68
	13.	558.	To paid D. Stick, provisions and groceries		168 77
	13.	559.	To paid Stick & Mathews, provisions and groceries.....		153 55
	13.	560.	To paid Smith & Amsden, provisions and groceries.....		12 30
June	13.	561.	To paid T. S. Palmer, medicines and furniture		19 40
	13.	562.	To paid L. & R. H. Quinn, provisions and groceries		95 50
	13.	563.	To paid Heyman & Payne, blacksmithing		19 90
	13.	564.	To paid C. O. Harrington, salary...		208 34
	13.	565.	To paid Geo. W. Tannehill, salary..		75 00
	13.	566.	To paid Augustus Culman, salary..		366 67
	13.	567.	To paid Jacob Niermeyer, salary...		104 17
	13.	568.	To paid Jennie L. Wilson, salary...		145 84
	13.	569.	To paid Emma Boughton.....		45 00
	13.	570.	To paid Laura Minkler, salary....		62 50
	13.	571.	To paid Lorana Mattice.....		62 50

1871.

June	13.	572.	To paid Hattie Blackman, salary...	\$	50	00
	13.	573.	To paid S. A. Knapp, bills paid....		22	80
	13.	574.	To paid labor account, wages of employees		265	59
	13.	575.	To paid H. B. Olingan, strawberries		33	75
	13.	576.	To paid S. H. Watson, use of hall..		12	50
	13.	577.	To paid Steadman Bros., dry goods and butter		19	90
	13.	578.	To paid John W. Fairbank, one pump.....		11	00
	13.	579.	To paid H. S. Phillips, broom corn.		45	00
	13.	580.	To paid W. H. Young, coal....		52	21
	13.	581.	To paid B. C. R. & M. R. R., freight		2	50
	13.	582.	To paid D. O. Backus, tuning pianos		28	00
	13.	583.	To paid Wm. G. Donnan, mileage..		10	00
	13.	584.	To paid Joseph Dysart, mileage....		3	00
	13.	585.	To paid S. H. Watson, mileage.....		3	00
	13.	586.	To paid James McQuin, mileage....		8	00
	13.	587.	To paid John Hodgdon, mileage ..		50	00
	13.	588.	To paid C. H. Conklin, mileage....		3	00
July	8.	589.	To paid Pierce & Klemme. pupils' clothing.....		242	77
	8.	590.	To paid Smith & Amsden, bread...		18	67
	8.	591.	To paid S. C. Freer, Papers.....		1	80
	8.	592.	To paid L. & R. H. Quinn, provisions and groceries.....		36	10
	8.	593.	To paid Geo. W. Tannehill, traveling expenses		7	40
	8.	594.	To paid labor account, wages of employees		125	50
	8.	595.	To paid Walter Armstrong, cutting grass		11	50
	8.	596.	To paid Daniel Stick, provisions and groceries		42	65
	8.	597.	To paid D. J. Stookey, meat.....		23	32
	8.	598.	To paid J. M. Colwell, harness repair		14	45

1871.

July	8.	599.	To paid S. A. Knapp, salary.....	\$ 250 00
	8.	600.	To paid C. L. Lawton, salary.....	100 00
	8.	601.	To paid John Cisna, salary.....	187 50
	8.	602.	To paid James Chapin, stone.....	7 50
	8.	603.	To paid C. H. Conklin, committee services	3 00
	8.	604.	To paid S. H. Watson, committee services	3 00
Aug.	1.	605.	To paid labor account, wages of em- ployees	155 00
	1.	606.	To paid W. D. Armstrong, veal and labor	23 30
	1.	607.	To paid I. H. Bunn, tuition in music	60 00
	1.	608.	To paid D. Stick, provisions and groceries	84 35
	1.	609.	To paid T. S. Palmer, paints	6 65
	1.	610.	To paid Geo. Horridge, hardware ..	39 23
	1.	611.	To paid Smith & Amsden, bread...	16 05
	1.	612.	To paid Pierce & Klemme, drygoods	9 18
	1.	613.	To paid Wm. S. Hall, Grain	9 25
	1.	614.	To paid L. & R. H. Quinn, groceries	15 70
	1.	615.	To paid D. J. Stookey, meat.....	22 25
	1.	616.	To paid W. B. Reynolds & Son, wheelbarrow	4 15
	1.	617.	To paid D. Sick, provisions and gro- ceries	31 30
	1.	618.	To paid C. H. Conklin, committee services	3 00
	1.	619.	To paid S. H. Watson, committee services.....	3 00
Sept.	6.	620.	To paid Lawton Bros., plastering, &c	99 55
	6.	621.	To paid Young & Son, flour and bread.....	51 05
	6.	622.	To paid T. S. Palmer, paints and oils.....	178 59
	6.	623.	To paid W. W. Evans, provisions..	32 35

1871.

ept.	6.	624.	To paid D. Stick, groceries and provisions.....	\$	95 25
	6.	625.	To paid Pierce & Klemme, dry goods		28 25
	6.	626.	To paid S. C. Freer, papers and stationery		6 72
	6.	627.	To paid Geo. Horridge, hardware...		55 87
	6.	328.	To paid Smith & Amaden, bread...		28 64
	6.	629.	To paid D. J. Stookey, meat.....		42 15
	6.	630.	To paid E. H. Colcord, provisions..		97 86
	6.	631.	To paid labor account, wages of employees		218 66
	6.	632.	To paid C. O. Harrington, expenses, Des Moines.....		23 80
	6.	633.	To paid Phelps & Bro., glass.....		5 60
	6.	634.	To paid Hanford & Rich, printing..		21 75
	6.	635.	To paid L. & R. H. Quinn, provisions		26 40
	6.	636.	To paid L. W. Mickey, carpenter work		69 55
	6.	637.	To paid Mallory, Wheeler & Co., locks and keys....		6 37
	6.	638.	To paid Steadman Bros., furnishing.		151 55
	6.	639.	To paid C. Ellis & Bros., lumber...		242 00
	6.	640.	To paid James Corrick, cabinet work		8 75
	6.	641.	To paid W. H. Young, oats.....		5 16
	6.	642.	To paid B. C. R. & M. R. R., freight		5 97
	6.	643.	To paid W. & B. Douglas, pump and shafting.....		114 73
	6.	644.	To paid Tillman & Co., willow-work		10 50
	6.	645.	To paid M. Donalan & Co., stone work		155 00
	6.	646.	To paid James Chapin, stone.....		105 00
	6.	647.	To paid J. H. Bunn, tuition, music..		10 10
	6.	648.	To paid Singer M't'g Co., sewing machine		50 25
	6.	649.	To paid D. C. Backus, repairs and tinning		40 00

1871.

Sept.	6.	650.	To paid C. H. Conklin, committee services.....	\$	3 00
	6.	651.	To paid S. H. Watson, committee services.....		3 00
Oct.	3.	652.	To paid C. C. Griffin, services and medicine....		66 33
	3.	653.	To paid Smith and Amsden, bread..		74 10
	3.	654.	To paid E. F. Hollister & Co., excelsior.....		30 80
	3.	655.	To paid H. C. Geisse, beads.....		98 50
	3.	656.	To paid Root & Cady, violins and music.....		52 90
	3.	657.	To paid L. Gould & Co., broom handles and wire....		122 08
	3.	658.	To paid Ryder & Tyler, butter....		14 27
	3.	659.	To paid L. S. Hanchett, butter....		73 50
	3.	660.	To paid Jacob Niermeyer, salary...		25 00
	3.	661.	To paid C. O. Harrington, salary...		41 66
	3.	662.	To paid John Cisna, salary.....		37 50
	3.	663.	To paid George W. Tannehill, salary		15 00
	3.	664.	To paid Jennie L. Wilson, salary..		29 16
	3.	665.	To paid Emma Boughton, salary...		20 83
	3.	666.	To paid Lorana Mattice, salary....		12 50
	3.	667.	To paid Laura Minkler, salary		12 50
	3.	668.	To paid T. S. Palmer, medicine and paints.....		21 00
	3.	669.	To paid D. Stick, provisions.....		58 00
	3.	670.	To paid L. & R. H. Quinn.....		115 15
	3.	671.	To paid labor account, wages of employees..		249 11
	3.	672.	To paid L. W. Mickey, carpenter work....		52 87
	3.	673.	To paid Pierce & Klemme, dry goods		31 13
	3.	674.	To paid S. A. Knapp, expenses procuring music teacher, and current expenses.....		116 31

1871.

Oct.	3.	675.	To paid Steadman Bros., furnishing.	\$	70	37
	3.	676.	To paid D. J. Stookey, meat		97	55
	3.	677.	To paid C. O. Carpenter, medicine .		15	17
	3.	678.	To paid E. H. Colcord, provisions .		3	38
	3.	679.	To paid S. A. Knapp, salary		250	00
	3.	680.	To paid M. H. Knapp, salary		87	50
	3.	681.	To paid James W. Moore, French horn		25	00
	3.	682.	To paid C. W. Odell, painting		29	25
	3.	683.	To paid H. B. Clingan, grapes		14	00
	3.	684.	To paid A. Clark, setting steam pump		36	00
	3.	685.	To paid D. Stick, provisions		117	79
	3.	686.	To paid Freeman & Webb, furniture		111	43
	3.	687.	To paid Sam'l Voris, broom corn...		48	80
	3.	688.	To paid Geo. Horridge, tin roof and hardware		152	19
	3.	689.	To paid Jas. M. Crandall, wagon and blacksmithing		198	25
	3.	690.	To paid Shipman & Smith, carpenter work		39	48
	3.	691.	To paid B. C. & M. R. R., freight..		90	47
	3.	692.	To paid James McQuin, mileage...		8	00
	3.	693.	To paid C. H. Conklin		3	00
	3.	694.	To paid S. H. Watson		3	00
16.	695.		To paid Pierce & Klemme, pupils' clothing		276	13
Nov.	7.	696.	To paid balance special appropriation		13	41
	7.	697.	To paid D. J. Stookey, meat		141	10
	7.	698.	To paid wages account, wages of em- ployees		294	15
	7.	699.	To paid L. & R. H. Quinn, provi- sions		48	90
	7.	700.	To paid Pierce & Klemme, dry goods		42	50
	7.	701.	To paid D. Stick, provisions and groceries		332	21
	7.	702.	To paid Geo. Horridge, hardware...		13	41

1871.

Nov.	7.	703.	To paid S. C. Freer, stationery and papers.....	\$	15 50
	7.	704.	To paid Smith & Amsden, apples and bread.....		172 75
	7.	705.	To paid J. A. Bills, postage		24 24
	7.	706.	To paid Steadman Bros., provisions.		77 52
	7.	707.	To paid J. B. Sonder, vegetables ..		18 33
	7.	708.	To paid Louis Meyer, music		2 15
	8.	709.	To paid N. B. Kneass, embossed books.....		57 94
	7.	710.	To paid Wm. B. Wait, printing tablets.....		63 10
	7.	711.	To J. P. Mathews, groceries		14 83
	7.	712.	To paid Root & Cady, organ		173 72
	7.	713.	To paid J. B. Lock, mason work...		24 59
	7.	714.	To paid E. Forester, iron work.....		6 25
	7.	715.	To paid W. J. Seeley, broom corn..		116 50
	7.	716.	To paid W. Alspach, broom corn ..		71 75
	7.	717.	To paid Mathew Brown, carpenter work.....		63 00
	7.	718.	To paid W. H. Young, coal		231 77
	7.	719.	To paid J. H. Lawrence, apples and potatoes.....		87 60
	7.	720.	To paid Paul Correll, dry goods....		19 15
	7.	721.	To paid S. H. Watson, committee services		3 00
	7.	722.	To paid C. H. Conklin, committee services.....		3 00
Total amount of warrants.....					\$ 49,007 47
Balance on hand, Nov. 7, 1871					624 12
					<hr/> \$ 49,631 59

SAMUEL H. WATSON, *Treasurer.*

*Special Appropriations of the Thirteenth General Assembly,—
Chapter 129, Section Second.*

By appropriations, Sec. 2d. \$23800 00
 By balance in State Treasury..... 5775 41
 By balance on hand..... 44 83
 By warrant 696, current
 account 13 41—\$29633 65

May	10.	1.	1.	To paid S. Williams, furnishing	\$54 72
	10.	2.	2.	To paid Geo. Horridge, furnishing	73 58
	10.	3.	3.	To paid J. B. Locke, concrete work	54 99
	10.	4.	4.	To paid T. S. Palmer, cement..	20 00
	10.	5.	5.	To paid T. S. Palmer, furniture.	33 00
	10.	6.	6.	To paid C. Ellis & Bro., furniture	20 00
	10.	7.	7.	To paid J. B. Locke, concrete work	27 00
	10.	8.	8.	To paid Thos. Wright, setting trees	12 91
June	1.	9.	9.	To paid J. F. Hotchkiss and others, labor on grounds.....	81 00
	15.	10.	10.	To paid Field, Leiter & Co., Scotch spreads..	239 37
	15.	11.	11.	To paid Hollister & Phelps, furnishing	692 36
	15.	12.	12.	To paid freight bills, B. C. R. R. R	45 65
July	5.	13.	13.	To paid W. D. Armstrong, stone for well.....	21 50
	5.	14.	14.	To paid S. E. Kirth, fence posts	45 00
	5.	15.	15.	To paid T. S. Palmer, chairs...	11 00
	5.	16.	16.	To paid H. Libenstine, chairs..	134 40

1871.

July	5.	17.	17.	To paid freight bills, chairs....	\$	21 90
	5.	18.	18.	To paid Sam'l H. Watson, ex- penses Chicago		65 00
	5.	19.	19.	To paid C. H. Conklin, on special services as committee draw- ing contract.....		10 00
	5.	20.	20.	To paid James Corrick, furni- ture.....		144 00
	5.	21.	21.	To paid S. A. Knapp, carpet teacher's room.....		50 00
Aug.	2.	22.	22.	To paid E. W. Jenks, leather for mattresses		6 13
	2.	23.	23.	To paid J. F. Hotchkiss, labor on grounds and furniture		50 00
	2.	24.	24.	To paid John H. Bennett, labor on grounds.....		21 00
	2.	25.	25.	To paid Thomas & Trainor, one pump.....		17 00
	2.	26.	26.	To paid Thompson & Church, door numbers.....		25 00
	2.	27.	27.	To paid R. S. Finkbine, expenses and services, Chicago		65 00
	2.	28.	28.	To paid C. Ellis & Bro., lumber		112 59
	2.	29.	29.	To paid Marshall & Wendall, pianos		501 23
	2.	30.	30.	To paid Finkbine & Lovelace, on contract		5000 00
	6.	31.	31.	To paid John Bennett, labor...		18 35
Sept.	6.	32.	32.	To paid C. Ellis & Bro., lumber		36 37
	6.	33.	33.	To paid Hollister & Phelps, car- pet		23 00
	6.	34.	34.	To paid Finkbine & Lovelace, contract.....		5000 00
	6.	35.	35.	To paid T. S. Palmer, furniture		934 39
	6.	36.	36.	To paid freight bill, on pianos..		31 50
	6.	37.	37.	To paid freight bill, on fire brick		52 70

1871.

Sept.	6	38.	38.	To paid Walworth, Twohig & Fursee, on contract	\$ 3006 00
Oct.	5.	39.	39.	To paid J. J. Epley, brick.....	204 52
	5.	40.	40.	To paid S. Shannon, brick.....	252 00
	5.	41.	41.	To paid B. C. R. & M. R. R., freight	43 90
	5.	42.	42.	To paid B. C. R. & M. R. R., freight brick.....	64 90
	5.	43.	43.	To paid B. C. R. & M. R. R., freight.....	11 00
	5.	44.	44.	To paid John H. Bennett, labor	29 75
	5.	45.	46.	To paid W. D. Armstrong, team work.....	45 00
	5.	46.	46.	To paid Pierce & Klemme, blankets.....	142 50
	5.	47.	47.	To paid T. S. Palmer, cement .	14 00
	5.	48.	48.	To paid A. H. Andrews, school desks.....	187 50
Nov.	3.	49.	49.	To paid B. C. R. & M. R. R., freights.....	45 30
	3.	50.	50.	To paid George Horridge, registers.....	273 10
	3.	51.	51.	To paid B. C. R. & M. R. R., freight, brick.....	70 00
Dec.	6.	57.	57.	To paid Finkbine & Lovelace, on contract.....	2000 00
	6.	58.	58.	To paid J. J. Epley, brick . .	366 50
	6.	59.	59-	To paid George Horridge, registers.....	65 84
Jan.	4.	65.	65.	To paid Finkbine & Lovelace, on contract.....	5836 45
	4.	66.	66.	To paid Finkbine & Lovelace, contract....	223 73
	4.	67.	67.	To paid Walworth, Twohig & Fursee, heating contract.....	3000 00

 \$ 29,633 65
SAMUEL H. WATSON, *Treasurer.*

Appropriations of the Thirteenth General Assembly, Chapter 79.

INDUSTRIAL HOME.

1870.

Nov.	3.	52.	To paid E. A. Harris, broom machinery	\$ 122 09
	3.	53.	To paid Geo. Horridge, stove, broom shop.....	20 00
	3.	54.	To paid S. A. Knapp, expenses to investigate trades for the blind.....	86 35
Dec.	6.	55.	To paid E. A. Harris, broom machinery	102 76
	6.	56.	To paid freight on broom machinery..	8 98
	5.	60.	To paid C. Ellis & Bro., lumber for drying racks.....	70 09

1871.

Jan.	4.	61.	To paid Allen & Woodruff, broom machinery	60 00
	4.	62.	To paid E. A. Harris, broom clamps and machine.....	62 50
	4.	63.	To paid L. W. Mickey, labor on fixtures	42 75
	4.	64.	To paid John Bebee, brick for bleach box	8 00
	4.	68.	To paid L. W. Mickey, labor on machinery	27 00
Feb.	8.	69.	To paid L. W. Mickey, labor on broom fixtures.....	38 84

 Total amount expended..... \$649 36

Balance on hand..... 850 64

 \$1500 00

1870.

May	25.	By order No. 3, on Auditor of State.....	\$ 1500 00
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SAMUEL H. WATSON,

Treasurer.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS.

This school is strictly educational, and not for the treatment of disease. The annual term commences the first Wednesday in September and closes the fourth Wednesday of June, giving July and August as a vacation in which the pupils visit their homes and friends.

Scholars from Iowa, of a suitable age and capacity for education and who conform to the regulations of the Institution, will receive their boarding and instruction at the expense of the Institution. Their friends will be expected to furnish them with a suitable supply of clothing, and to be at the expense of their traveling to and from the Institution.

Pupils may be admitted from other States upon payment of \$170 per annum.

Applications should be addressed to S. A. Knapp, Principal, Vinton, Benton county, Iowa, and should contain answers to the following questions :

1st. What is the name, age, residence, nativity, and cause of blindness of the applicant? Who is the nearest friend, and to what post-office should the reply be sent?

2d. Is the applicant of sound mind, free from contagious diseases, and of sufficient physical strength to receive an education?

3d. Is he or she totally blind? If not, is the degree of blindness such as to prevent the acquirement of an education in a school for the seeing?

4th. How has the applicant been heretofore employed? What instruction has he or she received, and at what age did he or she become blind?

5th. Who will provide clothing for applicant, and take charge of him or her during vacation?

Upon proper answers to the foregoing questions, parties interested will be notified as to the result of the application.

REPORT
OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE
OF THE
FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE
INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, AT VINTON, IOWA.

DES MOINES:
G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.
1872.

REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Iowa :

Your committee, appointed in compliance with a joint resolution of the Fourteenth General Assembly to visit the Institution for the Blind, at Vinton, Iowa, and examine its condition, needs, and wants, have performed that duty during the recess of the General Assembly, and now beg leave to submit the following report :

A brief examination and comparison of the books of account and the itemized vouchers corresponding thereto taken in duplicate in accordance with the law, satisfied us that they were correct and the finances and expenditures of the Institution carefully guarded. As to the wants of the Institution, the one which presented itself first and most forcibly to our attention was the

LACK OF ROOM.

The Institution is now full and in almost every direction many devices have to be used to provide room for those attending, whilst there are, we are informed, no less than eighty blind persons in the State, outside the Institution, who are suffering for want of the education, training, and nurture demanded by their unfortunate condition.

Thus about forty females are assigned to one sitting-room 18 x 26 feet, which has to be used for recitations in the forenoon, and sewing-class in the afternoon.

The Trustees who have the care of the Institution make the following additional statements in their report to the General Assembly, which we quote :

“The gentlemen’s sitting-room is occupied in the forenoon with

recitations, and in the afternoon with music, being the only place for instruction upon the violin. The large number of persons practising upon the violin are sent (for such practice) to the broom shop and the rooms of employees. Two additional rooms for piano are needed—one piano is now in the organ room and one in a recitation room.

"The public parlor has been taken for a nursery. The dining-hall is filled beyond comfort. There is no apartment for the female industries and no room for exercise in inclement weather.

"If such are the present necessities, what must be the condition in a few years if relief be not afforded? The increase of the number of blind from ordinary causes, and from immigration, is much more rapid in a new State than in the older States, and there is a necessity for more comprehensive plans in regard to Eleemosynary Institutions."

The present building can contain about one hundred pupils only with comfort, and there are already in actual attendance over that number. Numbers of the blind who have already applied for admission to the institution have been refused for want of room.

If this school shall afford instruction to *all* the blind of the State who desire its aid in their present night of darkness, it will be necessary to add to the buildings, or else by over-crowding the present building, cause discomfort, induce disease, and impair the efficiency of the school.

We, therefore, after a careful examination of the facts, suggest and earnestly recommend to your consideration the propriety, and we might say the necessity, of such legislation at this session as will enlarge the building and increase the capacity and usefulness of the school.

A wing can be added to the north end of the main edifice, so as to be convenient and symmetrical, increasing the capacity of the institution more than fifty per cent, at a cost of about \$70,000.

This addition is urged by the superintendent and board of trustees in their report and is fit and proper to be made, provided the finances of the State will permit.

We carefully examined the building and found the same in good order, the rooms properly ventilated, and the sanitary regulations

excellent. There are three departments of instruction, music, literature, and industry, each absolutely necessary for the comfort, knowledge, and support in after life of the pupils. Each and all are ably managed by experienced professors and teachers, as to a full exhibit of the course of instruction, the names of pupils, and the finances of the institution, we ask your attention to the able and exhaustive report made to the present General Assembly as required by law.

We would further recommend that the course of instruction in the institution, and the continuance of pupils therein, at least in the educational department, be limited to six years to those over fourteen years of age at admission, and to others to eight years. By so doing the institution will be looked upon by those attending, as a school of course, and a period of gradation before them. In special cases however, and for special reasons, the board of trustees might permit of larger attendance. We think the best good of those in attendance and of the State, and the urgent need of those who are seeking admission and cannot obtain it, yet who stand much in need of the instruction and training therein imparted, demand such a course.

And we deem it best that the Legislature should take action on this matter, if it need your approval, rather than leave the delicate and unpleasant duty to others—the superintendent or the board of trustees. Those who have visited the institution can fully realize what a blessing it is to those who have been afflicted by loss of sight to enjoy its instruction and privileges.

The moral and religious tone of the institution is excellent, the discipline and order good.

The situation is pleasant and healthful. The institution cheerful and neat in its apartments, economical in expenditure, well heated, ventilated and lighted, withal well and truly an institution for the education of the blind.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

JOHN McKEAN,

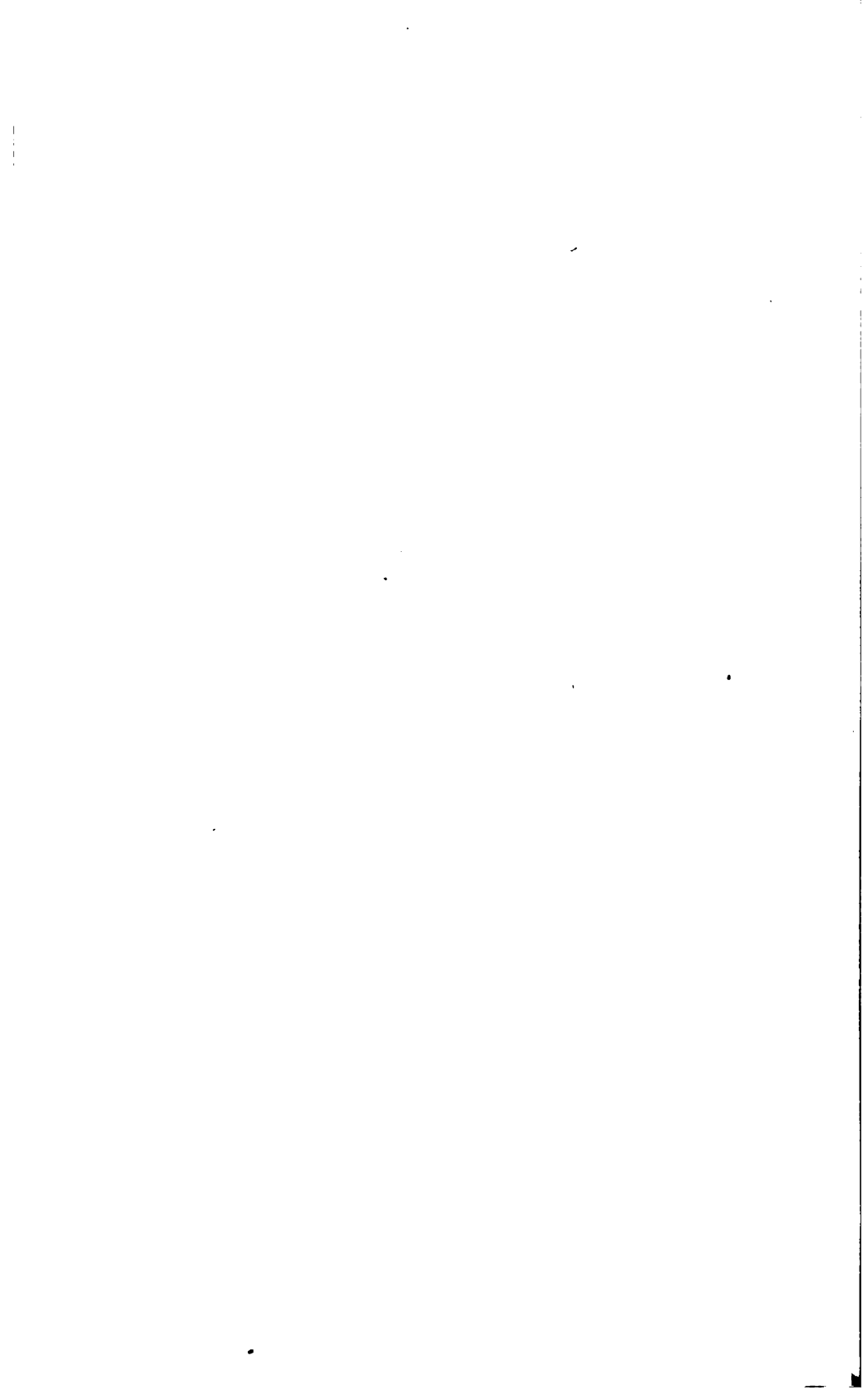
On the part of the Senate.

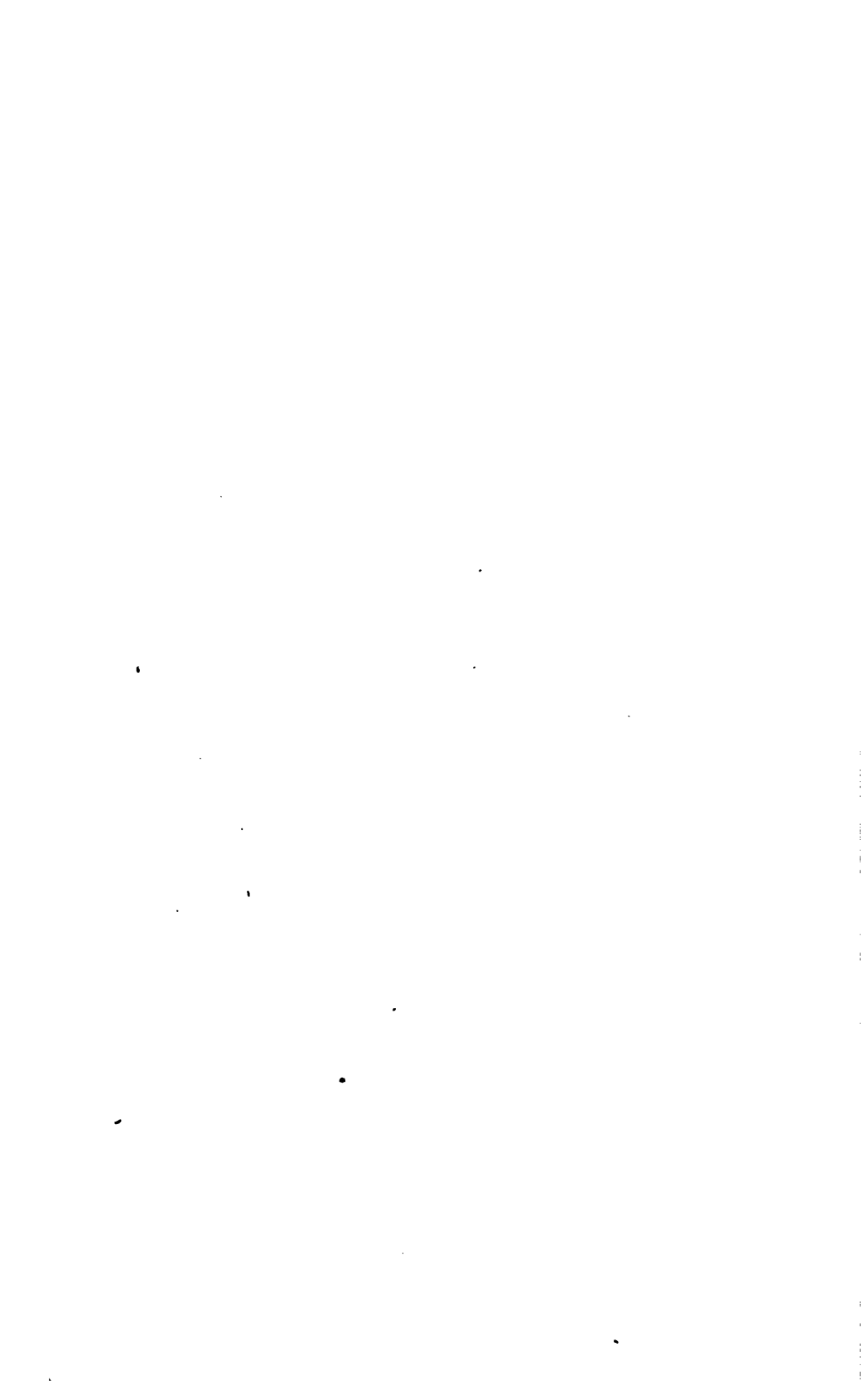
C. CLOSE,

JOHN P. IRISH,

On the part of the House.

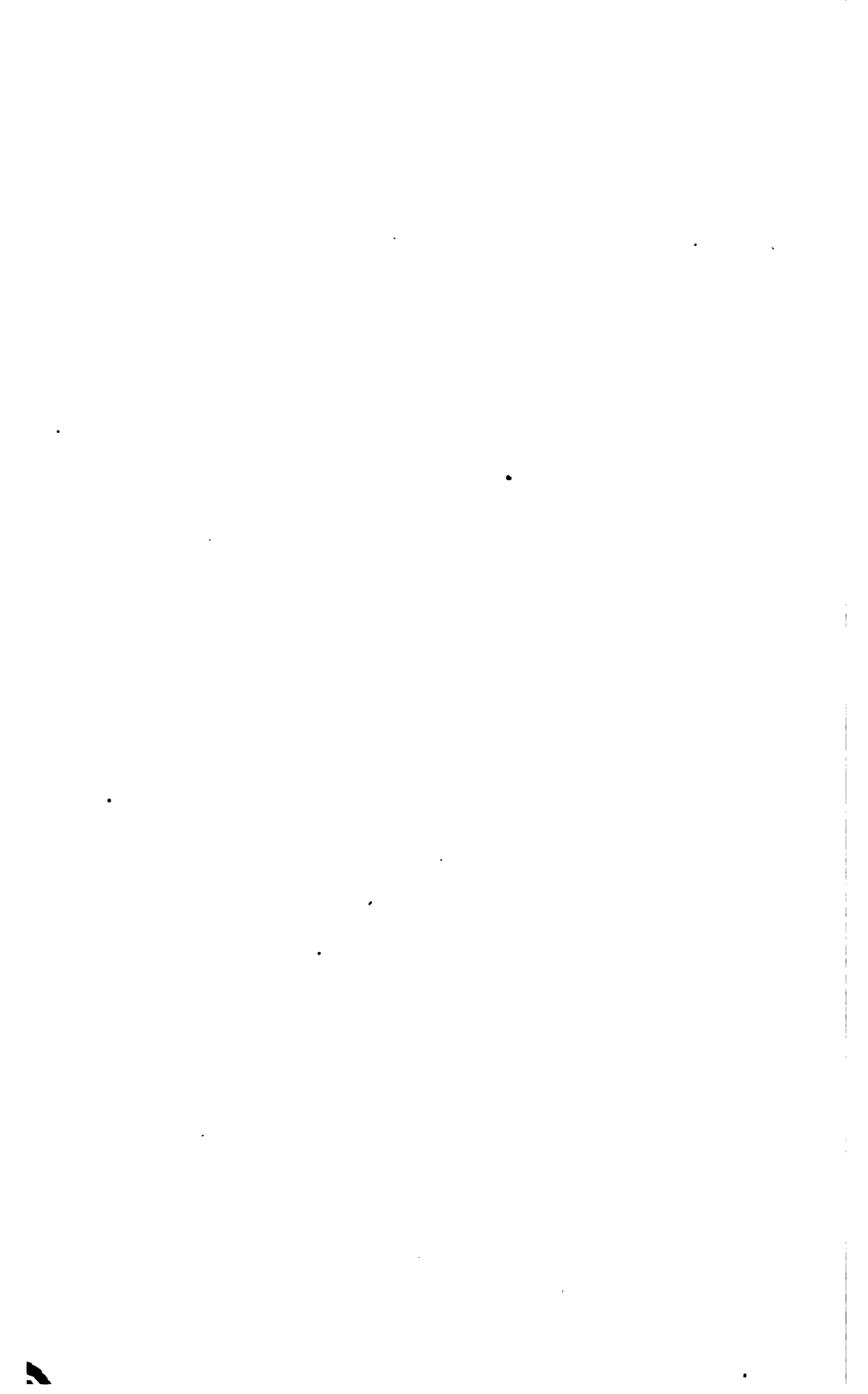






NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
IOWA INSTITUTION
FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE
DEAF AND DUMB,
AT
COUNCIL BLUFFS,
TO THE
FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
FOR THE YEARS 1870, AND 1871.

DES MOINES :
G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.
1872.



TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

HON. SAMUEL MERRILL, GOVERNOR, EX-OFFICIO,
HON. ED WRIGHT, SECRETARY OF STATE, EX-OFFICIO,
HON. A. S. KISSELL, SUP'T PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, EX-OFFICIO,
N. H. BRAINERD, PRESIDENT,
B. TALBOT, EX-OFFICIO, SECRETARY,
THOMAS J. COX, TREASURER,
J. T. TURNER,
THOMAS OFFICER.

SUPERINTENDENT,

BENJAMIN TALBOT, M. A.

TEACHERS :

EDWIN SOUTHWICK,	CONRAD S. ZORBAUGH,
ELLEN J. ISRAEL,	HENRY A. TURTON,
JOHN C. HUMMER,	ELLA A. BROWN.

PHYSICIAN,

H. W. HART, M. D.,

STEWARD,

A. B. WALKER.

MATRON,

MARY B. SWAN.

ASSISTANT-MATRON,

MARY E. VANDERBURGH.

VISITORS' ATTENDANT,

NELLIE A. GRAVES.



REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

IOWA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, }
COUNCIL BLUFFS, November 27, 1871. }

To His Excellency, Samuel Merrill, Governor of Iowa:

SIR—The Board of Trustees of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb would submit their biennial report for the information of your Excellency and of the Legislature.

The Institution remained at Iowa City until about the first of October, 1870; when, on notification from the Commissioners in charge of the new building at Council Bluffs, that that building was ready to receive it, we proceeded to remove it there in accordance with the requirements of law. The building, however, did not admit of the reception of pupils until some two months later when they were called in, and came in as large numbers as ever before.

They found here large, roomy quarters, in pleasant contrast with those they had previously occupied; but with serious defects, too often incident to a new building. The heating apparatus proved insufficient; and after much discomfort, stoves were put in several of the rooms to render them comfortable. The gas works were unprotected from the cold and froze up, and were useless for nearly two months. As good and abundant light is a necessity in teaching the deaf and dumb to advantage, this was a great hindrance to the operations of the school, and a great inconvenience every way, besides being dangerous from liability to fires. Contending with all these difficulties, much more was accomplished through the indefatigable zeal, ability and devotion of the Superintendent and teachers, than could in reason have been expected.

The funds in the hands of the commissioners proving insufficient to furnish the building completely, and stock the farm, and pay the expense of moving, we have been compelled to use for these purposes about five thousand dollars of the funds appropriated for

the support of the Institution. About two thousand five hundred dollars were required for horses, wagons, carriage, harness, cows, agricultural implements, &c., for the farm and for the necessary uses of the Institution; about two thousand dollars for furniture; and about five hundred dollars for moving, fencing, &c.

But for the shortness of the school year, in consequence of the late beginning, we would not have had funds sufficient to carry us through the year. As it is the report of the Treasurer and Superintendent will show that at the date of this report, we had barely enough to carry us to the first of January, when our former surplus would be entirely exhausted. This was an expenditure we were *compelled* to make; for without it we could not have run the Institution. This of course should be restored to the current expense fund.

The magnitude of the Institution and the number of pupils in attendance, amounting now to ten more than ever before, demand a large increase in the number of employees. We have already been compelled to employ another teacher, and still another is needed. The new pupils entering each year, are sufficient to form a class which should be continued as a separate and distinct class through its entire course. This would make seven classes, one for each year of the course. We are now one short of this number; which makes some of the classes too large, and prevents proper classification.

The extent of the present building, and the manner of heating and lighting require much more help than was ever required before. The item of fuel is very heavy, as will be seen from the Superintendent's report; and still, as yet, we have not had sufficient heat. The gas is also an expensive item, or will be whenever the works operate through the winter.

We have seen enough thus far to render it certain that our present appropriation will not be sufficient to run the Institution in comfort. We therefore ask that the appropriation for general expenses, such as salaries, books, apparatus, wages of laborers, (male and female), renewing furniture, repairs, &c., be increased from eight thousand to twelve thousand dollars per year; leaving the appropriation for subsistence, as at present, forty dollars per quarter for each pupil.

The Institution is without a proper barn and other out-buildings. It has no place in which to store its hay or other products ; and such place or places are badly needed. We therefore ask for three thousand dollars with which to build a barn ; one thousand and five hundred dollars for a wood and coal-house ; one thousand five hundred dollars for a gas-house to enclose the present works in a safe and proper manner ; three thousand dollars for furniture still needed to properly furnish the house ; and one thousand dollars for books and apparatus which are much needed ; making ten thousand dollars in all, to put the Institution in proper working order. This, with the five thousand dollars we ask to have restored to the current expense fund, the twelve thousand dollars per annum for general expenses, and the forty dollars per quarter per pupil, make up the least sum upon which the Institution, as it now is, can be properly furnished and operated.

But another question is already upon us sooner than we anticipated. The present building is too limited in accommodations for the numbers we now have, with all the teachers, the families of such as have families, and the other employees. One of two things must be done. Either we must refuse admission to many needing and equally entitled to the privileges of the Institution, or we must have more room.

The building, as it now stands, consists of a main center building and one wing. The center building contains all the general accommodations, such as dining-room, parlors, library, offices, chapel, &c., for the entire building when the other wing is added. The wings are mainly intended for school and lodging-rooms. Thus we have but half of these latter accommodations provided in the complete plan, while we have the whole of the former. It is here we are deficient, in school and lodging rooms. The ready and only way to provide these is to add the other wing ; and this we earnestly recommend to be done, as soon as it can be.

If this is put over to another session of the Legislature, with the large number of deaf-mutes now known to be in the State, who should be in this Institution, and the rapid increase of such with our increase of population, a very large number will be debarred the privileges of the Institution ; and this, we assume, no legislator will be willing to consent to.

The Commissioners in their report to the last General Assembly, submitted their estimate of the cost of that wing, which was seventy thousand dollars. When that is built, a large amount of grading will be necessary to put the grounds in proper shape. We are satisfied the needed work cannot be done, short of one hundred thousand dollars; and we ask that that sum be appropriated for the erection of the west wing, and the proper grading and preparation of the grounds. If the other wing is built, of course, provision must be made for furnishing it ready for use.

The State suffers much in the too small appropriation for the building already erected. It is a very poor job, and reflects no credit upon the State of Iowa. We presume no other so poor a job of carpenter work can be found in any other of our State buildings. The windows and doors are badly fitted and shrunken, leaving free access to the free breezes of that exposed situation. This has much to do with the want of heat in the building. The Commissioners refuse to accept the job, but that does not remedy the quality of the work. No such job should ever be done in a public building of Iowa; and those in charge of erecting such should have the funds necessary to secure a better. We ask the Committee of the Legislature who may visit that building to take particular notice of this defective work, and see if they do not find cause to ask an appropriation with which to remedy it. We do not believe the building can ever be properly warmed in its present condition.

There is another evil, and a growing one, connected with the Institution; and that is in having so many families of teachers living in the building. These take too much room, and so many children of different families in the building are very objectionable. There is no help for it, under the present circumstances, as the Institution is so far from residences that can be obtained. We ask the Committee above referred to, to consider the question of erecting upon the grounds of the Institution, two or three dwellings for these families.

Having thus stated the condition and needs of this Institution committed to our care, we commend it to the liberality and justice of the Legislature of the noble State of Iowa.

By order of the Trustees,

N. H. BRAINERD, *President.*

BENJ. TALBOT, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To His Excellency, SAMUEL MERRILL, Governor of Iowa.

Past usage and the laws of the State demand that its servants should render from time to time, an account of their stewardship. In obedience to this call, the Ninth Biennial Report of the Iowa Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, is now presented for the information of the Legislature and of the people at large.

The past two years form an interesting period in the history of the Institution; marked as they are by its transition from the confined and narrow quarters occupied in Iowa City, to the spacious building at last erected by the State for its permanent home. Few, if any, institutions of the kind have made this transition so late in their history; and hence it need not seem strange that our wants already out-run our means, and that our accommodations, although apparently ample, have already proved too limited.

Up to a late day in the summer of 1870, it was hoped and confidently expected that the contractor would be able to finish his work on the building by the date specified in his contract. Relying upon this hope and the assurance of the Building Commissioners, those in charge of the Institution decided that it was not expedient to renew the leases of the premises occupied in Iowa City.

Notice was accordingly given, that the school would open in the new building on the 20th of October. But it became evident to all, soon after the removal of the resident officers from Iowa City to Council Bluffs, that there was not the slightest probability of carrying out this plan. The opening of the school was then of necessity deferred another month, to the great disappointment of the pupils, who were impatient to greet one another again, and resume

their studies in the more favorable surroundings, which they expected in their new accommodations.

After a vacation protracted two months beyond the usual length, the pupils came together with commendable promptness; and the enrollment soon reached the same number as had been in the schools the previous year at Iowa City. When it is considered that the school-year was shortened by two months, that the large majority of the pupils lived in the eastern part of the State, and that they were called together so late in the season, when cold storms and inclement weather might reasonably be expected to hinder them from coming, their punctuality in assembling, and the aggregate attendance are worthy of notice.

The pupils deserve praise for the patience and general good nature with which they endured the inconveniences and hardships which could not be avoided in this first year of our occupancy of the new building. It is also worthy of remark that the school never before held together so well, up to the very close of the year. Only two of the whole number left before the last day; and one of these was constrained by sickness to return home. To the officers and teachers this was a most pleasing contrast to the depletion of the school which used to occur in the latter months of the term, and which was always felt to be a serious drawback on its efficiency.

The aggregate attendance for the two sessions now to be reported is one hundred and nineteen; seventy-two males and forty-seven females. No adequate explanation can be given for the great preponderance in the number of male pupils. It has been supposed by some that parents were more willing to let their boys go from home, and wished to keep those of the tenderer sex under their own immediate care. This may be true to a limited extent; but careful and long continued observation, and the best statistics fully prove that male deaf-mutes are much more numerous than females.

During the session which opened in November, 1870, the first in the new building, the attendance amounted to ninety-one; of whom fifty-six were males, and thirty-five females, coming from forty-two different counties. This year forty-six counties are represented, as shown in the table below; and the enrollment has reached one

hundred and two: of which number fifty-nine are males, and forty-three females. The new admissions were twenty last year, and sixteen the present session.

TABLE I.

NUMBER ENROLLED THIS YEAR FROM DIFFERENT COUNTIES.

Appanoose....	3	Johnson....	1
Benton.....	3	Keokuk.....	3
Black Hawk.....	3	Kossuth.....	1
Bremer.....	1	Lee.....	3
Cass.....	2	Linn.....	5
Cedar.....	1	Louisa.....	1
Cerro Gordo.....	1	Madison.....	2
Clarke.....	2	Marion.....	1
Clayton.....	2	Mills.....	3
Clinton.....	3	Monroe.....	4
Crawford.....	1	Montgomery.....	1
Dallas.....	1	Muscatine.....	4
Davis.....	1	Pottawattamie.....	3
Delaware.....	1	Poweshiek.....	3
Des Moines.....	3	Scott.....	5
Dubuque.....	2	Taylor.....	1
Green.....	1	Van Buren.....	2
Harrison.....	1	Wapello.....	2
Henry.....	2	Warren.....	1
Howard.....	1	Washington.....	5
Iowa.....	3	Wayne.....	3
Jackson.....	2	Winnesheik.....	2
Jasper.....	3		—
Jefferson.....	3	Total.....	102

The following tables show the nativities, causes of deafness, and the ages at which deafness began, in the cases of the thirty-six new pupils admitted during the time embraced in this report. Those interested in the statistics of the Institution can add these figures to those published in the Eighth Report.

TABLE II.

NATIVITY OF PUPILS.

Iowa	19	Pennsylvania	1
Illinois	6	New York.....	1
Missouri.....	1	Germany	1
Wisconsin	1	Bavaria	1
Indiana	1	Russian Poland	1
Ohio	3		
		Total.....	36

TABLE III.

ALLEGED CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.

Congenital	4	Diphtheria	1
Inflammation of the brain.	1	Cold	1
Brain fever.....	3	Cold in the head.....	1
Spotted fever.....	4	Scrofula	2
Scarlet fever.....	7	Gatherings in the ears.....	2
Measles	2	Sickness, unspecified.....	2
Small-pox.....	1	Medicine	1
Mumps	2	Sunstroke	1
Whooping-cough.....	1		
		Total.....	36

TABLE IV.

SUPPOSED TIME OF THE BEGINNING OF DEAFNESS.

At birth.....	4	At five years.....	5
Under two years old.....	12	At six years.....	2
At two years and over....	6	At seven years.....	2
At three years.....	1	At twelve years	1
At four years.....	3		
		Total.....	36

The officers of the Institution remain substantially the same as at the date of the last report. Our removal from the former location deprived the Institution of the services of Dr. T. S. Mahan,

who, by nine years of prompt and unwearied attendance upon the sick, had commended himself to both officers and pupils, and from whom we all parted with the deepest regret. His place was filled by the appointment of one of the most prominent and successful physicians of Council Bluffs, H. W. Hart, M. D., whose professional services in the Institution have fully sustained his previous reputation.

The resident officers and teachers all came with us from Iowa City, together with Mr. A. B. Walker, who was appointed steward a short time before the removal. Mr. Walker commenced his labors in September, 1870, and has thus far discharged the duties of his office faithfully and acceptably.

It is a gratifying fact that no experienced teacher or officer has recently left the Institution. The labor of instructing and overseeing the deaf and dumb is so peculiar that frequent changes in our working force are to be earnestly deprecated. Although the teachers, with a single exception, are comparatively new in the work, yet every year of added experience increases their efficiency and the value of their services.

With the gradual increase of the school, it has seemed necessary to employ an additional teacher the present year. Miss Ella A. Brown, a speaking lady, of considerable experience in teaching, and of good natural abilities, has been added to our corps. She has entered upon her duties with a praiseworthy zeal, as also with a good prospect of success when she shall have mastered the difficulties of her new position.

This addition to our teaching force allows a better classification of the pupils than we have ever before attained; an end which has been long desired, and which we hope to secure even more perfectly in time to come. While new pupils are admitted every year there should be at least as many classes as there are years in the course. Our rules permit pupils to remain in the school ordinarily for seven years, consequently we should have seven separate classes, with a competent teacher for each. We still lack one of this number, and the classification is in so far deficient.

The Institution should at once be put in condition to employ one or more additional teachers, that this more perfect classification

may be obtained. The more advanced classes will perhaps be a little smaller than now, but that will be only an advantage to the pupils, as they will individually receive a greater share of their teacher's attention and instruction, and so will stand a chance to make more rapid progress and greater attainments. Fifteen pupils in a more advanced class, and twenty each in the lower ones, are enough to occupy fully the time and attention of a single teacher. Any addition to these numbers will both impose too heavy a burden upon the teacher, and materially hinder the advancement of the pupils.

In small schools the question of classification is always a perplexing one, from the difficulty of harmonizing the claims of a proper economy with the best advancement of the pupils. A proper regard for the latter will lead to a liberal dealing with their wants; the more so when it is considered that, for most of them the mental and moral culture which they get in the Institution is all they will ever receive. The classes, then, should be kept small, until by the natural growth of the Institution more may properly be put together.

The following exhibit shows the arrangement of classes for the current year, with the studies to which they are to give attention, in addition to the constant practice in written language which forms the larger part of the school-room work.

FIRST CLASS.

Zadock Chidester	Sarah C. Edwards
Francis M. Holloway	Dicy Jessee
Gustave Levi	Mary J. Kennedy
Malcom MacFarland	Adaline Newby
Benjamin Reed	Mary E. Reed
Samuel H. Trout	Margaret Thomas

Studies.—Steele's Fourteen Weeks in Astronomy; Jarvis's Elements of Physiology; arithmetic; parsing by grammatical symbols; lectures on Ancient History; and Sabbath lessons from the Acts of the Apostles.

MR. TURTON, *Teacher.*

SECOND CLASS.

Albert A. Boldan	Mena Bausch
Oliver W. Brown	Celia E. Campbell
Richard B. Dixon	Nancy Gilbreth
William F. Eselstine	Nettie Israel
William F. Gould	Margaret Kopp
Frederick R. Huston	Mary McCusker
Winfield S. Kelly	Esther J. Stewart
George Kenney	Mary A. Stewart
James C. Moore	Elizabeth Surber
Thomas O'Donnell	Roby J. Watenpugh

Studies.—Monteith's Manual of Geography; Hooker's Child's Book of Common Things; arithmetic; map-drawing; and Sabbath lessons from the Gospel by Matthew.

MISS ISRAEL, *Teacher.*

THIRD CLASS.

S. Thomas Booth	M. Austin Spargur
Fred Davis	A. Thomas Surber
Louis Herbold	
James S. Holtom	Selma Ahrens
Albert Jessup	Elma M. Askew
Davis F. Morgan	Auguste Bandow
W. Austin Nelson	Mary L. Hepp
Alonzo De L. Osborn	Jane MacFarland
Alonzo J. Porch	F. Emily Myers
George W. Ramsey	Eliza E. Osborn

Studies.—Peet's Course of Instruction, Part III; Monteith's Manual of Geography; arithmetic; penmanship; and Peet's Scripture Lessons.

MR. HUMMER, *Teacher.*

FOURTH CLASS.

Robert W. Dixon	Lizzie A. Alter
William T. Douthart	Ellen A. August
John A. Hendryx	Martha J. Bryan
John W. Johnson	Mary E. Henderson
Eugene Jump	Catharine Jackson
Perry Miles	Alice M. Kennicott
Lester W. Pound	Elizabeth Klingensmith
Christopher Rennan	
Emil A. J. Schättle	
Frank V. Worrall	

Studies.—Sander's Union Reader, No. 2; Monteith's First Lessons in Geography; penmanship; arithmetic; and Peet's Scripture Lessons.

MR. ZORBAUGH, *Teacher.*

FIFTH CLASS.

John W. Clark	Jacob A. Reinier
Andreas Clemens	Wilman G. Ritchie
H. Clinton Crowl	Bertha Aronson
Horace B. Iglehart	Nannie Bell Clayton
John Kelly	Margareth Giger
Jacob Kupper	Dora Jurgens
James McCleary	Charlotte M. Smith
Frank McCusker	Barbara Trost
George McDaniel	Louisa Weber
Frank Miedke	

Studies.—Peet's Elementary Lesson's; addition, subtraction and multiplication; penmanship; and Peet's Scripture Lessons.

MR. SOUTHWICK, *Teacher.*

SIXTH CLASS.

Julius Berg	Charles Wood
Franklin S. Greer	
Matthew McCook	Anna E. Hocke
David R. Rickabaugh	Sarah L. Holtom
John Schättle	J. Rosetta Hopkins
Zimrie Schilling	Ida E. Powles
Elliott S. Waring	Mary E. Roberts
Gottlieb L. Willy	Philissa I. Shelton

Studies.—Peet's Elementary Lessons; exercises in counting and in addition; penmanship and Peet's Scripture Lessons.

MISS BROWN, *Teacher.*

It will be observed from this schedule, that much of the instruction is elementary and rudimental, which will appear even more fully to any one visiting the classes during the hours of school. The deaf-mute generally enters school without the slightest knowledge of language, and with only a limited circle of ideas. But few of our pupils have enjoyed any mental training at home; and many of them come to us with minds whose fittest symbol is a sheet of blank paper, without a word or letter or any significant mark upon it.

On these blank pages it is the privilege of the teacher to impress, first, the simplest forms of language, and the most common thoughts; and then, after a time, to lead the pupils on from the rudimental to the higher forms of language, and the higher branches of education.

There is hardly any class of instructors who can so fairly claim for themselves the credit of the progress made by their pupils, as those engaged in teaching the deaf and dumb. We may almost say that we make their minds; we certainly, if faithful, do more for their development and culture than the most of other teachers do for their scholars. Pupils in other schools learn much at home, and by contact with the world; ours get comparatively little from any source outside of the Institution; and the faithful teacher may have as a partial reward the satisfaction of believing that so

large a share of the pupil's knowledge and mental power is due to the instruction received in the school-room.

Perhaps teachers of the deaf and dumb, at the present day, fail too often of laying the foundations deep and broad enough. If they are too impatient of the elementary work, and with ambitious desire of display, strive to push their pupils on too fast, they do them an injury from which they may never recover. Slow and sure, is the best motto for our teachers, if at the same time they keep their pupils making real progress, instead of running all the time in the same circle of language and ideas.

Pupils who have been well trained in the elementary forms of language for three or four years, are usually qualified, if their minds are sufficiently mature, to take up all the branches of a common-school education and pursue them successfully, with such aid as a competent teacher can give. It is proper to introduce some of these branches earlier in the course, to afford that variety which will give zest to study, and keep the pupils' energies from flagging. But, as a rule, in all institutions for the deaf and dumb, the earlier years of the course are given mostly to language, and the later ones more to the study of books.

The moral and religious training of our pupils is not neglected; but is cared for, as in the past, by daily expositions of some portion of the Bible, and the careful setting forth of the duties which we owe to our Maker, and to our fellow-men. The deaf and dumb seem to be peculiarly susceptible to correct impressions as to truth and duty, and easily grasp the ideas of right and wrong; so that, unless they are unusually wayward and willful, or have been corrupted before entering school, they improve in character and in outward deportment all the time they remain in the Institution. This pleasing change in many cases is very strongly marked, and not unfrequently is acknowledged by parents and friends. It is believed, too, that the religious instruction imparted here is not lost, but abides with our pupils after their departure from the Institution, furnishing a safe guide through life, and a sure hope of salvation at death.

With the permanent establishment of the Institution in its new home, it is reasonable to expect that certain wants and deficiencies

should be speedily supplied; or, if not, that steps should be immediately taken to provide for a gradual supply. A State that has done so much as Iowa for the benefit of her unfortunate ones, will surely furnish liberally the means to make past appropriations and future expenditures as serviceable as possible. No apology, therefore, is needed for calling the attention of the Legislature to the most pressing of our wants.

So long as we were not permanently settled, it was not advisable to expend any great amount for apparatus, library, cabinet or museum; consequently the Institution is but poorly furnished with these valuable aids to its work. But now that it has an abiding place, hardly any appropriation in these directions could be too liberal. There should be provided, as speedily as may be, a good library of reference for the use of the teachers; a simpler one of entertaining and instructive books for the pupils; suitable illustrative apparatus for use in the school-room, and for general entertainment; and a cabinet and museum to contain curiosities of any kind likely to interest the deaf and dumb.

Anything that attracts the eye and excites inquiry, may be made serviceable in the work of instruction; and perhaps no one thing would be of more real value to the pupils, than an extensive collection of natural objects, from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, with such manufactured articles, pictures and works of art, as might from time to time be added.

There are two branches of instruction demanded in the Institution, which we are still unable to pursue to advantage. One of these is the much agitated subject of articulation. There are in this country two well established institutions, and some smaller schools, where articulation is made the basis and means of instruction; and most of the institutions for the deaf and dumb, have for a few years past given much attention to the subject. It seems to be well settled that all deaf-mutes cannot be taught by means of articulation, and that all cannot learn to speak. While therefore it is freely admitted that many can be so taught, yet none of the older institutions are ready or likely to give up the language of signs as the best, and for many pupils the only means of instruction.

The experiment of one of our lady teachers in this direction,

spoken of in the Eighth Report, and continued during the past two years, has not been wholly satisfactory. A part of the subjects were disinclined to make persistent and regular efforts to speak, and of course did not succeed very well. A few of the class, however, have made marked improvement in the use of their vocal organs.

As there is some demand on the part of parents for such instruction, provision ought to be made for regular teaching in this department. All the semi-mutes, and semi-deaf, of whom there are now about fifteen in the Institution, should be carefully taught by a skillful instructor in articulation, that their speech may be retained, and if possible, improved. And it will probably be found true, here as elsewhere, that there are not a few totally deaf, and deaf from birth, who may by patient effort be taught to speak. While no such attention should be given to this accomplishment as would hinder any from progress in their studies, yet all should have a chance to secure whatever advantage they may in this direction.

The other branch of instruction demanded here, but not as yet supplied, is the mechanical. The question is frequently asked by visitors, Do you teach trades? and many of the parents and some of our pupils often ask when instruction will be given in this department. Of course, without shop-room, or the means of procuring tools and stock, and of paying suitable foremen and instructors, nothing can be done; but the State will not have done its whole duty to the deaf and dumb, until suitable provision has been made for establishing here such trades as will be most likely to benefit the pupils. The boys have done a good deal of work on the farm and in the garden the past year, and portions of the lighter domestic labor are performed by the pupils of both sexes; but many of them desire, and should have the opportunity, to learn some form of handicraft. Boys and girls both would be put more surely on the road to independence and self-support, and would make better and more valuable members of society, if during their stay in school they could gain some useful trade which they might follow in after life.

Some provision should speedily be made for the contingency of fire. If overtaken by this calamity, the building with all its inmates would be at the mercy of the devouring element; as our

supply of water is quite too limited to be of service in quenching a conflagration. With a reservoir of sufficient capacity and elevation, and an ample supply of hose, we should feel comparatively secure; but should never relax our watchfulness or our efforts to guard against such a disaster.

The attention of the Legislature is earnestly solicited to one matter concerning our domestic affairs. It has always been the practice in this Institution to board the teachers as well as the supervisory officers; partly as a matter of convenience to them and partly from economical considerations. The time seems now to have come for a radical and thorough change.

Simplicity and efficiency of management, and the best interests of the Institution, imperatively demand that all the married teachers, and, perhaps, all the instructors, should live outside of the Institution. The other officers will thus be relieved of a great deal of care and anxiety, and the domestic help will be at liberty to labor more directly and entirely in the service of the Institution. The proposed change will involve a considerable increase of salaries; but the step will have to be taken at some time, and may as well be taken now, before the evils connected with the present arrangement become any more serious. The appropriation for salaries should therefore be raised to such an amount as will provide comfortably for those teachers who desire to make their homes in smaller families or by themselves.

Chief among the liberal provisions to be expected of the State, stands the early completion of the buildings, both the main structure and all the out-buildings necessary for the comfort and convenience of the establishment.

From a comparison of the census reports, both state and national, with the other information at hand, and with the best statistics on the subject, it seems certain that at least one-third of the deaf-mute children in the State are at home, when they should be in school. Instead of the hundred whom we actually have here, we ought to have one hundred and fifty or more, after dropping out all who from ill health or mental incapacity are properly kept at home.

But the Institution, as it is, cannot possibly accommodate any

such number, with the requisite quota of officers, teachers, and domestics: and, until it is enlarged by the erection of another wing as contemplated in the plan adopted by the Legislature in 1868, we cannot undertake to throw open the doors to all who may come, and much less engage in looking out and urging to the Institution those who ought to be receiving its benefits.

A very slight addition to the number of pupils would crowd some departments of the Institution beyond their present capacity. There is even now a need of additional school-rooms and more sleeping rooms, as well as of other apartments, which are indispensable to a perfect or even a convenient administration of the internal affairs.

The rapid growth of our State will of course bring a proportionate increase of deaf-mute inhabitants, and of deaf and dumb children for whom the State must provide. The additional wing is therefore demanded to supply proper accommodations for the pupils who may be expected in the immediate future.

Especially is it desirable to secure more perfectly the needful separation of the sexes. In a school for the deaf and dumb, with pupils from both sexes, many of them approaching maturity, great care is needed in guarding their intercourse with each other; and every facility should be afforded to the officers that will help make their labors in this direction successful. And while it seems best in every way that the sexes should be educated together, proper provision should be made for whatever separation is necessary, and the buildings in use should be in every way adapted to this end.

We are doing as well as possible in this respect, with our present arrangements; and the evils that may arise in a boarding-school for both sexes are giving us less trouble here than in our old quarters at Iowa City; but so long as pupils of both sexes continue to occupy the same wing, the officers of the Institution will have a greater load of anxiety and responsibility in this matter than they ought to be expected to bear.

The domestic department is better provided for than ever before; but it is found that the accommodations for the laundry are too

contracted; and it is hoped and believed that in another wing better provision may be made for this part of the domestic work.

The erection of the other wing is necessary to complete the symmetry of the structure; and a further reason for completing the work is to be found in the fact, that until it is finished little or nothing can be done to beautify the grounds immediately around the building, and they must remain for the most part bare and unadorned. We need pleasant surroundings, to cultivate in our pupils sentiments of taste and refinement, as well as to attract the notice of visitors and make the place a credit to the State.

For these various reasons, of which the first and foremost is the good of the pupils entrusted to their charge, the officers of the Institution feel it to be their duty to urge upon the Legislature the erection of the west wing, in the hope that this work will be commenced immediately, and pushed to a speedy completion. We believe that this is both reasonable and feasible. We are well aware of the other burdens resting on the State, but we believe that Iowa is able to bear them all; and that her people will cheerfully pay whatever is necessary to make all her charitable institutions perfectly successful.

Since the date of the last report, another convention of American instructors of the deaf and dumb has been held. It met at Indianapolis, in August, 1870, and was well attended from all parts of the country; being the largest gathering of the kind up to the present time. The Superintendent and three of the teachers of this Institution were present, to join in the labors and share in the privileges of the convention, as well as to revive old acquaintances and make new ones among our fellow-laborers. The proceedings of the convention have been published, forming a valuable contribution to our professional literature.

The most of those present will remember the occasion with a melancholy interest, as the last opportunity ever enjoyed of meeting the gentleman who presided over the convention, Rev. Collins Stone, principal of the American Asylum at Hartford, Conn., one of the oldest and most eminent of the men then actively engaged in the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

He met an untimely death by a shocking accident nearly a year

ago, being almost immediately killed in trying to drive across a railroad track in front of an approaching train. His loss is keenly felt in our profession; and by none more than by those of the officers of this Institution who had the privilege of a long association and an intimate acquaintance with him in the Ohio institution.

Annexed to this report will be found the usual statement of receipts and expenditures; also the catalogue of pupils in attendance since the removal of the Institution, and all other information required by law.

This account of our stewardship and of the wants of the Institution is now respectfully submitted to the authorities of the State, in the hope that it will receive all the attention which it justly demands. Commending this noble charity once more to the fostering care of the Legislature, we address ourselves anew to the work here assigned us, in "the patience of hope, and the labor of love."

BENJAMIN TALBOT,

Superintendent.

Council Bluffs, Nov. 25th, 1871.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Institution thankfully acknowledges the receipt from time to time for the benefit of the pupils, of various publications, mostly weekly papers issued in Iowa. The following list comprises those which are now received regularly.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Editors and Proprietors</i>
Albia Union.....	Mendel and Clapp.
Anamosa Eureka..	E. Booth and Son.
Annals of Iowa.....	State Historical Society.
Atlantic Weekly Telegraph.....	Lafe Young.
Buchanan County Bulletin.....	William Toman.
Burlington Hawkeye.....	Edwards and Beardsley.
Cedar Falls Gazette.....	C. W. & E. A. Snyder.
Cedar Rapids Times.....	Ayers, McClelland & Co.
Cerro Gordo Republican.....	N. V. Brower.
Clayton County Journal.....	Joseph Eiboeck.

Clinton Herald.....	T. J. Saunders.
Council Bluffs Nonpareil.....	Nonpareil Printing Company.
Council Bluffs Times.....	Times Printing Company.
Courier and Tribune.....	G. W. Van Horne.
Davenport Democrat.....	Richardson Bros.
Dea-fmute Advance.....	Frank Read.
Deaf-mute Home Circle.....	W. M. French.
Deaf-mute Pelican.....	Louisiana Institntion.
Delaware County Union.....	Lyman L. Ayers.
Denison Review.....	James D. Ainsworth.
DeWitt Observer.....	S. H. Shoemaker.
Dubuque Times.....	Rich and Ryan.
Gate City.....	Howell and Clark.
Grinnell Herald.....	J. M. Chamberlain.
Iowa City Republican.....	Brainerd and Wilson.
Iowa Homestead.....	Mills & Co., and Wm. Duane Wilson.
Iowa State Press.....	John P. Irish.
Iowa State Register.....	Clarkson Company.
Iowa Voter.....	Sperry and Barker.
Lyons Mirror.....	Beers and Eaton.
Maquoketa Excelsior.....	W. S. Beldon.
Marshall Republican.....	Mercer and McCracken.
Muscatine Journal.....	Mahin Brothers.
Mute's Chronicle.....	Ohio Institution.
Newton Free Press.....	Benham and Ashbaugh.
Ottamwa Courier.....	J. M. Hedrick & Co.
Pella Blade.....	Betzer Brothers & Cox.
Progressive Republican.....	Spering and Crenshaw.
Silent World.....	J. G. Parkinson and others.
The Madisonian.....	H. J. B. Cummings.
Villisca Journal.....	Charles W. Sherman.
Vinton Eagle.....	Hanford and Rich.
Washington County Press.....	Burrell and Merton.
Weekly Citizen.....	M. M. Walden.

The following contributions have also been made to the Institution during the last two years, for which our thanks are tendered to the donors :

Public documents from Hon. Jas. Harlan, Hon. Geo. G. Wright, Hon. W. W. Belknap, Hon. H. Capron, and Hon. J. Eaton, Jr.

Books, maps, pictures, minerals and curiosities for the cabinet, from A. Clemens, J. Clemens, N. P. Dodge, Miss E. J. Israel, F. Lloyd, M. D., Mrs. F. Lucas, Prof. H. W. Parker, E. Southwick, H. C. Southwick, Wm. Wiggins, and Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Zorbaugh.

Seeds, plants and flowers, from the Agricultural Department at Washington, and from D. P. Greeley, and H. C. Raymond.

Further contributions are respectfully solicited from any who feel able and willing to make them.

Our thanks are also due and are hereby tendered to the managers of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, and the Des Moines Valley Railroad, for their kindness in passing our pupils at reduced rates.

BENJ. TALBOT,

Sup't. of the Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

LIST OF PUPILS IN THE INSTITUTION DURING THE SESSIONS COMMENCING NOV. 1870, AND SEPT. 1871.
MALES.

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	AGE.	RESIDENCE	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.	SCHOOL YEAR.
Julius Berg.....	September, 1871	14	Scott county.....	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.....	First.....
Albert A. Boldan.....	September, 1864	18	Delaware county.....	Indiana.....	Congenital.....	Seventh.....
S. Thomas Booth.....	September, 1868	12	Clarke county.....	Wisconsin.....	Bee stings.....	Fourth.....
John T. Bowman.....	October, 1862	13	Wapello county.....	Ohio.....	Congenital.....	Second.....
Samuel S. Brice.....	September, 1863	16	Henry county.....	Ohio.....	Congenital.....	Sixth.....
Olive W. Brown.....	October, 1866	11	Lee county.....	Ohio.....	Congenital.....	Sixth.....
Zadoc Childeser.....	September, 1866	10	Monroe county.....	Iowa.....	Spotted fever.....	Fourth.....
John W. Clark.....	November, 1870	9	Black Hawk county.....	Iowa.....	Cold.....	Second.....
Andreas Clemens.....	November, 1870	13	Clayton county.....	Iowa.....	Brain fever.....	Second.....
H. Clinton Crowl.....	November, 1870	9	Linn county.....	Iowa.....	Spotted fever.....	Second.....
Harry L. Culbertson.....	September, 1868	12	Scott county.....	Pennsylvania.....	Measles.....	Second.....
Fred Davis.....	September, 1868	11	Scott county.....	New York.....	Scarlet fever.....	Fourth.....
Richard B. Dixon.....	September, 1866	10	Poweshiek county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Sixth.....
Robert W. Dixon.....	September, 1869	10	Poweshiek county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Third.....
William Dixon.....	September, 1858	9	Poweshiek county.....	England.....	Congenital.....	Eighth.....
William T. Douthart.....	September, 1869	12	Van Buren county.....	Iowa.....	Grain in the ears.....	Third.....
William F. Eselstine.....	September, 1867	11	Cerro Gordo county.....	New York.....	Congestion of the brain.....	Fourth.....
Albert Gifford.....	October, 1863	9	Warren county.....	Indiana.....	Inflammation of the brain.....	Seventh.....
William F. Gould.....	September, 1867	10	Iowa county.....	Iowa.....	Measles.....	Fifth.....
Franklin S. Greer.....	September, 1871	12	Wayne county.....	Iowa.....	Gatherings in the ears.....	First.....
William F. Hall.....	September, 1869	15	Clarke county.....	West Virginia.....	Measles and scarlet fever.....	Second.....
John A. Hendryx.....	September, 1868	13	Linn county.....	Iowa.....	Sickness.....	Third.....
Louis Herbold.....	September, 1868	11	Jasper county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Fourth.....
Francis M. Holloway.....	September, 1867	14	Appanoose county.....	Iowa.....	Spotted fever.....	Fifth.....
James S. Holton.....	September, 1868	21	Madison county.....	Illinois.....	Use of quinine.....	Fourth.....
Frederic R. Huston.....	October, 1859	10	Dallas county.....	Indiana.....	Congenital.....	Seventh.....
Horace B. Iglehart.....	November, 1870	9	Scott county.....	Iowa.....	Spotted fever.....	Second.....
Albert Jessup.....	September, 1865	10	Henry county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Seventh.....
John W. Johnson.....	September, 1868	13	Jefferson county.....	Ohio.....	Whooping Cough.....	Fourth.....
Eugene Jump.....	September, 1868	12	Appanoose county.....	Iowa.....	Spotted fever.....	Fourth.....

*Admission.

LIST OF PUPILS—MALES—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	* AGE	RESIDENCE.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.	SCHOOL YEAR.
John Kelly.....	November, 1870	20	Jasper county.....	New York.....	Congenital.....	Second.....
Winfield S. Kelly.....	September, 1865	10	Des Moines county.....	Indiana.....	Congenital.....	Seventh.....
George Kenney.....	September, 1867	10	Clinton county.....	Massachusetts.....	Congenital.....	Fifth.....
Jacob Kupper.....	November, 1870	17	Des Moines county.....	Iowa.....	Scrofula.....	Second.....
Gustave Levi.....	October, 1866	12	Dubuque county.....	France.....	Congenital.....	Seventh.....
James McCleary.....	November, 1870	23	Lee county.....	Pennsylvania.....	Mumps.....	Second.....
Matthew McCook.....	September, 1871	11	Howard county.....	Iowa.....	Inflammation of the brain.....	First.....
Frank McCusker.....	November, 1870	14	Winneshek county.....	Illinois.....	Congenital.....	Second.....
George McDaniel.....	November, 1870	20	Appanoose county.....	Iowa.....	Cold in the head.....	Second.....
Malcolm McFarland.....	September, 1864	10	Benton county.....	Canada.....	Congenital.....	Eighth.....
Charles Miedke.....	October, 1868	10	Scott county.....	Ohio.....	Fall.....	Seventh.....
Frank Miles.....	October, 1870	19	Scott county.....	Ohio.....	Congenital.....	Second.....
Perry Miles.....	September, 1869	10	Iowa county.....	Iowa.....	Spotted fever.....	Third.....
Samuel Miller.....	November, 1870	13	Wayne county.....	Iowa.....	Measles.....	First.....
James C. Moore.....	September, 1863	12	Wapello county.....	Ohio.....	Scrofula.....	Sixth.....
Davis F. Morgan.....	September, 1867	14	Davis county.....	Indiana.....	Scarlet fever.....	Fourth.....
Edward Murray.....	October, 1863	18	Cedar county.....	Ireland.....	Cold in the head.....	Sixth.....
W. Austin Nelson.....	September, 1868	10	Johnson county.....	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.....	Fourth.....
Thomas O'Donnell.....	December, 1867	17	Jackson county.....	New York.....	Brain fever.....	Fifth.....
Alonzo De L. Osborn.....	September, 1863	11	Washington county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Third.....
Alonzo J. Porch.....	September, 1868	10	Clarke county.....	Illinois.....	Congenital.....	Fourth.....
Lester W. Pound.....	September, 1869	16	Greene county.....	New York.....	Congestive fever.....	Third.....
George W. Ramsey.....	September, 1868	13	Poweshiek county.....	Illinois.....	Sickness and calomel.....	Fourth.....
Benjamin Reed.....	October, 1860	15	Cass county.....	Ohio.....	Congenital.....	Sixth.....
Jacob A. Reinier.....	November, 1868	15	Kewok county.....	Iowa.....	Congestion of the brain.....	Third.....
Christopher Rennau.....	September, 1868	14	Kosuth county.....	New York.....	Scarlet fever.....	First.....
David R. Rickabaugh.....	September, 1871	12	Mills county.....	Ohio.....	Scarlet fever.....	Second.....
William G. Ritchie.....	November, 1870	10	Linn county.....	Missouri.....	Brain fever.....	Fourth.....
Emil A. J. Schattie.....	September, 1868	10	Linn county.....	Canada.....	Brain fever.....	Fourth.....
John Schattie.....	September, 1871	10	Linn county.....	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever and erysipelas.....	First.....
Zimrie Schilling.....	October, 1871	9	Washington county.....	Iowa.....	Scrofula.....	First.....
M. Austin Spargur.....	November, 1870	17	Montgomery county.....	Ohio.....	Scarlet fever.....	Second.....

A. Thomas Surber.....	September,	1868 16	Keokuk county.....	Indiana.....	Gatherings in the head..	Fourth.....
George M. Teegarden.....	September,	1868 16	Appanoose county.....	Pennsylvania.....	Spotted fever.....	Third.....
Francis S. Trisler.....	September,	1869 12	Decatur county.....	Iowa.....	Gatherings in the head..	Second.....
Samuel H. Trout.....	September,	1867 10	Jasper county.....	Iowa.....	Spotted fever.....	Fifth.....
Sylvester Ward.....	September,	1868 10	Hancock county.....	Illinois.....	Scarlet fever.....	Seventh.....
Elliott S. Warburg.....	September,	1871 10	Jefferson county.....	Iowa.....	Paralysis from sunstroke	First.....
John Weikert.....	October,	1868 20	Muscatine county.....	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.....	Third.....
Gottlieb L. Willy.....	September,	1871 11	Scott county.....	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.....	First.....
Charles Wood.....	September,	1871 10	Mills county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	First.....
Frank V. Worrall.....	September,	1869 11	Muscatine county.....	Iowa.....	Discharges from the ears	Third.....

FEMALES.

Selma Ahrens.....	September,	1868 12	Clinton county.....	Wisconsin.....	Scarlet fever.....	Fourth.....
Lizzie A. Alter.....	September,	1869 8	Lee county.....	Pennsylvania.....	Spotted fever.....	Third.....
Bertha Aronson.....	November,	1870 10	Dubuque county.....	Russian-Poland.....	Whooping-cough.....	Second.....
Elma M. Askew.....	September,	1865 9	Louisa county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Seventh.....
Ellen A. August.....	September,	1869 10	Jefferson county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Third.....
Auguste Bandow.....	October,	1867 10	Clayton county.....	Prussia.....	Congenital.....	Fourth.....
Mena Bausch.....	September,	1867 11	Jackson county.....	Iowa.....	Sickness.....	Fifth.....
Amanda Bird.....	December,	1865 11	Decatur county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Sixth.....
Martha J. Bryan.....	November,	1870 18	Pottawattamie county.....	Illinois.....	Scarlet fever and measles	Second.....
Celia E. Campbell.....	September,	1871 17	Monroe county.....	Illinois.....	Spotted fever.....	First.....
Nannie Bell Clayton.....	December,	1870 10	Pottawattamie county.....	Iowa.....	Measles.....	Second.....
Sarah C. Edwards.....	September,	1863 10	Wayne county.....	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.....	Eighth.....
Margaret Giger.....	September,	1868 20	Des Moines county.....	Switzerland.....	Unknown.....	Fourth.....
Nancy Gilbreth.....	September,	1866 14	Crawford county.....	Iowa.....	Sickness.....	Sixth.....
Sarah Agnes Gravat.....	September,	1866 17	Marion county.....	Pennsylvania.....	Ulcers in the ears.....	Fifth.....
Mary E. Henderson.....	September,	1868 18	Benton county.....	Ohio.....	Congenital.....	Fourth.....
Mary Louisa Hepp.....	October,	1865 12	Harrison county.....	New York.....	Gatherings in the head..	Sixth.....
Anna E. Hocke.....	September,	1871 12	Muscatine county.....	Iowa.....	Spotted fever.....	First.....
Sarah L. Holton.....	October,	1871 10	Madison county.....	Illinois.....	Gatherings in the head..	First.....
Julia R. Hopkins.....	September,	1871 11	Taylor county.....	Indiana.....	Small-pox.....	First.....
Nettie Israel.....	September,	1866 9	Washington county.....	Iowa.....	Fall.....	Sixth.....
Catharine Jackson.....	September,	1869 10	Clinton county.....	New Mexico.....	Congenital.....	Third.....
Dicy Jesse.....	October,	1862 14	Marion county.....	Indiana.....	Scarlet fever.....	Eighth.....

* Age at admission.

LIST OF PUPILS—FEMALES—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	* AGE.	RESIDENCE.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.	SCHOOL YEAR.
Dora Jurgens.....	January, 1871	13	Mills county.....	Germany.....	Medical treatment.....	Second..
Mary J. Kennedy.....	September, 1865	12	Muscatine county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Seventh..
Alice M. Kennicott.....	September, 1869	10	Black Hawk county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Third.....
Elizabeth Klingensmith.....	September, 1868	13	Cedar county.....	Pennsylvania.....	Chicken-pox.....	Fourth.....
Margaret Kopp.....	September, 1866	10	Muscatine county.....	Iowa.....	Fall.....	Sixth.....
Mary McFarland.....	October, 1867	16	Winnebago county.....	Wisconsin.....	Congenital.....	Fifth.....
Jane McFarland.....	September, 1865	10	Benton county.....	Canada.....	Congenital.....	Seventh..
Florence Emily Myers.....	September, 1866	10	Wapello county.....	Iowa.....	Unknown.....	Sixth.....
Adaline Newby.....	October, 1863	13	Van Buren county.....	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.....	Eighth..
Eliza E. Osborn.....	September, 1868	10	Washington county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Third.....
Ida E. Powles.....	September, 1871	9	Henry county.....	Illinois.....	Scarlet fever.....	Third.....
Mary E. Reed.....	October, 1860	13	Cass county.....	Ohio.....	Congenital.....	Sixth.....
Mary E. Roberts.....	October, 1871	12	Warren county.....	Illinois.....	Brain fever.....	First.....
Philissa I. Shelton.....	October, 1871	13	Wayne county.....	Iowa.....	Mumps.....	First.....
Charlotte M. Smith.....	November, 1870	10	Iowa county.....	Iowa.....	Diphtheria.....	Second..
Mary M. Staley.....	September, 1869	12	Appanoose county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Second..
Esther J. Stewart.....	September, 1866	10	Monroe county.....	Ohio.....	Congenital.....	Sixth.....
Mary A. Stewart.....	September, 1866	12	Monroe county.....	Ohio.....	Congenital.....	Sixth.....
Elizabeth Surber.....	September, 1865	19	Keokuk county.....	Indiana.....	Measles.....	Sixth.....
Lovina Surber.....	October, 1868	19	Keokuk county.....	Indiana.....	Gatherings in the head.....	Third.....
Margaret Thomas.....	September, 1862	10	Washington county.....	Virginia.....	Convulsions.....	Eighth..
Barbara Trost.....	September, 1870	10	Black Hawk county.....	Bavaria.....	Sickness.....	Second..
Roby J. Watenpaugh.....	September, 1864	10	Bremer county.....	Iowa.....	Whooping-cough.....	Seventh..
Louisa Weber.....	November, 1870	14	Pottawattamie county.....	Wisconsin.....	Sickness.....	Second..

Whole number, 119, viz : Males, 73; Females, 47. Present, November 25, 1871; Males, 58; Females, 42. Total, 100.

* Age at admission.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, November 1, 1869.....	\$ 4818 76
Cash from the State (regular appropriations).....	39620 00
Cash from the State (for clothing pupils).....	143 74
Cash from pupils.....	473 51
Cash for board.....	328 00
Cash for furniture sold at Iowa City.....	716 00
Cash for stock sold.....	84 55
Cash for produce sold.....	161 90
Cash for supplies sold.....	74 93
Cash for postage, sewing and sundries ...	41 43
Total.....	\$ 46462 82

EXPENDITURES.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Butchers' meat, 20,100½ pounds.....	\$ 2303 77
Poultry and game.....	85 43
Fish, fresh and salt	62 26
Bread and breadstuffs.....	1799 48
Hominy, rice and corn starch, 485½ pounds.....	25 53
Sugar, 8920½ pounds.....	1196 17
Molasses and syrup, 499 gallons.....	361 87
Eggs, 1094½ dozen.....	176 62
Milk, 9148 quarts.....	383 30
Butter, 6693½ pounds	1601 00
Cheese, 273½ pounds.....	49 03
Lard and suet, 742½ pounds.....	134 70
Salt, 1973 pounds.....	24 85

Soda, cream tartar, hops and yeast.....	\$ 33 98
Vinegar, 201½ gallons.....	59 71
Spices and flavors.....	56 45
Coffee, 1053 pounds	227 63
Tea, 171½ pounds	206 19
Lemons and citric acid.....	5 50
Apples, 205½ bushels	295 84
Dried fruit, 1518½ pounds.....	181 61
Canned goods, 4½ cases	32 30
Jelly, one case.....	6 50
Peaches, three bushels.....	8 15
Berries and small fruits, 178 quarts.....	22 00
Grapes, 652½ pounds.....	39 11
Raisins, currants, citron, and almonds, 141 pounds....	28 80
Nuts.....	2 87
Vegetables	54 75
Pickles	7 50
Beans, 26½ bushels.....	65 57
Ice.....	20 00
Hard soap, 3491 pounds	294 18
Soft soap, 228 gallons	57 00
Starch, 288½ pounds.....	24 54
Sal soda, washing crystal, and concentrated lye ...	20 40
Indigo and blueing.....	7 55
Castile and toilet soap, 58½ pounds.....	14 70
Total.....	<hr/> \$9976 84

FURNITURE AND REPAIRS.

Beds and bedding.....	\$ 181 43
Chamber furniture.....	165 48
Carpeting, oilcloth and binding.....	29 27
Chairs.....	6 25
Clocks and repairs.....	97 00
Chapel seats	367 43
Bookcase and letter-box	104 25
Stoves and fixtures.....	210 36

Tinware and mending.....	\$ 146 65
Kitchen ware.....	89 22
Stoneware	17 75
Glassware.....	18 90
Crockery.....	47 02
Table cutlery.....	94 18
Table-ware	125 93
Curtains and fixtures.....	7 20
Brooms and mops.....	64 58
Scrub and dust brushes.....	31 00
Baskets, barrels and coopering	15 40
Laundry furniture.....	109 89
Pails, 5½ dozen.....	15 15
Candlesticks, lanterns, lamps and fixtures.....	12 00
Tacks and tackhammers.....	5 00
Platform and counter scales.....	40 00
Bells.....	5 50
Shears and scissors.....	4 20
Soldering tools and solder.....	6 32
Stencil tools.....	5 00
Pumps and repairs.....	18 19
Plumber's work.....	89 57
Well-buckets, chains, &c.....	7 15
Rope, 61 pounds.....	15 97
Repairing furniture	16 28
Lumber and carpenter work.....	181 97
Builders' hardware.....	23 30
Glazing, painting, and plastering.....	138 08
Medicine-case and fixtures	104 85
Sewing machine fixtures	4 20
Gas fixtures and shades.....	72 31
Step-ladders.....	14 00
Flower-pots and vases.....	7 77
Thermometers	7 50
Repairs of heating and gas works.....	43 15
Picture frames and nails.....	10 90

Building ice chamber.....	\$ 26
Coal boxes.....	31
Total.....	<u>\$2,835</u>

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS.

Boots and shoes, 69 pair.....	\$ 160
Shoelaces.....	6
Shoe-brushes and blacking.....	9
Leather and findings, and shoe-mending.....	168
Hose, 66 pair.....	20
Yarn.....	5
Shirts, three.....	4
Coats and jackets, twenty-nine.	50
Vest.....	3
Pantaloon, 7 pair.....	20
Cassimere, jeans and alpaca, 27 yards.....	9
Suspenders, eight pair.....	2
Hats and caps, twenty-nine.....	20
Muslin and calico, 261½ yards.....	34
Stuffs and trimming for girls' dresses.....	15
Girls' hats and millinery	42
Handkerchiefs, neck-tie, belt and cuffs.....	4
Mittens, 6 pair.....	3
Buttons.....	13
Elastic tape and cord.....	2
Thread, silk, thimbles, needles and pins.....	55
Orochet needles, canvas and zephyr.....	6
Combs and hair-brushes.....	18
Indelible ink.....	8
Trunk.....	2
Crash and toweling, 253 yards.....	50
Table-linen and napkins.....	56
Total	<u>\$792</u>

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM

35

FUEL AND LIGHTS.

3½ cords.....	\$ 789 82
107½ tons.....	720 40
361 tons.....	5877 12
40 feet.....	468 35
60 sets.....	182 70
illions.....	2 80
.....	13 00
.....	3 00
, 100 barrels.....	615 35
5½ bushels.....	278 81
tal.....	<u>\$8895 35</u>

SALARIES AND WAGES.

ndent, steward, two matrons, and physician .	\$4900 00
hers.....	4707 64
domestics and laborers.	4721 53
tal.....	<u>\$14329 17</u>

FARM, GARDEN AND STOCK.

pair.....	\$675 00
and repairs.....	403 00
and repairs	312 10
and repairs, saddle and bridle.	226 85
blankets, fly-nets and robes.....	56 00
l fixtures for stable.....	11 35
being and doctoring horse.....	35 30
e cows and six calves.....	554 70
ven), and chickens (one dozen).....	78 30
tons.....	118 38
n, bran, and feed.....	195 29
implements and tools.....	281 10
ools.....	31 73
seeds.....	20 64

Flower seeds and bulbs.....	\$ 12
Nursery stock.....	18
Sash for hot-bed.	8
Seedcorn, potatoes, and seeds for farm.....	63
Paris green.....	6
Axes, saws and filing.....	14
Truck, sled, and wheelbarrows	27
Blacksmithing.....	17
Machinists' tools.....	10
Carpenters' tools.....	25
Builders' hardware.....	31
Fencing and lumber....	74
Gates.....	62
Total.....	\$3372

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rents, at Iowa City.....	\$ 824
School books and school furnishing.....	241
Stationery	84
Postage stamps and stamped envelopes.....	130
Box-rent and newspaper postage	26
Printing and advertising	88
American Annals.....	75
Maps, books, and binding for library.....	73
Express charges	8
Hauling water and ice	162
Carriage hire.....	32
Insurance	45
Medicines	219
Oil and tallow for lubricating	19
Filling ice-house	75
Traveling expenses of pupils	19
Traveling expenses of Superintendent.....	30
Expenses of moving from Iowa City ..	299
Office books.....	50
Expenses of Trustees.....	199
Total.....	\$ 2712

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.....	\$ 46462 82
Disbursements, viz:	
Salaries and provisions.....	\$ 9976 84
Structure and repairs.....	2835 29
Feeding and dry goods.....	792 14
Gas and lights.....	889 ⁵ 35
Laundry and wages.....	14329 17
Orchard, garden, and stock....	3372 86
Various items.....	2712 48
	<hr/>
Amount.....	\$ 42914 13
Cash on hand, Nov. 6, 1871,.....	\$ 3548 69
Balance, Jan. 1, 1872,.....	\$ 1587 50
Estimated expenses for November and December.....	2000 00
	<hr/>
Total estimated expenses to Jan. 1...	\$ 3587 50

SALARIES PAID TO OFFICERS AND TEACHERS, NOV. 1, 1871.

Superintendent.....	\$ 1200 per annum.
Deputy, teacher.....	650 per annum.
Wright, teacher.....	600 per annum.
Wright, teacher.....	600 per annum.
Wright, teacher.....	400 per annum.
Wright, teacher.....	650 per annum.
Wright, teacher.....	350 per annum.
Wright, teacher.....	250 per annum.
Wright, physician.....	300 per annum.
Wright, steward.....	700 per annum.
Wright, matron.....	600 per annum.
Wright, assistant matron.....	400 per annum.
Wright, visitors' attendant.....	250 per annum.

STOCK AND PRODUCE SOLD.

.....	\$40 00
.....	39 55
.....	5 00

Potatoes, 154 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels	\$ 68 8
Cucumbers, 2 dozen	2
Green corn, 12 dozen	1 9
Egg plant fruit, 1 dozen	4
Cabbage, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	22 2
Tomatoes, 198 dozen	22 2
Tomatoes, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels	10 9
Beets, 6 bushels	1 8
Peppers, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels	1 0
Carrots, 4 bushels	2 0
Squashes, 464	14 4
Sweet potatoes, 825 pounds	16 5
Total	\$246 4

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS.

va Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is open to all subjects between the ages of ten and twenty-five. Applicants must be free from immorality, and from contagious and offensive diseases. They must also be of sound mind.

Persons are entitled to receive their board and instruction, at the Institution, for a period of seven years.

Annual sessions of the school commence on the third Wednesday of September, and close on the third Wednesday of June. Applicants should come promptly at the beginning and remain until the end of the session.

Applicants must be furnished by their friends with sufficient clothing, and must not tax the Institution in this respect; but legislative provisions have been made to clothe those too poor to supply themselves, at the expense of their respective counties. Each pupil should bring with him a good lock and key, with at least the following

—Three pairs of pantaloons; four shirts; two thin and two heavy coats; four pairs of stockings; two vests; one fine and one common comb; two pairs of shoes or boots; and warm drawers and shirts for winter.

—Four dresses, two of them suitable for winter; two pairs of shoes; four pairs of stockings; and other articles in proportion to the season, with warm underclothing for cold weather.

Each article should be marked with the name of the owner, in ink; and a list of the whole should be deposited in the hands of the agent with the pupil.

Applications should be addressed to Benj. Talbot, Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and should state the particulars :

1. The full name of the applicant.
2. The year, month, and day of birth.
3. The place where he was born.
4. The cause of the deafness; if not born deaf, when and how the person became deaf.
5. Whether the child is bright and active, or dull and stupid.
6. Whether there are any deaf and dumb relatives.
7. The names and post-office address of the parents or guardians.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE

OF THE

FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE

AND DUMB ASYLUM, AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.

DES MOINES:

G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.

1872.

REPORT.

General Assembly of the State of Iowa :

Committee appointed to visit the State Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, located at Council Bluffs, have permission to ask leave to submit the following report :

The building now occupied has been erected since the adjournment of the General Assembly, and our attention was first directed to it at the session of 1854. As is known to you, the central portion of the building, originally designed, and one wing, are now completed. The main story of stone, and the stories above of brick, seem to be of good material and well built, with the exception of one corner where the foundation is defective, and has been so defective that the weight that the wall in one place is badly cracked, and apprehension is felt that it may sink still further, or even fall, as to endanger the building. As a proper precaution against this possible result, it would, in the opinion of competent persons consulted, as well as our own, be wise to build an abutment against this corner, which, it is thought, would make the building safe, and not involve any considerable expense.

A WRETCHED PIECE OF CARPENTRY.

The work of the building is inexcusably bad. The lumber being of a poor quality, was not well seasoned and has warped much. The windows and doors are so open that it is next to impossible to make many of the rooms comfortably warm on a cold day. The floors, doors, and door-casings, window-casings, and sills, are so shrunk as to be full of gaping cracks and

fissures—a standing reproach to all who had anything to do with their structure as well as to the State. Capable builders have estimated the damage resulting from this imperfect carpenter work at \$4,312. As there is still remaining of the appropriation for building an unexpended balance of \$4,475, your committee suggest that it could not be put to a better use than in repairing the defective and really disgraceful work ; and would recommend this sum, or so much of it as may be necessary, be thus expended during the approaching summer.

THE PUPILS.

Your committee visited the various study and recitation rooms and saw nearly all the classes in their daily routine of instruction.

The one hundred pupils, with two or three exceptions, were in their places, and seemed to be well taught and making good progress. They appeared cheerful and happy, seemed to be fairly provided for, and doing as well in all respects as could be reasonably anticipated.

One of your committee who examined the dinner table found the pupils, somewhat critically, is of opinion that they should be on a more generous diet.

It is also suggested that the somewhat expensive furnishing of a large spare room, known as "The Governor's Room," is hard consistent with the fact that there is not even a strip of carpet on the floors of the young ladies sleeping-rooms, which must be constantly occupied, while the former seldom has even a transient occupant. Your committee do not know who is responsible for this inequality, but hope that a friendly hint may be sufficient to prevent similar injudicious expenditures in the future.

COST OF FUEL.

This is noticeable; the expense for the item of fuel alone for the last fourteen months, ending November 1, 1871, was \$6,854.15. It is doubtless somewhat larger than it would have been, but for the condition of the building, resulting from the bad carpenter work already spoken of. It has been found necessary to use hard

ating furnace, which has also increased the expense considerably. This subject deserves the careful attention of the Superintendent and of the Trustees.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

were instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing an industrial department in connection with this institution. According to the latest reports of the thirty-eight American institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, twenty-one (including really the States) have industrial departments, comprising cabinet-making, shoe-making, tailoring, carpentering, printing, book-binding, weaving, knitting, etc., etc. In the minds of your committee there is no question as to the importance of such a department in connection with every institution of this kind. For the happiness and usefulness of the deaf-mute, a good trade, or a thorough acquaintance with some kind of work, is not less necessary than a literary education. Both are important, and the State can and should provide for both. It is probable, at least in the beginning, that it would make some additional cost to carry on any trade or trades, so as to give the pupils a chance to learn them, but the increased advantage would more than compensate for the increased expense, and your committee most heartily recommend that a sufficient appropriation be made to employ workmen, buy tools, stock, etc., to make at least a good beginning in one or three trades, such as cabinet-making, shoe-making, tailoring and dress-making. On the grounds belonging to the Institution there is room for farming on a small scale, and also for gardening, horticulture, etc., and in these employments some of the pupils may be engaged a portion of their time much to their advantage, both in the way of health and in gaining useful information.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Institution is furnished with water by a wind-mill on a small island about half a mile distant. The supply is too small to be of much benefit in case of fire, and is also liable to become insufficient for ordinary uses in case of a calm of several days continuance. A bluff,

near the Institution, and towering above it, affords a good site for a reservoir, and, in the opinion of the committee, this site should be secured and an ample and permanent reservoir erected as soon as practicable ; but not being able to learn the price of the land, or the expense of building the proposed reservoir, we are not prepared to recommend a definite appropriation for this purpose.

THE NEW WING.

While it would be very desirable to have the remaining wings of the Institution erected immediately, your committee, in view of the many and pressing demands on the limited resources of the State Treasury, do not feel warranted in recommending an appropriation for that purpose at this time.

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED.

To put the Institution in good working order your committee recommend appropriations as follows:

To build a good barn	\$ 3000 00
To build a house for fuel	1000 00
Fire proof building for gas works	1500 00
Desks for study-rooms	400 00
Book-cases for school-rooms	200 00
Furniture for dining-room and kitchen	250 00
Wardrobes for girls sleeping-rooms	200 00
Carpets for pupil's dormitories and halls	300 00
Beds, bedding and bed-room furniture	1000 00
For industrial department	2150 00
Total	<hr/> \$10,000 00

ar committee agree with the Trustees that the general appro-
n for the current expenses should be \$12,000.00 per annum,
40.00 per quarter for each pupil as heretofore.

CHARLES BEARDSLEY,

On part of the Senate.

M. A. LEAHY,

J. G. NEWBOLD,

On part of the House.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE

ERECTION OF BUILDINGS

FOR A

AF AND DUMB ASYLUM

AT COUNCIL BLUFFS,

TO THE

VERNOR OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

JANUARY, 1872.



DES MOINES:

G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.

1872.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS

ERECTING OF BUILDINGS FOR DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.

to Samuel Merrill, Governor of Iowa :

The Commissioners for the erection of buildings for the Deaf and Dumb at Council Bluffs respectfully present a statement of the work on the buildings, and expenditures since our last report to you.

We submit herewith the report of the superintendent, who has had charge of the work since its commencement up to the present time. It has been from this report wherein the contractor, Wm. Craig, has agreed to fulfill his contract and to complete the buildings at the same time and in the manner he was required to do.

The buildings were partially occupied by the principal of the institution for the storage of furniture before the plastering was completed. Under a promise from Mr. Craig that the whole building would be ready for the principal to open the term of school in the fall of 1880.

As Mr. Craig quit work on the building we were compelled to employ other parties to do such work as was absolutely necessary to make the building available and comfortable for school purposes. Under the terms of the contract the heating apparatus was to warm the building to a certain temperature in the coldest weather. It was claimed that it failed to warm the building as it was agreed to do. The parties with whom Mr. Craig had contracted to furnish the heating apparatus, claimed that its failure was attributable

to the fact that the work to be done by Mr. Craig, was not in accordance with their plans.

In justice to the superintendent Mr. Ward, we would say that work connected with the heating apparatus was entirely under control and directions of the contractors for furnishing the same. They claimed this right, or declined to be responsible for its efficiency.

As soon as the commissioners were advised of the failure of contractor to finish the building according to his contract, we directed the superintendent to make no further estimates to him, as by terms of his contract the sum of twenty-one thousand five hundred dollars was not to be paid to him, until the building was completed and ready for occupancy.

Upon the 11th of January, 1871, Mr. Craig presented to the commissioners the following account:

“CALEB BALDWIN, G. M. DODGE, AND THOS. OFFICERS :

GENTLEMEN :—I desire a settlement of my account for building Deaf and Dumb Asylum, as follows, to-wit :

To Asylum buildings, including out-buildings and alterations,..... \$151,822

CR.

By cash and acceptances,..... 115,957
 Balance,..... \$35,865

W. R. CRAIG

Council Bluffs, Jan. 11, 1871.”

A meeting of the commissioners was had on the 8d day of February, 1871, to take into consideration Mr. Craig's claim, when the following resolutions were adopted :

Resolved, That Mr. Craig be requested to furnish the items upon which his bill of extra work is based.

WHEREAS, The Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum having reported to the commissioners that the building is not completed, and that it is not in all its parts built in accordance with specifications and contract. Therefore,

d, That we decline to accept the building, or to pay any
upon the estimates for the work until a final settlement
accordance with the provisions of the contract.

d, That the Superintendent be instructed to make up the
the building, in detail, from the original plans, contracts,
calculations, fixing a proper price for each kind of work and
and from this basis, when fixed, he shall make out a bill of
and material saved by change of plan, on work, of every
a bill upon the same basis, of all extra work and mate-
rials necessary from the change of plans, material, or work.
of the action of the commissioners was, by the superin-
tendent, forwarded to Mr. Craig.

In compliance with the request of the commissioners, Mr. Ward
made a detailed statement of the cost of the buildings, from the
original plans, and fixed a price for each kind of work and material,
and on this basis, he made out a bill of all work saved by change
of plan, and a bill upon the same basis, of all extra work and mate-
rials necessary from change of plans.

For your special attention to the calculations made by Mr.
Ward, a copy thereof was submitted to Mr. Craig, and he has thus
been able to point out any errors in the same.

In this report you will perceive that the extra work and mate-
rials expended, exceeded that saved by the changes made, in the sum
of \$123,933.27, which added to the amount of the contract price, would
bring the total to the sum of \$123,933.27, provided the work had
been done as contemplated by the contract.

As the carpenter work in the finishing of the building appearing to
have been done in a careless and defective manner, we called
upon some of our best mechanics, disinterested parties, and desired
them to go through the whole building, and report to us what, in their
opinion, was the difference in the value of the carpenter work done
and the same work had it been done as required under the
contract. The parties made a thorough examination of the building,
and reported to us, in detail, wherein the work was defective, fixing
the amount of damage at \$4,312.00.

It is our opinion that the superintendent's calculation is correct, and that

the State has been damaged in the amount fixed, by reason of imperfect carpenter work, we find his account to be stated as follows :

Amount of contract.....	\$121,500
Value of extra work.....	2,433
	<hr/> \$123,933

To cash paid Craig by the State,.....	\$108,933.23
Craig's orders to pay Baker, Smith & Co., for heating apparatus,.....	6,864.00
Damages,.....	4,312.00—\$120,109
	<hr/>
Leaving a balance due to him of.....	\$3,824

We have not considered it necessary to go into detail as to failure of Mr. Craig upon other parts of the building, taking up one branch of his work ; but if Mr. Craig intends to force his claim upon us, or the State, it is proper it should be met by full claim the State for damages on account of his failure to comply with contract, as to time, material, and workmanship.

We were aware that he had taken the work at a very low price and our disposition was, on account of his misfortune (becoming partially blind during the progress of the work), to aid him in every way consistent with our duties, and we are certain our acts toward him during the entire progress of the work will fully prove this.

There is yet undrawn from the State of the appropriations.....	\$15,143
Out of this there yet remains to be paid Baker, Smith & Co., on Craig's order, for heating apparatus, when they make it heat the building according to contract.....	\$6,844.00
Amount due Craig, less damages.....	3,824.04—10,668
	<hr/>
Leaving unexpended.....	\$ 4,475

Suits have been instituted against Mr. Craig by his creditors, and garnishee notice served upon the commissioners, requiring them

their hands a far greater amount than can, in any event, be under his contract.

ig has failed to comply with our request to furnish us with statement of the extra work and material furnished by him, are wholly unadvised upon what basis he claims such a for extras. He has, however, instituted suit, recently, in ct Court of Pottawattamie county, against the commission- self included,) and, also, the Superintendent, claiming a against each, individually, for the sum of (\$60,000) sixty dollars.

claimed by Mr. Craig that we ordered so many changes in of the building, that the original building as contracted ntirely abandoned; that the plans, as changed, increased to such an extent that the contract, as written, became void, the building cost more than the amount appropriated by ature, and that the commissioners having thus exceeded tive authority, became individually liable, and individually pay for work done by Mr. Craig in the erection of the or the State. Without assuming to discuss the legal ques- lved, we will merely state, that we never entered into any written or verbal, nor did we even make such changes as template a greater expenditure of money than that appro- y the State. In support of what we assert, we refer to the the Superintendent, and his calculations therein. Mr. er nearly a year's time, has never attempted to show a or therein. By this it appears that the contract price and made do not place the cost of the building beyond the amount ppropriated.

changes ever made by the commissioners were made when Mr. Craig were both present, and fully reported by us to the ature. The State did not, by its legislative actions, treat the as void, nor did Mr. Cra'g, as long as he was permitted to ey from the State thereunder.

l hoped that the demurrer interposed to this petition would disposed of before this time. We have delayed our report st moment, hoping to be able to advise you of the decision

thereon, so that you could recommend such legislation as might be considered best to protect the commissioners, in case it was held that we would have to go to trial upon the allegations in Mr. Craig's petition.

The superintendent has stated in his report our reasons for deciding to put in the kind of gas works named in the specifications. We became satisfied upon investigation, that they were not only inefficient, but dangerous. We directed permanent gas works to be built, and as they were built late in the season, there was some trouble about a breakage in the gas tank and the reservoir freezing; but we think this has all been remedied, and that the institution is now supplied with an excellent quantity of gas and at a reasonable cost.

It was soon ascertained after the building was occupied for school purposes, that the water from the cisterns was wholly insufficient to supply the institution.

To meet this important demand, the commissioners determined to furnish a supply of water from a stream that runs along the north and west side of the asylum grounds.

As it was late in the season, the ground being frozen when the pipes had to be laid, the work was somewhat more expensive than it had been done at a more seasonable time. Through the influence of Gen. Dodge, we obtained one of the wind-mills, purchased by the U. P. R. R. Co., for their own use. The mill, frame, pump, and labor to set it up, being furnished us at cost price to the company. The mill has so far worked well, furnishing an ample supply of water in the tanks in the upper part of the building, with but very little cost.

In the rear of the buildings there is a very high bluff. The same power that forces the water from the creek into the tanks in the tanks of the building, would throw water into a reservoir built upon the top of this bluff.

If a reservoir was so built, the water, by proper pipes, could be taken into any part of the building, and all over the top of the same, if occasion should require it.

The tanks in the building, even when all filled, supply the demand for water but a short time, and in case of a breakage, or a few cold days occur, the supply is liable to be exhausted.

and recommend that the State purchase one or two acres of the top of this bluff, and construct a reservoir thereon, of capacity to hold an amount of water equal to the demands of the institution, at all times. The grounds and pipes would cost a small amount. We have no estimate made as to the cost of the same. We think, however, that the ample and steady supply of water for the use of and protection of the building against destruction, which this would give, would fully justify this expenditure.

It seemed best by the committee authorized to purchase for the institution, to purchase venetian or wooden blinds for the windows, as the cheapest kind of cloth, or paper blinds would cost one-half as much as the wooden, and in a building used as a school would last only a short time. A large number of wardrobes was reported to us as absolutely necessary for the convenience of the pupils, each one requiring a place for his or her clothing. These we directed the superintendent to have built. The fixtures, wardrobes, laundry, stoves, cupboards for the kitchen, fixtures in the store-rooms, &c., have been put into the building and paid for out of the building fund; amounting to about \$6,000, which is properly chargeable to the building account, but as the appropriation for that purpose was insufficient to pay for the above work, we directed the superintendent to have it so that it could be paid out of the building fund.

One-half of the land, 90 acres, is now enclosed and divided into sections by county road having been located over the Asylum grounds and an additional amount of fencing, grading and ditching. In the summer of 1870, we had 50 acres broken and cultivated, and in corn, potatoes, turnips, &c., cultivated by the hands of the pupils, grading around the building.

Supplying the Institution with all the vegetables needed the superintendent sold amounting to the sum of \$338.06, which sum is in the hands of the commissioners to be applied as the Legislature may

order for us to state that the building as now erected does not indicate the number of pupils to the square feet of space

proportionate to that it would was the entire building completed originally designed by the architect.

The Legislature directed the commissioners to build but the center main building and one wing according to the plans as recommended by Messrs. Swartz & Delger, which contemplated the erection of the main building, two wings and cross sections and of sufficient capacity to accommodate at least two hundred pupils. In the main or center building are located the halls, offices, kitchen, store rooms, dining room, teacher's, and school-rooms, and parlors, library, chapel, and hall, all built of the size designed by the architect for the original purpose. We are advised by the trustees that there is not room enough in the present building to accommodate near the number of pupils that we desire to be admitted, we therefore recommend the erection of a west wing which can be built at a cost of \$100,000.

We submit herewith a statement of the account of C. Baldwin, President of the board of commissioners showing the amount received from the State since our last report to the Legislature and vouchers numbered 34 to 82 inclusive, showing to whom the money received has been paid. The originals are filed in the office of the Auditor of State as required by law.

C. BALDWIN,
THOS. OFFICER,
G. M. DODGE.
Commissioners

C. BALDWIN, *President of the Commissioners of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Council Bluffs, in account with the State of Iowa.*

1870.	Dr.	
March 30.	Auditor's warrant.....	\$ 40
April 29.	Auditor's warrant.....	50
May 18.	Auditor's warrant.....	50
June 12.	Auditor's warrant.....	80
July 2.	Auditor's warrant... ..	521
	8. Auditor's warrant.....	169

ON BUILDINGS AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.

11

Auditor's warrant.....	\$ 467 04
Auditor's warrant.....	8761 17
Auditor's warrant.....	800 00
Auditor's warrant.....	2956 16
Auditor's warrant.....	4387 84
Auditor's warrant.....	3511 88
Auditor's warrant.....	430 80
Auditor's warrant.....	7249 00
Auditor's warrant.....	600 00
Auditor's warrant.....	3482 05
Auditor's warrant.....	3125 00
Auditor's warrant.....	2000 00
Auditor's warrant.....	5500 00
Auditor's warrant.....	1500 00
Auditor's warrant.....	951 47
Auditor's warrant.....	460 50
Auditor's warrant.....	1300 00
Auditor's warrant.....	1793 21
Auditor's warrant.....	1500 00
Auditor's warrant.....	941 87
Auditor's warrant.....	1930 11
Auditor's warrant.....	604 00
Auditor's warrant.....	705 52
Auditor's warrant.....	400 00
Auditor's warrant.....	800 00
Auditor's warrant.....	500 00
Auditor's warrant.....	225 00
Auditor's warrant.....	600 00
Auditor's warrant.....	600 00
	577 50
	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$67617 31

Vouchers—Cr.

April 2, W. Ward, six quarter's salary....	\$ 400 00
May 21, Wm. Pool, 1st est.....	300 00
May 21, " " 2d est.....	500 00

No. 37.	June 25, W. Ward, 7 qrs. salary, \$400 }	
No. 38.	June 25, Wm. Pool's 3d estimate 400 }	\$ 800
No. 39.	July 6, W. R. Craig's 16th estimate.....	4610
No. 40.	July 18, Wm. Pool's 4th estimate	600
No. 41.	June 11th, W. R. Craig's 15th estimate.....	1690
No. 42.	Aug. 8, J. H. Lewis.	460
No. 43.	Aug. 2, W. R. Craig's 17th estimate.....	8160
No. 44.	July, 30, Wm. Pool's 5th estimate	600
No. 45.	Aug. 8, Jos. Bodurtha's 1st estimate.....	800
No. 46.	Aug. 20, W. R. Craig's 18th estimate....	2450
No. 47.	Aug. 20, Wm. Pool's 6th estimate.....	500
No. 48.	Sept. 13, W. R. Craig's 19th estimate.....	4380
No. 49.	Sept. 19, W. R. Craig's 20th estimate.....	3110
No. 50.	Sept. 17, W. Ward, 8 quarters salary	400
No. 51.	Oct. 11, Jas. Bodurtha's 2d estimate.....	430
No. 52.	Oct 1, W. R. Craig's 21st estimate.....	7240
No. 53.	Oct. 17, Wm. Pool's 7th estimate	600
No. 54.	Oct. 11, W. R. Craig's 22d estimate.....	3430
No. 55.	Nov. 2, Jas. Bodurtha's 3d estimate	1200
No. 56.	Nov. 2, Mitchell & Rammelsberg's 1st est ..	1600
No. 57.	Nov. 2, Van & Simonds' 1st estimate	320
No. 58.	Nov. 10, W. R. Craig's 23d estimate.....	2000
No. 59.	Nov. 23, A. E. Swift & Co.'s estimate ...	4000
No. 60.	Dec. 23, Wm. Pool, 8th est.....	1500
No. 61.	Dec. 5, Jas Bodurtha, 4th est	1500
No. 62.	Dec. 5, A. E. Swift & Co., est.....	950
No. 63.	Dec. 8, Mitchell & Rammellesberg 2d est. ..	460
No. 64.	Dec. 13, Jas. Borduthy, 5th est	1300
No. 65.	Dec. 8, W. R. Craig	820
No. 66.	Dec. 17, W. R. Craig.....	570
No. 67.	Dec. 17, Wm. Wara.....	400
No. 68.	Dec. 23, Jas. Bodurtha, 6th est	500
No. 69.	Dec. 23, Wm. Pool, 9th est.....	1600

1871.

No. 70.	Jan. 2, U. P. R. R. Co.....	940
No. 71.	Jan. 29, Swift & Co	1930
No. 72.	Jan. 26, Thos. Humphrey's.....	350

Jan. 26, J. B. Rue & Co.....	\$ 247 50
Feb. 4, W. J. Young.....	706 52
March 16, Ward.....	400 00
May 1, J. Bodurtha	800 00
June 16, Jos. Sandal	500 00
Sept. 17, Ward.....	225 00
Nov. 1, Jas Bordutha.....	600 00
Nov. 13, John Hammer.....	600 00
Dec. 14, Jas. Bordutha	577 50
Dec. 15, Ward.....	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$67,617 41

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, Dec. 16, 1871.

Commissioners for the Iowa State buildings for the Deaf and Dumb :

SIR:—I submit the following report of progress of work on the Asylum buildings during the years of 1870 and 1871 :
The work was resumed about April 1, 1870 and continued by the contractor until November 30 of the same year, at which time it was so far advanced as to be occupied.

The contractor claimed that he had completed his contract, and submitted a bill " To Asylum buildings, including out-buildings and grounds, \$151,822,30."

This was referred to me by the commissioners and by me referred to them.

It was not in a condition to be received. Much of the inspection was done in a slovenly and evasive manner, and the apparatus did not warm the rooms to the temperature required by the contract.

After carefully measuring the work and preparing the full and complete hereto attached, I find the account as follows :

Contract.....	\$121500 00
By the contractor.....	123933 37½
Due to contractor.....	108993 23

Enclosed (too long for publication), and a copy of the plans to which they refer, are on file in the office of the Secretary of State.

There is therefore due the contractor less deductions for imper work the sum of \$14,940,04½.

After the contractor withdrew his force of workmen much necessary to be done to render the buildings convenient and comfortable for the pupils, these conveniences to a great extent have supplied.

Immediately upon occupying the buildings water had to be supplied from the creek half a mile distant. To accomplish this the windmill was set up and pipes laid to the tanks on top of the wing, cistern and gas holder.

The gas machine called for in the specification was found to be inefficient and unreliable, therefore the erection of permanent works was decided upon and put up.

The wardrobes, the fitting-up of the dining-room, kitchen, parlour, linen room, and drying room, the raising of the chapel floor, the outbuildings, and much other work was necessary in the various departments to render them efficient.

The estimates since last report are as follows :

Estimates to W. R. Craig, on building.....	\$3849
Estimates to Wm. Pool, on grounds.....	600
Estimates to Jas. Bodurtha, carpenter work and material.....	647
Estimates to Jas. Bodurtha, fencing	123
A. E. Swift & Co., for gas works.....	400
“ “ “ for gas fixtures and connections.....	193
“ “ “ for water pipes.....	95
Union Pacific R. R. Co., for windmill.....	94
Mitchell & Rammelsberg, for blinds.....	206
Young & Hammer, for lumber.....	70
Thos. Humphreys, for plumbing.....	35
Jos. Sandal, work on grounds.....	50
Van & Simonds, laundry stoves.....	32
J. B. Rue, rubber strips on windows.....	24
J. H. Lewis, straightening creek.....	46
W. Ward, salary as Superintendent.....	232
J. Hammer, work on air ducts (*on Craig's order).....	60

\$6761

* Mr. Craig gave Baker, Smith & Co., (sub-contractors for heating), an order on the Commissioners, authorizing them to pay directly for the heating apparatus, when it would be due to himself under the contract.

WORK SAVED BY CHANGE OF ORIGINAL PLANS.

.....	\$ 2948 00
.....	2986 60½
of Milwaukee brick above common	4650 00
ornaments.....	170 00
.....	1039 40
paratus, (less cubic feet to warm)	772 57
e.....	1:00 00
.....	205 607
	<hr/>
	\$13,972 17½

WORK RENDERED NECESSARY BY CHANGE OF PLAN.

.....	\$ 122 95
ne work.....	5738 50
stone (price above rubble)..	1290 00
.....	3732 40
work.....	3270 86
.....	81 74
nd cast iron	502 29
.....	1666 71
	<hr/>
	\$16,405 45

—

Samuel Merrill, Governor of Iowa :

ersigned, appointed by an act of the Legislature, ap-
 ril 7th, 1870, to purchase furniture for the Deaf and
 lum building at Council Bluffs, Iowa, respectfully report
 mmissioners authorized C. Baldwin and Benj. Talbot to
 e amount and kind of furniture needed for the institu-
 purchase the same to the best advantage they could for
 ts of the State. This they have done, and we submit
 statement of the account, showing the expenditures, &c.:

C. BALDWIN, *President of the Board of Commissioners, in account with the State of Iowa.*

FURNISHING ACCOUNT.

To cash \$1200

CR.—BY CASH.

Voucher 1.	Mitchell & Rammelsberg's Furniture Co	\$ 5775 56
" 2.	Allen & Mackey.....	1000 00
" 3.	McNeale & Urban	170 00
" 4.	Goodkind & Meinheimer...	742 15
" 5.	Bancroft & Co.....	459 24
" 6.	Benj. Talbot.....	106 55
" 7.	A. E. Roberts & Co	519 00
" 8.	Allen & Mackey.....	553 48
" 9.	L. Robinson, Sec'y.....	433 25
" 10.	Freight to Talbot.....	464 83
" 11.	Receipts for freight.....	437 52
" 12.	John Chase.....	170 00
" 13.	J. B. Rue & Co.....	332 85
" 14.	Telegraph.....	5 30
" 15.	J. Bodurtha	157 92
" 16.	Benj. Talbot....	28 10
" 17.	Officer & Pusey.....	2 75
" 18.	C. Baldwin.....	641 00
" 19.	Expressage.....	50

12000 00 \$12000

The vouchers are all on file in the office of the Auditor of State.

C. BALDWIN,
BENJ. TALBOT,
G. M. DODGE,
THOS. OFFICER,
Commissioners

SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES, SUPERINTENDENT, AND TREASURER

OF THE

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

AT

MOUNT PLEASANT, IOWA.

THE FISCAL YEARS OF 1870 AND 1871.



DES MOINES:

G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.

1872.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, }
MT. PLEASANT, Dec. 6, 1871. }

Excellency, Samuel Merrill, Governor of the State of

I have the honor herewith to transmit to you the Sixth
Report of the Board of Trustees of this institution, with
that of the Superintendent, and accompanying documents.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

M. L. EDWARDS,
Secretary of the Board.



FFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FISHER, PRESIDENT	.....	Farmersburg.
EDWARDS, SECRETARY	.....	Mt. Pleasant.
MS.	.....	Oskaloosa.
RE.	.....	Mt. Pleasant.
ER.	.....	Burlington.
HESON.	.....	Fairfield.
RABB.	.....	Mt. Pleasant.
MARTIN L. EDWARDS, TREASURER.		

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

EY, M. D.	.....	Medical Superintendent.
TT, M. D.	.....	1st Assistant Physician.
—	.....	2nd Assistant Physician.
A W. RANNEY.	.....	Matron.
SUTTON.	.....	Chaplain.



REPORT.

Agency, Samuel Merrill, Governor of the State of Iowa:

biennial period in the history of the Iowa Hospital for the Mt. Pleasant, having transpired, in compliance with the s of the statute, the trustees of the Institution would respect- their Sixteenth Biennial Report. In so doing, they are knowledge indebtedness to that providential rule under ral prosperity has been experienced. The period has f ordinary good health, and marked by no calamity to of the institution."

t of the medical superintendent in regard to the general t and the present condition of the hospital, and in ne improvements made and in progress, herewith sub- full as to render any detailed recital on our part super-

led by law, the trustees, since their last report, have gular meetings at the hospital; and during the intervals se meetings, monthly visits, and special visits as occasion ve been made by one or more of the trustees. At such d visits, they have made careful inspection of the differ- ents; have inquired into the condition and treatment of ; into the domestic and other industrial operations; into l management, accounts, and records of the officers; ed the progress and character of the various improve- cess; and have made such orders, and given such coun- ne to time, as circumstances and the interests of the eemed to demand.

ees are happy to commend, as heretofore, the ability, unremitting care and watchfulness of the superinten- tron, and the assistant-physicians, the resident officers

of the hospital, and also of the general faithfulness and efficiency of their immediate assistants, and of the other employees of the institution. They doubt whether, on the whole, any similar institution in the land, whose patients are as well supplied and provided for, is conducted with more ability, or managed with better economy.

The trustees cordially indorse the tribute paid in the superintendent's report to the moral worth and valuable services of Dr. George W. Dudley, late assistant-physician of the hospital.

At the date of our last report there remained, unexpended, of the appropriations made by the Twelfth General Assembly, for the purchase of land and for making certain improvements, the sum of \$3,578.55. The title to one of the parcels of land, the purchase of which had been contemplated and contracted for, was found imperfect and invalid, and we gave up all thought of purchasing it, unless it might be at some distant day. As there seemed to be no legal impediment in the way, we thought advisable to purchase, in part thereof, a very desirable tract immediately in front of the hospital and adjoining the avenue, which we did. This tract comprises about 10 acres and was purchased for \$2,600. The title was found good, and the requisite deed for the same was taken and placed on record.

After such purchase had been made, the parties interested in the other tract, by decree in court, and by agreement between themselves, placed the title to the same in such a shape as to make the purchase safe; and thereupon, on application to that effect, the Thirteenth General Assembly, in the act making appropriations for the benefit of the hospital, chapter 98, granted the sum of \$2,000 for its purchase. The tract comprises about 38 acres, and was purchased for that sum. The necessary deeds were taken and placed on record.

The appropriations made for various improvements, as specified in the act referred to, have been applied according to the provisions of the act, as shown by exhibit A, appended to this report. The improvements were much needed, are of a very substantial character, and add much to the effectiveness of the working forces of the institution, and to convenience in its management. The barn, chimney, the boiler-house, and the new boilers are completed and in use, and doing admirable service. The reservoir is incomplete.

the superintendent's report, the appropriation therefor efficient.

Improvements have been made in the east wing of the occupied by the male patients, the expenses of which have been paid out of the fund for current expenses. These improvements have been found to be indispensable to the health and comfort of the patients, and to be made especially necessary in consequence of the overcrowded state of the hospital—the number of patients being double the number it was planned to accommodate. It was needed to give more room for patients, to throw out into dark corridors, and to afford better ventilation—the overcrowded state of some of the wards rendering them almost uninhabitable. It was felt that this portion of the building could not be used in the winter, without peril to the health and comfort of the patients who must occupy it. Like changes are needed in the west wing, but not quite so imperatively.

The salary fixed for the board and care of the patients in the hospital is now ten dollars per week for all patients, except epileptics, for whom, latterly, four dollars and fifty cents, since January 1st, 1868. These salaries have been reduced somewhat before this, but for the necessary expenses of the improvements just mentioned, and the necessity of purchasing additional furniture for the accommodation of the increased number of patients. If the General Assembly, at its next session, shall grant the appropriations we ask, we hope to be able to make some deduction in the future.

The plan passed by the last General Assembly for the government of the hospital for the insane, etc., seems to work well in general, and to answer the purposes for which it was intended. So far as the patients are concerned, we are advised, excepting in cases in which some of its provisions have been overlooked or misapprehended, it has given very little dissatisfaction.

The trustees concur essentially in the views expressed by the superintendent in his report touching the propriety and necessity of the improvements recommended by him; and in order that the improvements may be made, they respectfully ask that the appropriations be granted, for which estimates are made

For improvements in the west wing, with ventilating duct to the new chimney.....	\$ 7
For landscape gardening and drive ways.....	5
For completing reservoir and filter.....	3
For furniture and furnishing.....	2
For reconstructing six water closets.....	2
For new bath room in west wing.....	1
For painting	1
For eight fire-proof doors.....	1
For safe	1
For contingencies	3

As inquiries and statements are not unfrequently made in reference to the cost of this institution, and as the data for correct statement must be gathered from different sources and documents, for the purpose of giving the necessary information in a convenient form, we append to this report a statement showing all appropriations and expenditures in behalf of the Hospital. (See Exhibit B.)

By appointment of the Board, Mr. Palmer went as delegate to attend the annual meeting of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, in 1870, and Col. Croft as delegate in 1871. In going and returning they visited a number of institutions for the care of the insane in the different States, and on their return made to the board interesting reports, containing valuable information, which we append.

The trustees take pleasure in stating that all requisitions by the Hospital on the Auditor and Treasurer of State, in behalf of the hospital, have been promptly met, and the funds have been forwarded without expense to the institution. They are also happy to say that in former periods, so in this last, the meetings and business of the trustees, and their intercourse with the officers of the hospital, have been conducted and carried on with uniform harmony.

Believing that the institution entrusted to their guardianship is worthily fulfilling its mission ; and realizing that now, more than ever—heavily freighted as it is with a mass of suffering humanity—it needs support and encouragement, the trustees earnestly

to the fostering care of the State, and the confidence of
citizens.

MATURIN L. FISHER,
LUKE PALMER,
ANDREW W. McCLURE,
MICAJAH T. WILLIAMS,
GEORGE ACHESON,
BENJAMIN CRABB,
MARTIN L. EDWARDS.

for the Insane at Mt. Pleasant, Dec. 6, 1871.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane
Mt. Pleasant, Iowa:*

GENTLEMEN : At the close of another period in the history of Hospital, I take pleasure in presenting to you the sixth biennial report, as required by law; and in so doing I think I may say that degree of success attained has been in some measure commensurate with the wishes and expectations of the warmest friends of the institution. A larger number of patients have been admitted, and under care and treatment, than during any similar period in its history, and during most of the time the wards have been uncomfortably crowded. Although we have received so large a number, many applications have been declined, only, however, because it seemed impossible to afford room for them. But no person has been refused admission whose condition and symptoms gave reason for hoping recovery, or much relief from treatment. Some of these unfortunate persons we could not receive for want of room, I have been informed are in jails, some are in such poor houses as exist, and some are with their friends, who are, in some instances, I have reason to believe, not very well able to bear the usual burden of an insane relative. Some persons afflicted with chronic incurable insanity have been received, who were represented as dangerous to the public, large, notwithstanding the hospital has been so greatly crowded, believing that their care, and the protection of the community, required some of the functions of the hospital, if it is not the highest.

The impossibility of providing for all the insane of this great population much longer in this institution was foreseen and reported to you four years ago, but the actual result has exceeded my expectations; and the number then under care about fifty more than a household, and by that number greater than the number should be for the highest welfare of all the patients under care, has since been

d by more than one hundred and fifty. The proper limit of rooms and dormitory, and dining-room accommodations used long ago, and for a period longer than that embraced in art, many rooms intended for only one person, and none too for one, have had two or more occupants at the same time; ies, that were originally designed for parlors and reading- have been crowded with eight or ten beds, when half as ould be a more proper number; and many patients have been to take their meals on chairs and settees outside of the din- as. During meals some of the wards have had more the nce of a pic-nic party, deprived of the surroundings and ns that give so much pleasure and zest to those gatherings, of the social, orderly, appropriate arrangements which should nvariable rule. Under such circumstances it is simply im- to serve meals as warm and palatable, especially in winter, ish to do, and the complaints of this that are sometimes re but too well founded. Generally, however, the patients etty cheerfully complied with what has been required of this and other things, and submitted to inconveniences that be avoided in a crowded hospital.

well known to you that the hospital was designed to accom- not more than three hundred patients, and even that number y using parlors as dormitories; while for several months, an five hundred patients have been under care. Such crowd- subjected patients to many inconveniences and some dis- s; has given rise to personal conflicts among patients, which lalance can wholly prevent; has caused, it is to be feared, s and death; has increased the restlessness and irritability ne of accompaniments of insanity, and which the associa- d surroundings of hospital life should tend to allay. Classi- so important in the treatment of insanity, according to the r character of the disease, or the disposition, taste, and culti- of the individual, has been rendered less perfect than it be; and, perhaps, there is not one of the manifold means iliances, that classed together constitute the moral treatment insane that we could use as effectively for their welfare or on as in wards less crowded with suffering humanity. The

noisy and furious have been in too close proximity to the quiet and harmless, who otherwise would have enjoyed refreshing sleep. It has seemed necessary to resort to mechanical restraint often and proportionally, to secure safety from insane fury and violence, when we had fewer patients. All mechanical restraint is avoided as far as possible, and it is much less required in institutions that are not crowded than in those that are crowded. When applied, it is often of great benefit in restraining violence, and preventing self-hurt, but any unnecessary restraint may produce injurious effects. In our crowded wards the ventilation has been insufficient, and patients, both the recent and curable, and the chronic incurable, have been subjected to the deleterious, depressing influences of air unfit to breathe. Such, in brief, are some of the evils attending the crowding of institutions of this kind. The only remedy for this institution is the speedy completion of the Hospital at Independence, and for this purpose abundant means should be provided with the least delay.

Among those sent to the hospital, as in former years, have been some persons whose disorder, presenting no symptoms at the time, unfavorable to recovery, had passed into the chronic stage. Instead of being placed in the hospital during that early period most favorable for recovery, various expedients had been tried that in the popular mind hold out such flattering inducements,—journeyings to various places, and visits among friends,—everything that neighbors could advise, abundant enough at such times, could suggest, including incantations of the “faith,” or the “traveling doctor,” or the dangerous advice of some form of quackery, in the vain hope of recovery. After several months, or a year or two, have been thus in manner frittered away, and the patient has been growing worse at least no better; and, perhaps, as frequently happens, worse, destructive, and disorderly habits, perverted feelings, obstinate irregular appetite, or abstinence from food have appeared, then to be done which should have been done in the beginning,—they are sent to the hospital. For such persons less can be done, in a majority of instances for their permanent benefit than the public often seem to expect. Yet to some of this class—and every case is worthy

the treatment pursued in the hospital, if the requisite perseverance is exercised, may be of great benefit. Generally they are the difficult patients to please, satisfy, or control, that come under the name of the insane. Often obstinate, willful, disorderly, and exacting in their demands, it is difficult to keep them neat and tidy, or secure an observance of the common rules with which we endeavor to regulate the household, without provoking resistance that we dislike. Often very confident in the belief that they are well and as ever before of taking care of themselves, and that they have been needlessly or through malice sent to the hospital, they fret and fret under any form of restraint, perhaps, misinterpret what is done for them into acts of unkindness or abuse. Unsettled, discontented, and irritable, they tend to make others so, and it may be that their associations cannot be the most pleasant, or doing injury to others. Although the integrity of their mind is seriously impaired, these persons can make the most plausible appeals and complaints to their friends, and thus often secure removal before sufficient time has elapsed for the accomplishment of any obvious good result; and, if, as has sometimes been the case, striking results have been expected, regardless of the direction of the disorder, disappointment, censure and distrust follow the insufficient result, when credit should be given for such effort as might, after persevering treatment, prolong, in some degree, corresponding to the duration of the disorder, effect some durable benefit, where recovery may be impossible. And therefore I feel it a duty to say, as has been said a hundred of times in the reports of hospitals for the insane throughout the country, so that it might be supposed to come to the knowledge of every physician, if not every household, that insanity is only certainly curable in its earlier stages, and the modern hospital affords the best known means for its successful treatment. A few will recover, however managed, or mismanaged; but only under favoring circumstances will a majority of those who become insane get well. Chief among the favorable circumstances, and, perhaps, the foundation of successful treatment, may be mentioned, removal from home and those associations and surroundings in the midst of which mental derangement appeared, and which generally have a tendency to perpetuate it. And this object is

not accomplished by journeying or visiting with the companions and friends. There is wanting the guiding influence that only a considerable acquaintance with insanity can supply, which alone can be found in the well regulated hospital or asylum, as well as the rest, care, and all the hygienic influences conducive to health. the want of these influences and conditions that has made the repeated experiment of journeys and visits the relief of mental derangement, end only in disappointment and confirmed disease. It is the delay and these well intended, but ill judged experiments for the care and cure of mental disease that is found the explanation of the fact of serious import to any community, that of all who have been admitted to the hospital, only 35.06 per cent have recovered, while of those who came under treatment here within one year from the commencement of their disorder, 70.02 per cent. have recovered, and if, in a reckoning, only those were included whose disorder was of not more than six month's duration, the results would appear much more favorable for the advantages of early treatment.

Although, so far as I could, I have endeavored to restrict admission to the first class mentioned in the statute,—those whose disorder is of no more than one year's duration, many persons afflicted with chronic and incurable epilepsy have been sent to the hospital by the commissioners of insanity. The greater number of these persons were sent because they were regarded as violent and dangerous, as many epileptics really are. A few have been sent during the early stage of the disease, before the intellect was destroyed or impaired, for curative treatment. It is only during the early stage that they should be sent to the hospital, if at any time. Crowded as the hospital has been during the past four years, the presence has been a serious inconvenience, if not productive of much harm to curable or convalescent patients. Besides being generally irritable and often disposed to strike particularly about the time of the occurrence of their fits, and restless and uneasy under restraint—the ordinary restraint of the hospital—they are a spectacle to those whose nervous sensibilities are easily disturbed by outward influences. It requires long years of familiarity with the phenomena of epilepsy to behold them with composure. The shrill scream, sudden unconsciousness, and heavy fall; the frig-

as, and upturned, glossy eyes; the obstructed breathing, at the mouth, and livid countenance, present a picture that to the stoutest nerves. Temporary shock is the least effect on persons, and yet such is the number of this class here that many persons must witness such scenes almost every day. The limited means of classification for the large number in the hospital cannot wholly separate them from others, and so they are distributed through several wards. With a more extended classification, such as would be afforded by the construction of these premises of a separate building for men or women, for complete separation of the sexes—an arrangement that offers striking advantages—we could separate and classify the epileptics, to the mutual advantage of all patients. But a provision, probably, would be an institution for the treatment of epilepsy, centrally located so as to be easily accessible in all parts of the State, to which persons afflicted might resort during the curable stage of the disorder, before the intellect is deranged or seriously impaired, at a period when, if it be not, they are rarely sent to the hospital because they do not require the peculiar restraints and care necessary for the insane. In a hospital institution, early treatment would probably restore many, the majority of these unfortunate persons, to health; at any rate, it would afford them a more suitable home than is to be found in the hospital for the insane. The chronic and insane epileptics in the hospital receive such treatment and care, and regulated diet, and to mitigate the severity of their disorder, if they cannot obtain a cure. I have been led to speak encouragingly of the treatment of epilepsy, if the proper treatment is applied in the early stages of the disorder, from some results obtained here during the last years. Within this period three persons—two males and one female—all young persons, sent to the hospital for treatment, within a year from the attack of epilepsy, have been discharged, fully recovered, and three others now under treatment present encouraging indications. The duration of treatment of those persons was twenty-four, twenty-seven, and fifty-three months respectively. The same gratifying results would probably attend

the early treatment of many others of this class, who will otherwise inevitably drift into hopeless dementia.

Since the opening of the hospital five insane convicts have been sent to it from the penitentiary ; three persons under arrest, charged with homicide, have been sent to the hospital by the courts for observation and treatment. Many others who had committed attempted homicide have been sent here in the usual way, they being obviously insane at the time of committing the act. Of those sent from the Penitentiary, three have died and one remains. As a general rule, they have proved incurable, and many of them have displayed vicious propensities during the greater part of the time they have been under care in the hospital. It seems probable that the number will increase with the increase of population, and if the practice of sending them here is continued their presence may seriously interfere with the welfare of those for whom the hospital was mainly founded. It is scarcely necessary to point out to a reasoning mind the bad results that may follow the association of this class of persons with other patients. They are usually among the most troublesome class of persons we have to take care of ; and they need more secure arrangements to prevent escape than is ordinarily required for insane persons, or than have been provided here. Consequently we have been often obliged to keep them in a great deal of seclusion, or under special surveillance to prevent escape, to preserve order and quiet. Their associations with other patients will be most prejudicial. The young and innocent may have for the first time come in contact with influences, while the mind is peculiarly susceptible, that may unfavorably affect their future lives. As to the insane convict, and those with homicidal propensities, custody is as much an object as treatment, and both can be as well or better secured under other and altogether suitable provisions. I would suggest that a hospital for these persons be constructed in connection with the Penitentiary ; and if it should be deemed advisable as an arrangement, sometimes adopted, the superintendents of the hospitals for the insane may be constituted a board of consultation to visit such persons at stated intervals, or oftener if called upon by proper authority, for advising proper treatment. This would secure the care and custody for those who may be incurable, the need

treatment for such as are curable, and the needful observation for the information of the courts of those who may be sent there for that purpose.

In some States separate institutions for the criminal insane have been built, and organized like the other hospitals for the insane, and this may ultimately be needed here, but for the present the method suggested may be everyway suitable, and at the same time more economical.

This seems to me a matter of much importance, for no one so unfortunate as to need to be sent here ought to bear the additional misfortune of being associated in any way with criminals, perhaps these possessing the worst moral characteristics.

Almost every year we are called to witness much injury done to some patients by capricious or premature removal from the hospital. Some have been capriciously removed within a few weeks from the time of their admission, whose recovery in the course of a few months seemed almost certain. Others have been removed during the advanced stage of convalescence, where they seemed to their anxious friends to have recovered, at least from the prominent symptoms of insanity, in the mistaken belief that there was nothing more that could be done for them in the hospital that could not be as well done elsewhere. The morbid restlessness that usually attend the earlier stages of convalescence from mental derangement, and perhaps the last symptom to disappear, is often mistaken for a strong, healthy desire to return home, and the conclusion is formed that a longer residence in the hospital may do more harm than good. Some of the former have been reported to have recovered while some have been re-admitted after their disorder had become chronic and incurable, whose symptoms in the beginning had no unfavorable aspect. Of the latter several have been re-admitted who probably would have remained well, for a much longer period at least, if recovery could have been made more perfect by a few weeks longer treatment at the outset. The same principles that seem to govern recovery from many other diseases may be applied to recovery from mental derangement. It is well enough known that before complete recovery from diseases of the lungs, or the stomach, has taken place, it would be the height of imprudence to

brave exposure to inclement weather, or indulge in improper food, however small the risk might be in the individual's ordinary state of health. Now, the brain is a far more delicate organization than either the lungs or the stomach, its health of more importance to the animal economy, and its recuperative treatment requires more careful management. It will not bear exposure to improper influences or the causes of its disease, while it is not perfectly sound, any better than the other bodily organs ; and to remove a convalescent patient from hospital treatment, before he has recovered from the cerebral disease that caused insanity, to the surroundings which may have had more or less to do with bringing on the disease, is no less absurd or dangerous than to expose phthisic or pneumonic patients to vicissitudes of weather, or treat dyspeptics to hearty, highly seasoned food.

Insanity, or derangement of mind is a symptom of a cerebral malady that is usually chronic in its character, as compared with many other diseases, though, perhaps, in some measure, self-limited, and ending under favorable circumstances. It often happens that weeks and months may pass without any of the marked favorable changes that are sometimes supposed to be the only criterion of benefit derived from hospital treatment ; and yet, all the while, silently, almost imperceptibly to any but the experienced observer, the favorable changes are going on, that are a necessary prelude to convalescence and recovery. If the proper conduct of the patient is interfered with during this period, or during the later stage of convalescence, before the last and least obvious indications of aberration have passed away, by injudicious visiting, correspondence, or removal of the patient, as frequently happens, from the carelessness or misusages of hospital life, a lasting injury may be done. A few years of apparent health may follow, only to be succeeded by another attack of active disease, from which complete recovery may be impossible, and, perhaps, end in the form of disorder, called periodic mania, being established. A few weeks or months during the convalescent period, which seldom extends beyond the first year, may affect the whole future life, for better or worse, according as the course of treatment is persistent or vacillating. So seriously do these matters bear upon the welfare of individuals, and families,

even succeeding generations, that I feel it cannot be set forth in too strong and emphatic terms.

In my last report I alluded to the prevalence of suicide in the State, and gave the number of suicides that had been ascertained to have occurred during a little more than the period covered by that report. The record has been continued since that time, and it appears that during the past two years, one hundred and seventy-seven persons have committed suicide within the State ; and thirty-four others have attempted suicide in various ways, the final results of which are unknown to us. Several others who had attempted suicide have been sent to the hospital, and have recovered, or seem likely to recover from the mental alienation that is the more or less obvious precursor of the unnatural disposition to self-destruction. Except in a few instances, where crime or misdemeanor has been committed, and the dread of exposure and public condemnation is greater than the love of life, the act of suicide has its origin, I believe, in a pathological state of the brain, the outward manifestations of which, however slight, may be discovered by close observation, and sometimes, perhaps generally, are very obvious to the casual observer, and belong to that form of mental disease known as melancholia. Depression of spirits, sadness, less than the usual mental and physical activity, mark the usual state of mind in the least obvious form. It may not attract much attention beyond the family circle, but it cannot fail, except in rare instances, to be observed there, some derangement of the health, indigestion, or the imperfect performance of some of the bodily functions, a reverse of fortune, the non-fulfillment of some expectations, some undue religious excitement, will probably, upon careful inquiry, be found to have been the remote or exciting cause. No other features of this propensity are so common as the fear of coming to want while in the possession of abundant means, and the sense of unworthiness and self-abasement. In all, some degree of gloom and despondency, not very difficult to be discerned, a state of mind unnatural to the individual, is present, and should lead to watchful attention. Such disorder of the mind may be most successfully treated in the hospital, if early recognized, and early sent to its care, and thus every year many valuable lives be saved. Nearly as many persons with suicidal inclinations obviously

manifested, or afflicted with the melancholy that so frequently leads to suicide, have been under care during the past two years, and one has succeeded in eluding vigilance, while a large proportion have recovered, or will recover in the future. There need be no dread of commitment to the hospital to deter the friends of persons from promptly taking the only course that can lead to the most favorable result, or preserve life, and it is to be hoped that the record in the future will be less startling than it has been in the few years.

Notwithstanding the patients have generally been in pretty good health, and there has not been much acute sickness from general diseases, the death rate has been 12.20 per cent of the total population; 21.53 per cent of the number of admissions; and 26.83 per cent on the number discharged. Three-fourths of the deaths may be attributed to five causes: Consumption, thirty-six; epilepsy, sixteen; chronic insanity, fourteen; acute mania, and acute delirious mania, eighteen. Thirty-six of the deaths occurred in the wards most crowded with patients, and were chiefly caused by consumption, epilepsy, and chronic insanity. I can but believe that the death of some of this number was caused or hastened by the impure air from imperfect ventilation, in these wards so greatly overcrowded—the wards for men in particular. A few patients who died of consumption were sent to the hospital in an advanced stage of the disorder, and lived but a few weeks or months after admission—long enough for recovery from the mental disorder if it had been uncomplicated with fatal disease.

The deaths from epilepsy occurred suddenly and unexpectedly, as they usually do from this disorder. In not a single instance of death from this cause was there any other prospect, had they lived, but the frequent occurrence of the same terrible convulsions, and a steady descent towards a helpless, pitiable, fatuous state of mind.

The deaths attributed to acute mania, and acute delirious mania were nine of each class. In the former the disorder was a high degree of intensity, much protracted, and accompanied with much loss of sleep and capricious appetite, and apparently complicated with some defect of health, or constitutional vigor, which diminished the power of resistance to the exhaustive influence of protracted mania.

excitement. In some the disorder had been neglected, and the patient retained at home till much reduced in health and strength from want of sleep and sufficient nutrition. All the cases of acute delirious mania terminated within a few days of their admission. This disorder, if recognized by its sudden access and rapid development, complete loss of sleep, nearly or quite complete delirium, great restlessness, rapid pulse, increased proportion, coated tongue inclined to be dry, general disinclination to take food, but at irregular intervals eating and drinking with avidity, a chaotic incoherence of the operations of the mind, should not be sent to the hospital from long distances, as they often are sent. A long journey under such circumstances only tends to aggravate the disorder which, even under the most favoring influences, is pre-eminently fatal. In three or four weeks at farthest it will usually end in death or convalescence; and it would be well to wait that length of time before removing the patient to the hospital, than incur the hazard of a long journey while suffering under severe cerebral disease. Except among those who died from acute mania in its various forms, there were none whose prospects for recovery were favorable. Some were aged persons—all had been insane for many years, and a majority were much enfeebled in mind and body, and less capable of resisting any influence affecting health than persons who had not been afflicted in like manner.

The death rate ranged from one in February, 1871, to fourteen in July, 1870. The next highest death rate was eight in September, 1871. The fourteen deaths in July, 1870, occurred between the 16th and 23th day, the weather during most of the time being extremely hot. Four of the deaths occurred from acute mania, aggravated no doubt by the extreme heat of the period; four from chronic insanity, death also, doubtless, with them hastened by atmospheric conditions prevailing at the time; three from epilepsy, and one each from apoplexy, consumption, and suicide.

During the period, we have had the pleasure of witnessing, on the average, nearly two patients every week discharged recovered, who went to their homes and firesides, in many instances, about as capable as ever before of pursuing accustomed avocations. I presume every one of this class will be pronounced fully recovered by the public; and while I believe they fairly represent the class usually tabulated

as recovered, it may be a question if a person once decidedly insane is ever again found to display, under all circumstances, the same degree of mental integrity as before. Nor is this at all strange. The brain is no exception to the general rule in the animal economy, that when an organ has been once the seat of diseased action, it is ever after more liable, probably, to pathological states of some kind. A large majority will probably go through life and remain apparently well, if no one of the more prominent physical or moral causes of insanity are encountered, while others will, after an interval of mental health more or less protracted, as influences are favorable or unfavorable, have a subsequent attack, or perhaps more than one. The question of subsequent attacks is probably closely connected with the completeness of recovery from the first attack, which can nowhere be so well accomplished as by hospital treatment, and is in no way abridged by injudicious haste in removing the patient during convalescence, or before every vestige of the disease, if possible, has been removed. The question of recurrence of insanity, and the danger of a subsequent attack, always imminent through some of the numerous causes to which all are exposed, is also closely connected with the other question of marriage and hereditary transmission of nervous and mental disease. Every one about to contract marriage should be informed of this liability of every one who has been insane to subsequent attacks, and of the unquestioned fact that once established, its strong tendency to become hereditary. It may not appear in the first generation, but it will almost certainly appear in some form of cerebral or nervous disease in some subsequent generation. If due caution is observed in this matter, much suffering may be avoided that will otherwise surely follow. The rule and penalty that applies to insanity in its tendency to hereditary transmission, applies equally to some other forms of nervous disorder, epilepsy and hysteria, for example; and the hospital director will be almost remiss in his duty, if he did not often and loudly sound the note of warning.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The repairs that are constantly required in every institution of this kind, have been made as they were called for, and it will

appear to you, I think, upon the most careful examination, that there has been any noticeable or appreciable deterioration in furniture or fixtures. Besides the ordinary repairs somewhat in excess of former years, by reason of the crowded condition of the wards, and the turbulent, violent and destructive propensities of a large number of the patients, a considerable number of bedsteads and settees have been made to accommodate the increased number of patients. The furniture that has been made in the carpenters' shop has been of the most substantial and durable character, and is, though perhaps somewhat more costly than similar furniture, as usually made, much superior for use here. Still the furniture and furnishing, while it has swelled the current expense account considerably, has hardly kept pace with the increasing population.

Several of the wards have been repainted with some variation of colors that produces a pleasing effect; and the whole roof, cupolas and cornice have received two, and on some parts three, coats of paint. The constant service of one painter has been required in painting and glazing, and oiling floors, and oiling and finishing furniture.

A considerable expense is incurred every year in repairing the lath and plaster partitions, that are too numerous in every ward. These partitions looked as well as any while the institution was new, and diminished the first cost of construction in the sum of many thousand dollars ; but they afford no barrier to violent and mischievous patients, of whom we have many, and they should be replaced with strong and durable brick walls, which has been done in the third section of the east wing. The improvement is so obvious in that section, that it may be taken as sufficient evidence that the same improvement—the substitution of brick for the present slender partitions—should be made wherever they occur. The repairs now required are numerous and costly ; and nothing can more seriously interfere with the proper working of the hospital, than the presence in the wards of a plasterer and his attendant. Whenever this change can be completed, the annual expenditure for repairs will be much lessened, and a good deal of inconvenience avoided.

A complete topographical survey and map of the premises have

been made by C. Beauman, C. E., from which a plan has been prepared by H. W. Cleveland, Esq, an experienced landscape engineer for the ornamental planting of the grounds, and the construction of a carriage road and walks for the use of the patients, and suitable dividing the premises into lawns, tillage, and pasturage. The steps toward working out this design, which will be the labor of several years, were taken last season, and carried on to the extent of the means. It seemed to me so desirable that a beginning should be made, in order that another year might witness a greater progress. I ventured to do some work that has been paid for out of current funds. The patients have also given a good deal of assistance, and have advanced the work of preparation for the next season. A large ground for several ornamental groups of trees, has been thoroughly trenched and made ready for planting next spring.

A stone road, on a graded bed, has been constructed most of the way from Washington street to the rear of the hospital, a distance of about two hundred and fifty rods. The road-bed is crowning, and is eighteen feet wide.

On this bed there was placed rubble rock to the depth of eight inches in the center, diminishing to twelve inches in depth at the sides, the larger rocks being compactly laid on the bed, with space on top, the upper three or four inches being broken to small pieces with hammers. Over the rock was spread a thin coating of coal cinders in lieu of gravel.

A portion of this road which has been used a year has done good service and worn well, under a usage to which roads in this locality are rarely subjected. One considerable filling, to give a desirable grade over a low place, remains to be completed with earth to be removed in the construction of the ventilating duct for the west wing, the earth used in the construction of the duct for the east wing to the chimney having been used for this purpose. Five substantial stone culverts were made under this road in the low places to give the necessary surface drainage at certain seasons of the year. When completed about three thousand and five hundred yards of rock will have been used in its construction. The work has been done to meet the difficulty we have every year encountered in hauling coal and other heavy supplies, during the season

when the roads are often very bad—the season when we have the greater part of this work to do.

Several hundred yards of hard flag-stone have been purchased and partly laid in the walks connecting the rear center with the farm buildings, a necessary convenience when the ground is wet and muddy.

The long hall in the basement between the culinary departments and store rooms has been paved with cut flag-stone, replacing the worn out brick pavement—a much needed improvement.

The rotten wooden floor of the employees dining-room adjoining this hall has been replaced with the same material in the hall; at the same time an opening was made through the south wall of the dining-room into the market hall, a portion of which was partitioned off for a wash-room for employees, no suitable place for this purpose ever having been provided, the need of which had been felt for many years. Into this room hot and cold water has been brought, iron sinks set, and water pipe laid connecting with the main sewer. This proves to supply what has been much needed since the opening of the hospital.

A conservatory has been built adjoining the west or female wing. An excavation was made outside of the building, about fifteen feet wide, seventy-five feet long, and four or five feet deep—to the level of the basement—the banks walled up, and the whole covered with a glazed lean-to roof. Portions of the basement wall of the wing under the water-table were taken out and the superstructure supported by iron columns, in order to get an entrance from the basement, and obviate the necessity of going out of doors to reach the conservatory in cold weather. To give a greater area a small portion of the basement was partitioned off, the connection into that portion outside of the walls of the building being the opening made in the basement wall. The proper temperature is secured by means of the circulation of hot water through pipes connected with a tank into which steam is carried from a steam distributing pipe passing near this place. Here perpetual and almost tropical verdure and bloom can be maintained during those seasons of the year when there is so little vegetation abroad to refresh and gladden the heart and feelings. The stock of choice and vase plants now in the conservatory—many

of them the gift of friends,—some obtained by purchase,—largely increased by propagation, already are a source of much interest to a majority of the patients, as they visit the place from time to time. The conservatory has been completed but a short time and first used this season, and many of the plants are still small but when they have attained a larger size and more abundant bloom the interest felt in them will doubtless be far greater than it now is, and the good influence exerted fully justify the outlay, and the care and attention the plants must receive from year to year for their preservation. Patients from all the wards can reach this place without going out doors, a great convenience in cold weather; and our experience seems to show that this structure will prove to be a valuable addition to our means for treating mental disease, in substituting healthy and pleasing thoughts and feelings for the morbid, irritable and unhappy feelings that so often prevail.

Last winter the Shaker Washing Machine, which had been in use about ten years, was found to be worn out and useless, and was replaced with the Hydraulic Washing Machine, regarded by many as the most approved machine in use, although quite expensive. It does washing well; but I apprehend it will not be very durable, it seems to be quite liable to get out of repair. When the change of machines is to be made, some other kind of apparatus will serve our purposes as well or better.

Since the boiler-house was enlarged, shafting has been put up to enable us to use the large engine for driving all machinery. The small engine has been re-set and can also be used for the same purpose, and now we have two engines, either of which can be used when the other is disabled or out of repair. Both engines have been thoroughly repaired and are in good working order.

A "Stillwell" heater and lime extractor has been set up in the boiler-house, to purify the water as far as possible, that is not to be used in generating steam, and prevent injurious action upon the boilers and steam pipes. It appears to do what its inventors have claimed for it. The water, in passing through it, comes in contact with a portion of the exhaust steam from the engine, and, being heated, parts with a portion of the mineral and vegetable matter held in solution or suspension, which is retained in the straw filter, through which the water then passes.

The greatest improvement of the two years, as well as the most expensive, has been the change in the third section of the east wing. Here there were many lath and plaster partitions that mischievous patients seemed to take delight in defacing or breaking through, leading to frequent, troublesome, and costly repairs. There were also associate dormitories without a ventilating flue, or any means for the ingress or egress of air but open doors and windows. These rooms were bad enough—quite behind the age—when there was plenty of rooms and they had few occupants, but as soon as the hospital became crowded, they were well-nigh intolerable, during the season when windows could not be left open. Neither were the windows as well ventilated as they should be; and in the coldest weather it was always difficult to make them comfortable, because the warm air admitted passed off so quickly through the flues leading from the top of the corridor and rooms to the attic. Some additional warmth was secured by stopping some of these flues, but it rendered the ventilation so imperfect as to be at best but a choice of evils.

To remedy these defects, the lath and plaster walls were taken out from basement to attic, the original plan considerably changed and improved, wards 3, 7, and 11 are extended to the front, and now have, in common with the other wards, a large window at the end, in addition to the side or bay window, that, prior to this change afforded the only outlook. The old partitions were replaced with brick walls containing suitable heating and ventilating flues, so arranged that hot air will be admitted at a point about eight feet from the floor, while the ventilating flues commence at the floor and terminate in the great duct in the basement that leads to the chimney. To make this change uniform throughout the corridors, some additional flues were constructed by taking down old brick walls and building up anew. One of the partitions taken down separated the second and third sections of wards, and this was re-built with a view to setting iron doors to prevent a spreading of fire from one section to the other, if a fire should sometime occur. This wall was carried up through the attic to the roof; the door-sills and caps being of stone; and with iron doors ready for use this wall will be nearly fire-proof.

The steam pipe under this part of the house was found to be very defective. Besides extensive deposits of calcareous matter—a

legacy, probably, of the old artesian well—on the inner surface seriously interfered with radiation of heat: they were much covered in many places and leaking badly. Having been put up in fifteen or twenty feet long, enclosed in a chamber from which led to the several stories, it had never been possible to regulate heat so that the different stories would be warmed alike. Sometimes the heated air would all, or nearly all, go to one of the stories, sometimes to another, making some wards uncomfortably warm, leaving the rest uncomfortably cool. Generally, though not always, the upper wards were most favored by heat. In making the change in warming and ventilating, it was determined to avoid those defects, if possible, by constructing smaller heaters, one for each flue, leading to the separate wards, to be enclosed in a chamber by itself, in which fresh air should be admitted from the fan duct. The work of the new arrangement is almost perfect, certainly quite satisfactory. Each ward can now be warmed to just the desired degree, in the most inclement weather, and if it is wished either end of a long corridor can be warmed more than the other. The ventilation can be managed equally well.

The system of warming and ventilating in the reconstructed hospital is one now approved by high authority, and sufficiently tested by experience. A large rotary fan forces fresh air with a gentle current through small tubes set in an iron steam box, enclosed in a brick chamber, where the air is warmed to the required degree, and then passes upward through flues, eight by twelve inches in diameter, which open into the corridor about eight feet above the floor. There are eight such flues for each ward. From the floor of the corridors six flues, and from each of the new dormitories two flues, each of the same dimension as the warm air flues, lead down to a large duct in the basement, of the aggregate dimension of six feet, flues opening into it; from the basement passing under ground, and terminating in the foul air, or ventilating shaft of the new building. The strong upward current in this air shaft which surmounts the smoke pipe from the boiler, caused by the rarefaction of the air from the waste heat, gives excellent ventilation to the wards during both night and day, and operates without any cost attending the running of machinery, affording a purer air than has been furnished

those wards, since they became crowded, if not during a longer period. The general current of the air in the wards is downward—the reverse of what it has been—the coolest air, and probably the foulest, being taken out, drawn off by the exhaustion power of the chimney, instead of the warmest air being allowed to escape directly into the attics. And this leads me to believe, what appears to be supported by limited experience during the short time since this arrangement went into operation, and perhaps supported by experience under similar circumstances elsewhere, that this method of warming and ventilating will prove so economical as to justify the expenditures on that account alone.

During a severe gale of wind from the south last spring, a portion of the iron roof of the main centre building was torn off, and the roofing loosened in many places. A good deal of apprehension was felt for a few hours that we might lose a large portion of the iron roofing. It was loosened quite extensively, and for a time vibrated fearfully, but the gale happily subsided before any serious damage was done. The cost of this repair was about five hundred dollars.

The west chimney of the main center has been mainly cured of smoking, after repeated unsuccessful experiments, by placing over it a wind cap. It will still sometimes smoke, but the annoyance is a much less than it used to be.

EXPENDITURE OF APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY THE THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The new barn is one hundred and ten feet long by forty feet wide. Near the center of one side is a projection eight feet by fifty feet to give breadth to a drive-way and threshing floor. Under the whole of the principal store is a well lighted basement nine feet high. In the principal story is a stable with ten stalls for the farm teams; drive-way and threshing-floor; bay for hay; tool-room, and six bins for feed and grain. Above them is extensive storage room for hay and grain.

The ground where the barn is located having a considerable descent it was impracticable to leave a drive way through it from

opposite ends or sides, and one was therefore made in a circle, the entrance and exit being on the same side; and a trouble and damage, sometimes unavoidable in backing a out of the barn is prevented. The barn is found to be convenient and serve well the purposes for which it was designed, a much needed and valuable improvement. About seven hundred and fifty yards of earth was removed to make the basement, one hundred yards of rock was used in the basement wall, about ninety-five thousand feet of lumber used in the construction.

The new chimney rests on a foundation of solid masonry, eight feet square and fourteen feet deep, the lower two feet being concrete. In the foundation, below the surface of the ground, are openings for the smoke-flue, and the ventilating ducts.

The chimney is constructed of stone and brick, and the masonry is one hundred and twenty-six feet high. Twelve feet above the foundation is range work backed up with brick, surmounted with heavy coping. The stone and brick work are well secured with anchors. Above this coping rises panel brick work in double courses for about forty feet, supporting five feet of heavy ornamental cornice of cut stone. Upon this stone cornice rests a plastered brick chimney about fifty-six feet high, the pilasters being capped with courses of stone masonry, and continued in brick work six feet higher, between them, the space being left open for the escape of the foul air from the ventilating shaft. These openings are of the same area as the ventilating shaft. Over these openings and resting on the pilasters is about five feet of stone masonry, the several courses projecting in such a manner as to form a suitable architectural top, and complete the work. All the brick and stone work is securely bound together with frequent bands of two and a half by one-fourth inch iron rods. In the centre of the chimney is a smoke flue of boiler iron, three feet six inches in diameter, surrounded with an expanded cast iron jacket and one hundred and thirty-four feet above the level of the ground or about eight feet higher than the masonry of the chimney. It is securely held in its place by iron braces. I think every part has been built in the most workmanlike manner. It was commenced in July, 1870, and completed in October, 1871. After completion in plumbing the work, no deviation could be discovered from

lines to which it had been built. The draft in the smoke flue is excellent, and the current in the ventilating shaft is strong. I cannot see why it will not fulfill all the purposes for which it was designed. The cost of this most desirable and important improvement has been somewhat greater than the estimate presented in the last report, owing, chiefly, to the greater cost of cutting the stone used, the quality, I believe, being superior to, and more difficult to work than the stone used in building the hospital, the cost of which was taken as the basis for the estimate.

The improvement in the boiler-house was made in accordance with the plans proposed. With some alteration in the future that experience has suggested, I believe the improvement will be most satisfactory. It gives the needed facilities for driving carpenters' and engineers' machinery, and facilities for storing and drying lumber, and storing coal.

The new reservoir is in process of construction, but I feel much regret in finding that the estimated sum asked for and appropriated,—the estimate being made by a distinguished hydraulic engineer, who, however, was never able to visit the location,—will not be sufficient to complete the work. Upon looking into the matter recently, to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the wide difference between the estimate and the probable cost, I find that no estimate was made for a stone lining of the bank,—a very necessary part of the work, to protect the bank from the action of frost and prevent the growth of weeds and grasses. It was quite over-looked by myself, and, doubtless, over-looked by the engineer. It is estimated, about \$3,000 will be required for its completion. I look forward to it as a complete relief from the annoyance and inconvenience, not to mention the sources of ill-health from, 1st, the artesian well water; and, 2d, the turbid water we have been obliged to use, often for weeks together, since the artesian well was abandoned.

Three of Branagan's patent upright tubular boilers were procured in 1870. The contract price was the same as the amount of the appropriation, but embarrassments in business made it difficult for the contractor to meet his engagements, and they therefore cost a little more than that sum.

Before this was known the old boilers had been removed and

applied to other uses, and apprehension was felt at one time might fail to get the new ones before winter. They were all however, and two of them in use before the coldest weather arrived. Since they have been in use they have given entire satisfaction. The workmanship appears to be excellent ; and I think we could not have procured boilers better adapted to our wants.

The sum appropriated for fencing and improving the grounds has been used for fencing the Muldowny estates, described in the report, making the appropriation for its purchase as the "37½ acre tract" for a new fence on the eastside of the entrance to the hospital grounds, for extending of the boundary hedge, and for a portion of the work done on the grounds in front of the hospital before described.

The 37½ acre tract was procured for the sum appropriated, and also the ten acres on the west side of the avenue, to give a new and better approach to the hospital, for the sum agreed upon with the owner. A carriage drive-way to the front, separate from the main road, has been laid out with gentle curves among groups of trees and shrubbery, and I hope it will be in our power to construct it in the next season.

ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

The favorable results attained in the alterations made in the east wing lead me to earnestly recommend that similar alterations be made in the west wing, and for similar reasons,—the impossibility of preventing violent and mischievous patients from breaking down and defacing weak lath and plaster walls, giving rise to frequent and costly repairs ; and the inadequacy of the present system of warming and ventillation.

The same improvement should be made in the west wing closets that have been so successfully made in the east wing, the substitution of slate and marble floors that will not leak, for the leaky wooden floors, and larger soil pipe, that will not close up by some slight obstruction, overflow and create bad odors that must be got rid of for many hours.

A bath room in the basement of the west wing, similar to that in successful use in the east wing is a much needed improvement.

Besides doing away with bath-room odors in the wards, the annoyance that will sometimes arise from an overflow of water, the leaks that will sometimes occur in water-pipes, it will give some additional room in the wards, and afford some needed facilities for sending clothing to the wash-house and receiving them back from the ironing room.

A good deal of painting—the outside of all the windows and window guards and doors, and some of the wards—will be required during the next two years, and the means for this work must be provided.

As a partition wall has been constructed between the second and third sections of the east wing that needs only some iron doors to make it a strong barrier against a spread of fire,—I would recommend they be procured, with the same number for the west wing if improvements are made there.

We have never had a safe for keeping money, or valuable records, and I think we should not do without one much longer.

A moderate sum will be needed for some additional furniture and furnishing to adequately provide for the increased number of patients. A considerable expenditure on this account has been made during the past two years and charged to current expense account, but something more will be needed very soon, as the furnishing has not quite kept pace with the increasing number of patients.

The needed land having been procured, and a plan having been made by a skillful landscape gardener, the grounds in front of the hospital should be graded and ornamentally planted with trees and shrubbery, and the permanent drive way to the front be made. It will also be a great improvement and add to the means of successful treatment, if the drive-way through the southern portion of the grounds, as arranged in Mr. Cleveland's plan, can be constructed without much delay, or made passable at an early day, and finished in a permanent and durable manner as time and means will permit. There are always many patients upon whom carriage exercise exerts a beneficial influence, and yet are too exciteable to go out on the public streets without incurring the liability to become more excited and sustain some injury ; but within the grounds, over the nearly three miles of shady, winding road that has been projected, through as pleasant scenery, affording views as varied and attractive as any to

be found in this part of the State, carriage exercise will doubtless be free from such liability, and become a source of much benefit to many patients from year to year. A considerable expenditure for this purpose at once would be, I believe, a wise one.

FARM AND GARDEN.

During the past two years the products of the farm and garden have shown an increase over previous years. Besides the crops raised and gathered in, a good deal of pasturage has been afforded to the stock. An exhibit of the products and their estimated value can be found in the appendix. The real value of the garden products for use in the hospital is doubtless greater than their estimated value, but it seems to me probable, if we had to obtain them by purchase, they would cost more than the price carried out. Many of the patients give some assistance in putting in and gathering the crops, and in various other ways. There is scarcely any department or any kind of work carried on that does not receive some assistance from them.

CHAPEL EXERCISES.

Upon the taking effect of the law authorizing the appointment of a Chaplain, Rev. Milton Sutton was engaged to perform the duties of that office, which he has since done very acceptably. On the evenings of each week he has conducted a school in which the common English studies were pursued with interest and profit. From forty to fifty patients attended. I feel pretty confident this school is a source of much benefit to those who attend, and worthy of being sustained.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The following newspapers and periodicals have been kindly loaned to the hospital for the use of patients during the past two years, and have afforded much interesting reading for them that would otherwise have been within their reach; and in their behalf I express my thanks to the givers, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same favors in the future:

Burlington Hawk-Eye, daily; Iowa State Register, daily; Davenport Gazette, daily; Mt. Pleasant Journal, Henry County Press, Muscatine Journal, Muscatine Courier, Vinton Eagle, Fairfield Ledger, Sioux City Journal, Gate City, Iowa State Press, Iowa City Republican, Adair County Register, Fort Madison Plain Dealer, Pella Blade, Buchanan County Bulletin, Delaware County Union, Albia Union, Lyons Mirror, De Witt Observer, Lansing Mirror, Waverly Republican, Montezuma Republican, Iowa Homestead, Dié Iowa Tribune, Dör Demokrat, Dubuque National Demokrat, Das Möclentlichee Banner, Anamosa Eureka, Indianola Journal, Mitchell County News, Glenwood Opinion, Marshall Republican, The Shady Side, Iowa Classic, The Independent, Ladies Repository, Cincinnati; Friend's Review, Philadelphia; New Covenant, Chicago; The Standard, Chicago; Liberal Christian, New York; The St. Louis Herald, St. Louis.

From John S. Pierson, Esq., of New York, we have received a second gift of about seventy-five volumes of books and magazines, and a large number of beautiful stereoscopic views. As this valuable gift comes from an entire stranger we feel laid under peculiar obligations. Several of the volumes of most enduring interest have a permanent place in our gradually increasing and already valuable library, while other volumes, in accordance with his wishes, have been circulated among those patients who will sometimes capriciously or wantonly destroy or deface a book, however valuable it may be.

Mr. H. Krönheimer, has given a large fig tree, and several friends have given other valuable plants.

George W. Whittle, Esq., presented to the hospital a fine pair of Yorkshire pigs.

Messrs. John & S. H. Thomas, and Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Branagan have given interesting Indian relics and specimens of fossils and minerals.

Some of the employees have been here during the whole of my administration of the affairs of the hospital, and still render valuable service.

To the employees generally, and to many not now here, the public are under obligations for a valuable aid in alleviating the suffering

and promoting the recovery of the unfortunate persons entrusted to our care.

Dr. Bassett still holds the place of first Assistant Physician, is no less industrious, efficient and zealous as an officer than in years.

The statistical tables appended have been prepared by him with great care, and are as accurate, doubtless, as it is possible to make them.

Dr. Dudley, after five years of valuable service in this interesting field of labor, having accomplished an amount of good work and relieved suffering that but few persons have an opportunity to do at his age, was obliged to relinquish his duties as second Assistant Physician, in March last, after a severe pulmonary hemorrhage. His health continued to decline, and he died in May, a short time after reaching the home of his friends.

Dr. Dudley was a well read physician, and possessed great kindness of heart and unwavering integrity, and other qualities that peculiarly fitted him for his duties here, and he will long be kindly remembered by those associated with him.

The duties of second Assistant Physician were discharged by John H. Kulp, a medical student, from the 1st of April till the last part of September last, and since September by Dr. O. W. Albald.

In looking back over the six years I have been associated with you, gentlemen, I find abundant reasons to thank you for the uniform support, valuable advice and assistance, and personal kindnesses I have received at your hands, and I hope the favor of Providence will attend all your deliberations and the future conduct of the institution under your care.

MARK RANNEY,
Superintendent

*Iowa Hospital for the Insane,
Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, Nov. 1, 1871.*

TABLE I.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
at the beginning of the period ..	208	190	398
during the period.....	300	220	520
sent during the period.	508	410	918
d—recovered.....	116	87	203
.....	36	31	67
ed.....	18	17	35
.....	74	38	112
g at the end of the period.....	264	237	501
resent during the period	228.13	213.32	441.45

TABLE II.

INNS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
.....	1041	904	1945
ed—recovered.	356	326	682
.....	115	113	228
ed.....	83	74	157
.....	221	156	377

TABLE III.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE WHEN ADMITTED IN THE PERIOD

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.		
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL
Under 15.....	3	3	
15 to 20.....	22	14	
20 to 25.....	45	44	
25 to 30.....	48	32	
30 to 35.....	43	39	
35 to 40.....	42	25	
40 to 45.....	34	16	
45 to 50.....	20	18	
50 to 60.....	27	18	
60 to 70.....	12	11	
70 to 80.....	3		
80 and over.....	1		
Unknown.....			
Total	300	220	

TABLE IV.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE FROM BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.		
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL
Under 15.....			
15 to 20.....			
20 to 30.....			
30 to 40.....			
40 to 50.....			
50 to 60.....			
60 to 70.....			
70 to 80.....			
80 and over.....			
Unknown.....			
Total			1

TABLE V.

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE PERIOD			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
.....	3	2	5	.....	.....	20
.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	9
.....	3	4	7	.....	.....	23
.....	2	4	6	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	10
.....	24	21	45	.....	.....	145
.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	7
.....	20	11	31	.....	.....	151
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	17
.....	11	7	18	.....	.....	49
.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	57	42	99	.....	.....	359
.....	17	13	30	.....	.....	148
.....	7	16	23	.....	.....	72
.....	7	4	11	.....	.....	54
.....	2	6	8	.....	.....	20
.....	1	4	5	.....	.....	22
.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
.....	25	16	41	.....	.....	114
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	4	2	6	.....	.....	25
.....	40	26	66	.....	.....	248
.....	43	19	62	.....	.....	210
.....	2	4	6	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	6	2	8	.....	.....	20
.....	7	4	11	.....	.....	22
.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	6	2	8	.....	.....	16
.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	80
.....	800	220	520	.....	.....	1945

TABLE VI.
RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
State at large.....	32	8	40	41	15
Adams County.....	1	1	2	2	2
Allamakee.....	5	4	9	12	16
Appanoose.....	7	4	11	16	8
Benton.....	2	4	6	10	13
Black Hawk.....	4	3	7	11	10
Boone.....	1	.....	1	4	.....
Bremer.....	4	3	7	7	7
Buchanan.....	2	1	3	6	5
Butler.....	2	2	4	5	5
Calhoun.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Carroll.....	.....	1	1	3	1
Cass.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cedar.....	2	3	5	13	17
Cerro Gordo.....	1	.....	1	4	.....
Cherokee.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Chickasaw.....	1	1	2	5	4
Clarke.....	1	1	2	5	1
Clayton.....	5	2	7	17	11
Clinton.....	8	4	12	24	18
Crawford.....	2	.....	2	2	.....
Dallas.....	2	.....	2	6	.....
Davis.....	5	4	9	22	17
Decatur.....	3	2	5	17	5
Delaware.....	2	.....	2	11	4
Des Moines.....	10	10	20	35	38
Dubuque.....	12	7	19	40	48
Fayette.....	5	5	10	14	13
Floyd.....	2	2	4	4	5
Franklin.....	1	.....	1	2	1
Fremont.....	1	1	2	2	2
Greene.....	2	2	4	2	4
Grundy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Guthrie.....	1	3	4	1	6
Hamilton.....	.....	2	2	.....	2
Hardin.....	1	2	3	7	8
Harrison.....	1	3	4	1	6
Henry.....	8	6	14	30	26
Howard.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Humboldt.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Iowa.....	4	2	6	9	11
Jackson.....	2	6	8	19	19
Jasper.....	7	7	14	16	24
Jefferson.....	5	4	9	30	29
Johnson.....	5	1	6	24	10

TABLE VI—CONTINUED.

	WITHIN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
.....	3	6	9	11	18	29
.....	8	3	11	29	15	44
.....	14	8	22	53	59	112
.....	5	2	7	24	22	46
.....	1	5	6	13	16	29
.....	1	1	1	9	8	17
.....	2	7	9	12	11	23
.....	0	4	10	17	18	35
.....	9	6	15	32	20	52
.....	2	3	5	7	10	17
.....	4	.....	4	10	4	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
.....	.....	1	1	1	2	3
.....	2	3	5	21	8	29
y.....	2	.....	2	4	3	7
.....	4	3	7	19	11	30
.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
.....	3	.....	3	11	2	13
.....	2	.....	2	2	1	3
.....	6	5	11	21	26	47
mie.....	6	3	9	11	7	18
.....	3	4	7	6	11	17
.....	1	.....	1	3	2	5
.....	3	6	9	23	38	61
.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
.....	2	.....	2	4	6	10
.....	3	1	4	10	5	15
.....	1	1	2	5	4	9
.....	2	1	3	3	2	5
.....	7	7	14	26	26	52
.....	6	6	12	23	25	48
.....	7	3	10	12	7	19
a.....	7	10	17	37	22	59
.....	1	1	2	4	8	12
.....	1	1	2	2	4	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	2	2	4	17	9	26
.....	1	2	3	2	2	4
.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
esota.....	.....	.....	.....	30	25	55
aska.....	10	3	13	31	19	50
is.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8
ourl.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
onsin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
na.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
siana.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
ana Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
rado Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	300	220	520	1040	905	1945

TABLE VII.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	WITHIN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Accountant.....					
Actress.....					
Agents.....	1		1		
Apothecary.....					
Artist.....					
Attorney.....	2		2		
Auctioneer.....					
Barber.....					
Blacksmiths.....	4		4		
Brewer.....	1		1		
Brickmaker.....					
Broommaker.....					
Butchers.....	2		2		
Cabinet-makers.....	2		2		
Carpenters.....	3		3		
Chair maker.....					
Civil officer.....					
Clerks.....	5		5		
Colliers.....					
Confectioners.....					
Coopers.....					
Domestic duties.....		204	204		
Druggist.....	1		1		
Farmers.....	150		150		
Gardeners.....	2		2		
Grocers.....	1		1		
Hairbraiders.....					
Harness-makers.....	2		2		
Hatter.....					
Hunter.....					
Laborers.....	61		61		
Lawyers.....					
Machinists.....					
Masons.....	1		1		
Merchants.....	2		2		
Millwrights.....					
Miners.....	4		4		
Musicians.....					
Newsboy.....					
No employment.....	80	13	43		
Nurse.....					
Painters.....	3		3		
Peddler.....	1		1		
Photographer.....	1		1		
Physicians.....					
Plasterers.....	1		1		
Pork packer.....	1		1		
Potters.....	1		1		

TABLE VII—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATION.	WITHIN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	9
.....	1	3	4	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3
.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
.....	300	220	520	.....	.....	1945

TABLE VIII.

CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ma. cs.	Females.	Total.
.....	155	63	218	552	254	806
.....	137	143	280	437	561	998
.....	8	14	22	86	79	115
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	16	7	23
.....	300	220	520	1041	904	1945

TABLE IX.

HOW COMMITTED.

	WITHIN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By Commissioners of Insanity.....	210	161	371	.....	.....	.....
By Judges of the Circuit Court.....	34	21	55	.....	.....	.....
By Clerks of the Circuit Court.....	25	17	42	.....	.....	.....
By Judges of the County Court.	7	4	11	.....	.....	.....
By Judges of the District Court....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
By friends.....	10	14	24	.....	.....	.....
By Governor's order	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
From Nebraska.....	10	3	13	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	300	220	520	.....	.....	.....

TABLE X.

HOW SUPPORTED OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By the State alone.....	41	15	56	.....	.....	.....
By counties.....	239	188	427	.....	.....	.....
By friends	10	14	24	.....	.....	.....
By Nebraska	10	3	13	.....	.....	.....
Total	300	220	520	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XI.

FORM OF DISEASE IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Acute	128	87	215	.....	.....	.....
Chronic	58	41	99	.....	.....	.....
Epileptic	20	2	22	.....	.....	.....
Hyperperal .....	.....	28	28	.....	.....	.....
Homicidal	8	1	9	.....	.....	.....
Idia	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Idia, Acute	39	29	68	.....	.....	.....
Idia, Chronic	6	8	14	.....	.....	.....
Idia, Suicidal	18	8	26	.....	.....	.....
Idia, Acute	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....
Idia, Chronic	13	9	22	.....	.....	.....
Idia, Senile	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....
Idia	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	300	220	520	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XII.

REGED CAUSES OF INSANITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted with general ill health	10	21	31	.....	.....	177
Admitted in condition .....	.....	30	30	.....	.....	94
Admitted by commitment	4	2	6	.....	.....	29
Admitted by request	2	.....	2	.....	.....	11
Admitted by request	23	3	26	.....	.....	149
Admitted by request of the head	5	.....	5	.....	.....	24
Admitted by request of the study	1	.....	1	.....	.....	10
Admitted by request of the study	13	17	30	.....	.....	68

TABLE XII—CONTINUED.

	WITHIN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Vaccination.....					
Concussion.....					
Spiritualism.....	1	1	2		
Bodily injuries.....	3		3		
Business anxieties.....	9		9		
Jealousy.....					
Exposure to cold.....	2		2		
Fright.....	1	1	2		
Masturbation.....	31		31		
Political excitement.....	1		1		
Meningeal inflammation.....		1	1		
Domestic troubles.....	7	11	18		
Religious excitement.....	20	9	29		
Ill treatment.....		4	4		
Blindness.....					
Use of tobacco.....					
Uterine disease.....		2	2		
Novel-reading.....					
War excitement.....					
Over-exertion.....	11	2	13		
Spermatorrhoea.....					
Scarlet fever.....					
Grief, loss of friends, &c.....	2	4	6		
Constitutional.....	5	3	8		
Nostalgia.....		1	1		
Lactation too long continued.....		3	3		
Syphilis.....	3		3		
Loss of property.....	1		1		
Typhoid fever.....	3	4	7		
Disordered menstruation.....		11	11		
Change of life.....		2	2		
Pecuniary anxiety.....	10		10		
Intemperance.....	24	5	29		
Disease of the brain.....					
Paralysis.....	2	2	4		
Hemiplegia.....		1	1		
Apoplexy.....					
Hysteria.....					
Measles.....	1		1		
Senile dementia.....	3	1	4		
Original defect.....	6	1	7		
Disappointed affections.....					
Loss of health in military service.....	3		3		
No satisfactory cause assigned.....	93	78	171		
Total.....	300	220	520		

TABLE XIII.

NUMBER OF ATTACKS IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
.....	145	111	256	.....	.....	.....
.....	27	37	64	.....	.....	.....
.....	7	2	9	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....
.....	23	19	42	.....	.....	.....
.....	97	51	148	.....	.....	.....
.....	300	220	520	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XIV.

DEATH AND THE CAUSES.

	WITHIN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
.....	8	6	14	.....	.....	62
from acute mania.....	6	3	9	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
ous mania.....	6	3	9	.....	.....	9
with abstinence from	4	1	5	.....	.....	8
the brain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
f the brain.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	6
ase of the brain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
alysis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	4	2	6	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4

TABLE XIV—CONTINUED.

	WITHIN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Epilepsy.....	12	4	16	.....	.....
Puerperal mania.....	1	2	3	.....	.....
Suicide.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Consumption.....	26	10	36	.....	.....
Congestion of lungs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abscess of lung.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Bronchitis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Typhoid fever.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Intermittent fever.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Congestive fever.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dysentery and diarrhea.....	1	1	2	.....	.....
Cholera-morbus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chronic gastritis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chronic hepatic disease.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Strangulated hernia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peritonitis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diabetes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dropsy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Disease of the heart.....	1	1	2	.....	.....
Uterine hemorrhage.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Uterine disease.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Erysipelas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syphilis.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Old age.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accident.....	1	1	2	.....	.....
Total.....	74	38	112	.....	.....

DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS.

DAILY AVERAGE—1869 AND 1870.		DAILY AVERAGE—1870 AND 1871.	
November 1869.....	401.16	November 1870.....	.....
December ".....	403.38	December ".....	.....
January 1870.....	401.70	January 1871.....	.....
February ".....	405.31	February ".....	.....
March ".....	397.80	March ".....	.....
April ".....	398.62	April ".....	.....
May ".....	400.99	May ".....	.....
June ".....	405.19	June ".....	.....
July ".....	418.77	July ".....	.....
August ".....	420.05	August ".....	.....
September ".....	431.26	September ".....	.....
October ".....	443.70	October ".....	.....

Daily average for the period.....441.45

EXHIBIT A.

LAND AND IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Superintendent from Nov. 1st, 1869, to Dec. 1st 1871.

OLD APPROPRIATION.

DR.

on hand Nov. 1, 1869.....	\$ 878 55	
of State.....	2700 00	
.....	8 47—	\$ 3587 02

CR.

.....	2600 00	
room.....	132 00	
and improving grounds.....	102 02	
e and furnishing.....	753 00—	\$ 3587 02

NEW APPROPRIATION.

DR.

of State.....	\$36500 00	
r and old iron sold.....	602 58—	\$ 37102 58

CR.

from old account.....	8 47	
ouse.....	2760 99	
.....	4116 54	
r.....	12114 40	
.....	4614 25	
and improving grounds.....	2565 21	
.....	2500 00	
encies.....	1508 74	
r.....	6500 00—	\$36688 60

Balance on hand, Dec. 1, 1871..

\$413 98

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

Exhibit of Superintendent for year ending Nov. 1, 1870

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1869	\$2703 55
From Auditor of State.....	\$81408 09
From private patients.....	16303 66
From articles sold.....	1917 04—\$99628 79—\$1023

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries.....	\$ 3744 01
For wages.....	26870 69
For provisions.....	2768 97
For fuel.....	3223 19
For furniture and furnishing.....	4491 05
For drugs and medicines.....	1560 54
For freights.....	2424 60
For postage and stationery.....	490 98
For library and diversions	833 06
For clothing	5965 03
For contingencies.....	3818 65
For farm.....	2643 19
For stores.....	6944 57
For repairs and improvements.....	11131 84
For meat.....	3603 39
For feed.....	16005 79
For groceries.....	2678 40
For lights.....	868 55—\$1000
Balance on hand, Nov. 1, 1870.....	\$226

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

Report of Superintendent for year ending Nov. 1st, 1871.

RECEIPTS.

on hand Nov. 1st, 1870.....	\$	2,265	84
Director of State....	\$111,882	37	
State patients.....	10,771	08	
Articles sold.....	2,423	21—	125,076 66—127,342 50

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries.....	\$	4,124	38
Board.....	28,958	71	
Provisions.....	2,920	84	
Laundry.....	8,597	42	
Furniture and furnishing.....	2,586	05	
Food and medicines.....	1,778	72	
Medical.....	2,327	01	
Postage and stationery.....	413	66	
Amusements and diversions.....	441	11	
Printing.....	4,836	85	
Outsides.....	5,406	72	
Repairs.....	2,727	44	
Light.....	8,240	76	
Buildings and improvements.....	21,804	07	
Transportation.....	10,662	53	
Travel.....	7,865	71	
Funerals.....	3,966	89	
Balance on hand, Nov. 1st, 1871:.....	452	95—	117,611 82
Balance on hand, Nov. 1st, 1871:.....	\$	9,730	68

TABLE VI.
RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEG NING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State at large.....	32	8	40	41	15	56
Adams County.....	1	1	2	2	2	4
Allamakee.....	5	4	9	12	16	28
Appanoose.....	7	4	11	16	8	24
Benton.....	2	4	6	10	13	23
Black Hawk.....	4	3	7	11	10	21
Boone.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	4
Bremer.....	4	3	7	7	7	14
Buchanan.....	2	1	3	6	5	11
Butler.....	2	2	4	5	5	10
Calhoun.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Carroll.....	.....	1	1	3	1	4
Cass.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Cedar.....	2	3	5	13	17	30
Cerro Gordo.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	4
Cherokee.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Chickasaw.....	1	1	2	5	4	9
Clarke.....	1	1	2	5	1	6
Clayton.....	5	2	7	17	11	28
Clinton.....	8	4	12	24	18	42
Crawford.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Dallas.....	2	.....	2	6	.....	6
Davis.....	5	4	9	22	17	39
Decatur.....	3	2	5	13	5	18
Delaware.....	2	.....	2	11	4	15
Des Moines.....	10	10	20	35	38	73
Dubuque.....	12	7	19	40	43	83
Fayette.....	5	5	10	14	13	27
Floyd.....	2	2	4	4	5	9
Franklin.....	1	.....	1	2	1	3
Fremont.....	1	1	2	2	2	4
Greene.....	2	2	4	2	4	6
Grundy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Guthrie.....	1	3	4	1	6	7
Hamilton.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	2
Hardin.....	1	2	3	7	8	15
Harrison.....	1	3	4	1	6	7
Henry.....	8	6	14	30	26	56
Howard.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5
Humboldt.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Iowa.....	4	2	6	9	11	20
Jackson.....	2	6	8	19	19	38
Jasper.....	7	7	14	16	24	40
Jefferson.....	5	4	9	30	29	59
Johnson.....	5	1	6	24	10	34

TABLE VI—CONTINUED.

	WITHIN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
.....	3	6	9	11	18	29
.....	8	3	11	29	15	44
.....	14	8	22	53	59	112
.....	5	2	7	24	22	46
.....	1	5	6	13	16	29
.....	.....	1	1	9	8	17
.....	2	7	9	12	11	23
.....	6	4	10	17	18	35
.....	9	6	15	32	20	52
.....	2	3	5	7	10	17
.....	4	.....	4	10	4	14
.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2
.....	.....	1	1	1	2	3
.....	2	3	5	21	8	29
.....	2	.....	2	4	3	7
.....	4	3	7	19	11	30
.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
.....	3	.....	3	11	2	13
.....	2	.....	2	2	1	3
.....	6	5	11	21	26	47
.....	6	3	9	11	7	18
.....	3	4	7	6	11	17
.....	1	.....	1	3	2	5
.....	3	6	9	23	38	61
.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
.....	2	.....	2	4	6	10
.....	3	1	4	10	5	15
.....	1	1	2	5	4	9
.....	2	1	3	3	2	5
.....	7	7	14	26	26	52
.....	6	6	12	23	25	48
.....	7	3	10	12	7	19
.....	7	10	17	37	22	59
.....	1	1	2	4	8	12
.....	1	1	2	2	4	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	2	2	4	17	9	26
.....	1	2	3	2	2	4
.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	30	25	55
.....	10	3	13	31	19	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	300	220	520	1040	905	1945

Cucumbers, 122 1-5 bushels at \$2	\$ 244
Cucumbers, Martins, 11½ bushels at \$2.....	23
Corn, 1440 bushels at 40 cents.....	57
Corn, sweet, 31½ bushels at \$1.....	31
Corn, broom, 450 lbs at 5 cents.....	22
Cornstalks, 980 shocks at 16 cents.....	15
Celery, 350 heads at 5 cents.....	17
Currants, 85 quarts at 20 cents.....	17
Egg plants, 331 at 3 cents.....	9
Grapes, 1946 lbs at 10 cents.....	19
Hay, 55 tons at \$13.....	71
Lettuce, 4080 heads a 1 cent.....	40
Milk, 78552 quarts at 5 cents.....	392
Oats, 450 bushels at 35 cents.....	15
Onions, 62 bushels at 90 cents.....	55
Potatoes, 1445 bushels at 40 cents.....	57
Peas, pods, 68 bushels at \$1 60.....	10
Pork, 11437 lbs at 8 cents.....	91
Raspberries, 53 quarts at 20 cents.....	10
Radishes, 22 pecks at 50 cents.....	11
Rhubarb, 100 bunches at 10 cents.....	10
Strawberries, 337 quarts at 20 cents.....	6
Squash, 23423 lbs at 1 cent.....	23
Straw, 9 loads at \$3.....	27
Turnips, 1895 bushels at 30 cents.....	56
Tomatoes, 410 bushels at 85 cents.....	34
Sundry vegetables, seeds, &c	1
	<hr/>
	\$952

FOR THE YEAR 1871.

Apples, 100 bushels at 45 cents.....	\$ 45
Asparagus, 461 bunches at 10 cents.....	46
Beans, lima, 6½ bushels at \$3.....	19
Beans, string, 75 bushels at \$2.....	150

0 bushels at 60 cents.....	\$ 114 00
, 3155 heads at 7 cents.....	220 85
166 quarts at 20 cents.....	33 20
75 bunches at 6 cents.....	22 50
rs, 32 bushels at 60 cents.....	19 20
rs, Martins, 17 bushels at 60 cents.....	10 20
5 bushels at 25 cents.....	373 75
et, 34 bushels at 50 cents.....	17 00
s, 600 shocks at 10 cents.....	60 00
om, 1850 lbs at 10 cents.....	185 00
s, 45 at 3 cents.....	1 35
601 lbs at 4 cents.....	224 04
ies, 59 quarts at 20 cents.....	11 80
tons, at \$7 50.....	1410 00
915 heads at one cent.....	39 15
64 quarts, at 5 cents.....	3403 20
2 bushels, at 20 cts.....	262 40
54 bushels, at \$1.....	154 00
s, 32 bushels, at \$2 50.....	80 00
747 lbs, at 6 cents.....	1244 82
1,568 bushels, at 40 cents.....	627 20
s, 29½ bushels, at \$1 50.....	44 25
20 dozen, at 8 cents.....	1 60
110 bunches, at 6 cents.....	6 60
111 bunches, at 8 cents.....	8 88
es, 115 quarts, at 20 cents.....	23 00
ies, 400 quarts, at 20 cents.....	80 00
8,750 lbs at 1 cent.....	187 50
loads, at \$2.....	40 00
59 bushels, at 20 cts.....	31 80
158 bushels, at 60 cents.....	94 80
vegetable seeds, etc.....	15 00
.....	<hr/>
.....	\$ 9,327 69

*Exhibit of Stock, Supplies, etc., on hand, at their Estimated
Nov. 1st, 1871.*

31 milch cows.....	\$ 12
11 heifers.....	9
12 yearlings.....	1
82 fat cattle.....	89
67 sheep (fat).....	4
36 fat hogs.....	5
127 store pigs.....	5
10 horses and 8 mules.....	27
Farm wagons, carts, and implements.....	11
Harness.....	3
Carriages.....	9
Carpenters' machinery.....	5
Corn, oats, and prairie hay (not raised on farm)....	3
100,000 brick.....	6
Wood.....	4
Coal.....	5
Gas and steam pipe fixtures.....	22
Lumber.....	20
Groceries.....	16
8750 lbs butter, average price paid, 16 cents.....	14
Clothing and furnishing goods.....	15
Lead, oils, turpentine, etc.....	3
Glass.....	2
Flag.....	5
Total.....	\$296

EXHIBIT D.

[*Extracts from Mr. Palmer's Report.*]

THE ASYLUM AT LONGVIEW, NEAR CINCINNATI.

The principal object in visiting this institution was to see the plan and construction of the chimney connected with the building.

process of ventilation. The chimney is octagonal in shape, thirteen feet in diameter, and one hundred and twenty-five feet high. There is an iron flue leading from the boiler to the large flue in the center of the chimney. This latter flue is three and a half feet in diameter, is from one-half to five-eighths of an inch in thickness, and cast in sections of three feet each. There are four smaller flues in the angles of the chimney, each fifteen inches in diameter, which connect with the wash-kitchen, gas-works, etc. These flues heat the air in the passages, creating a strong upward current, and a sufficient draft in the cold-air duct, and the doors and windows, to furnish fresh air through the building. Foul air ducts and pipes also connect the water closets with the chimney, ventilating them in the same manner. The cold air duct is quite large, equal, I should think, to sixty to seventy square feet. Dr. Langdon informed me that a fan is not used in this building.

THE ASYLUM AT UTICA, N. Y.

The buildings are located on high grounds, near the outer limits of the city. No pains have been spared to make the surroundings pleasant. There are court-yards with high fences, adjacent to the buildings where the patients are permitted to pass a few hours in the air, and take exercise in various amusements. There are shade trees, booths, and plenty of seats, where they may amuse themselves at leisure, and yet be secure from harm or trouble. In each room is shown a ventilator and heater combined, one of their latest inventions. In form it is like a box stove, four feet high, four feet wide, and one foot eight inches high, and made, I am told, of boiler iron. It has one hundred and twenty-three perpendicular pipes, one and a half inches in diameter, reaching from the bottom plate of the heater. Each pipe has a piece of sheet-iron inserted in it, one and a half inches wide, which is turned round. The hot air passes into the heater around the pipes, and the pure cold air is heated while passing through the pipes. The pipes in the heater are connected with a cold-air flue four feet high and six inches deep. There is an iron guard around the heater for protection. This piece of furniture placed in one of the

wards, affords great comfort to the patients. Two fans are used in this building to force ventilation; yet they have cut openings in the ceilings in the halls in the upper story, where the air is most pure. These afford great relief.

THE ASYLUM AT MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

The center portion only of this is finished. It is over three hundred feet front, and will now accommodate two hundred and fifty patients. The whole structure, when completed, will be over a thousand and fifty feet front, and will contain six hundred rooms. The building thus far shows substantial but plain work. The arrangements are quite high, and great pains have been taken to secure good circulation of air through the building.

THE MO'LEAN ASYLUM AT SOMERVILLE, MASS.

The cluster of asylum buildings at Somerville presents a fine appearance as viewed from a distance, nestling among noble elms which tower aloft, and spread far, affording delightful scenery. Such beauty of scenery can only be obtained by much labor and great care. I was surprised at the richness and elegance with which some of the rooms of this institution are furnished. Several of the patients pay as high as from forty to fifty dollars per week.

THE ASYLUM AT TRENTON, N. J.

This may be regarded as a model institution in regard to possible improvements which minister to the comfort and happiness of the patients, and give satisfaction to those connected with the operations. In this institution is an apartment for ironing and hanging clothes, in which the residuum of the gas manufactured from the line for illuminating the building is used for heating the irons, conveniently and economically, it is thought. The institution is supplied with aerated bread, manufactured by machinery.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In the institutions visited, there is a similarity in some respects, and a description of one may suffice for many. The pleasure grows

ly laid out in walks and driveways that frequently extend made of plank, brick, or stone. There is no doubt that walks and ways are of great benefit, and necessary to the patients, who require exercise in open air. The in-door exercises are still greater, and more beneficial to those who are not able to enjoy out-door exercises. They are such as reading-rooms, libraries of books and periodicals, bowling alleys, rooms for billiards, and various kinds of innocent games. Interesting and valuable features consist in the decoration of the principal rooms with various kinds of pictures, paintings, etc., also with flowering plants and shrubs, ferns, etc. All these things attract the attention of the patients, afford them much satisfaction, make them more cheerful, and aid many in their recovery. My attention was called to the colored patients placed in the wards with the whites. It is embarrassing to both parties, and more particularly so the prejudice that naturally exists between the two races, is manifested in the diseased minds. In some States there are buildings provided for this doubly unfortunate class. But as the number is small a separate department should be provided so they may be free from the irritation and annoyance to which they are otherwise exposed.

THE MEETING AT HARTFORD.

gratifying to witness in the association the earnest efforts of the members to impart to each other the knowledge acquired by long experience in the institution over which they severally preside. There is a debt of gratitude due to those good men, who, from kindheartedness, have conceived the plans, and founded and conducted institutions by means of which so much relief is given to the large number of mankind who fall victims to a disease more to be dreaded than death, to which the human family is subject. With the experience of the past, and the great improvements of the present, we are confident that the future will witness still more beneficial results.

EXHIBIT E.

REPORT OF COL. CRABB.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of Trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane:

After thanking you for the honor of being appointed a delegate to attend the annual meeting of the Association of Medical Superintendents of the American Institutions for the Insane, and also to visit such Insane Hospitals of the country as I might deem best, I would beg leave to lay before you a condensed report of what I have seen and learned. To describe the different institutions visited in detail would make this report too lengthy. I will confine myself more particularly to statements regarding the financial management, and also to other statistics of interest, of each Hospital, with a view of comparing the several institutions with each other.

INDIANA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, AT INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

This Hospital is located about three miles from the city, on a beautiful plat of ground embracing about 200 acres of land. The building is of brick, large, and massive; but it looks old and very prepossessing in its general appearance. There are several old, forsaken, dark, and damp cells or rooms in the basement, which were once used as abodes for patients. There remains one ward in this basement, and is used for hospital purposes. The Superintendent remarked that he felt ashamed that he was compelled to treat his patients in that manner; that he had not the means to do otherwise on account of the crowded condition of the Hospital. The wards were all neat and clean, and the patients looked comfortable. They have the "Holly Water Works" for furnishing them with water and for extinguishing fires. These water works cost between fifty and sixteen thousand dollars.

Number of patients under treatment during the year, 792.

Number discharged cured during the year, 187, or 23-61 per cent of the whole number treated.

during the year, 51, or 6.43 per cent of the whole number

t expenses, \$123,745.96.

er week for each patient, about \$4.61-100.

tendent's salary, \$1,800 a year.

istant Physician, \$1,200.

istant, \$1,000.

\$500.

d, \$1,000.

elp receive from \$18 to \$23 per month; females from

13 per month.

urchase their coal and meats by contract, and everything

ivate purchase.

sts 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound, net, and mutton 5 cents per pound,

sts \$10,000 a year.

LONGVIEW, NEAR CINCINNATI, OHIO.

a very large, fine, and imposing building, built of brick,

fully located. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and

mented. The wards are large, airy, neat, clean, thoroughly

, and handsomely furnished.

tendent's salary, \$3,500.

istant, \$1,200.

stant, \$1,000.

d, \$1,400.

\$600.

r of employes, 61, at an average cost of \$27.86 per month

r of patients treated during the year, 784.

r discharged cured during the year, 165, or 21.04 per

e whole number treated.

r died during the year, 62, or 7.90 per cent of the whole

nder treatment.

t expenses, \$142,686 16, at an average cost per week for

ent of \$5.10.

fuel, \$9,451.31.

meats, \$11,414.44.

SOUTHERN OHIO LUNATIC ASYLUM, AT DAYTON, OHIO.

This is a very fine, large, and imposing structure, built on high and located on high, rolling ground. This hospital has all the modern conveniences of such an institution. It is well furnished, officered, and everything is neat, cleanly, and orderly. Not surpassed by any public institution coming under my notice.

Number under treatment during the year, 753.

Number discharged cured during the year, 160, or 21.24 per cent of the whole number treated.

Died during the year, 34, or 4.51 per cent of the whole number treated.

Current expenses, \$99,240.20, or \$3.97 per week for each patient.

Cost of fuel, \$9761.65.

Cost of meats, \$17,690.04.

Beef, per lb., 11 cts., net.

Mutton, 8 cts per lb., net.

Number of laborers, 64, at an average cost per month, of \$1200.

Superintendent's salary, \$1200.

1st Assistant Physician, \$700.

2d Assistant Physician, \$700.

Matron, \$400.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, AT WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

This hospital is built of brick, and is one of the largest in the country. At the present time, it is less crowded with patients than any one of the public hospitals visited. It has about 40 acres of land belonging to it. There are separate buildings for the colored patients, who are well cared for, Dr. Nichols, the Superintendent, prides himself on raising fine stock and poultry. The ventilation was not very good in some of the wards; but taken together, the ventilation will compare favorably with other hospitals.

Number of patients treated during the year, 549.

Number discharged cured during the year, 41, or 7.46 per cent of the whole number treated.

Number died during the year, 18, or 3¼ per cent of the whole number treated.

at expenses, \$24,752.43.
 per week for each patient, \$5.00.
 of fuel, including lights, \$7,247 60.
 of meats, \$14,943.80.
 of beef, per lb., net, 12 cts.; mutton, 12 cts.
 per of laborers, (officers and all), 100, at a cost of \$36,329.14.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, AT TRENTON, N. J.

original building looks rather old and unprepossessing. They
 recently been making important additions to the hospital, which
 very much to its appearance, and now in all its appointments
 very fine hospital and well conducted. Their kitchens, three in
 laundry, and bakery, are very fine. They have machinery
 for making and baking aerated bread, which is one of the peculiarities
 of the institution.

number of patients treated during the year, 814.
 number discharged cured during the year, 68; or 8.35 per cent of
 the number under treatment.
 number died during the year, 44; or 5.40 per cent of the whole
 treated.
 at expenses, \$157,029.16; \$4.66 per week for each patient.
 of fuel, \$13,261.88.
 of laborers, \$21,655 94.
 number of employes not ascertained. Cost of meats are included
 in the general provision account. The report of this institution is
 very agreeable in its details.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, AT UTICA, N. Y.

one of the largest hospital buildings in the country. It is
 of brick and stone. It has six wards, each about two hundred
 feet long; it is built in such a manner as to form a large
 part of the rear of the main building; there are several nice and
 comfortable strong wards for the worst patients, with large, enclosed
 porches, with shades, arbors, &c., for the use of this class of

Ventilation is forced, and upwards into the attic, and
 through the comb of the roof, and I think excellent. They have a
 conservatory filled with choice flowers, &c.

Number of patients treated during the year, 1033.

Number discharged cured during the year, 156; or 15 per cent of the number treated.

Number died during the year, 64; or 6.20 of the whole number treated.

Current expenses, \$212,371.32.

Cost of board, per week, \$4.00.

Cost of fuel and light (exclusive of gas), \$15,801.60.

Superintendent's salary, \$3,000.

First Assistant Physician, \$1,500.

Second Assistant, \$1,250.

Third Assistant, \$1,000.

Steward, \$1,250.

Matron, \$500.

NORTHERN OHIO LUNATIC ASYLUM, NEAR CLEVELAND, OHIO.

This asylum is located on a high eminence with a clear and beautiful stream of water running at its base. It is built of brick, with rough stone, for the first story, and the remainder with dressed stone. They are just adding new wards to the east and west wings. These are intended to be fire proof; the halls and rooms are all covered over with brick, and the stairways are of iron. The ventilation is upward (not forced) and rather poor. They get their water from the stream by means of a common pump. They have erected a water tower in the rear of the main building sixty-one feet high, (built of brick), twenty feet in diameter, inside. The walls are eighteen inches thick up as high as where the tank rests, the remainder twelve inches thick; with pilasters two feet square at the base and tapering to eight inches high as the tank. The water tank is made of boiler iron, eighteen feet in diameter, and 17 feet high and is said to hold 3000 barrels. There are water-pipes leading to different points of the building and grounds; with water plugs for the purpose of attaching hose, to be used either for putting out fires, or for watering the grounds, etc., all of which is a very wise and useful appendage, and cost about \$6,000.

Number treated during the year, 509.

er discharged and cured during the year, 103, or 20.24 per
the whole number treated.

er died during the year, 23, or 4.52 per cent of all treated.

nt expenses, \$64,576.71.

f board per week, each, \$3.50.

f fuel, \$5,550.69.

of meats, \$10,730.19.

10½ cents per pound, net.

n, 9½ cents per pound, net.

er of employees, 55, at an aggregate cost of \$14,037.22, or
per month each, on the average.

ntendent's salary, \$1,200; first Assistant, \$700; second
t, \$700; Steward, \$800; Matron, \$289.

MICHIGAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, AT KALAMAZOO, MICH.

hospital is located on a very high hill overlooking the city.
C. Railroad runs at the base of this hill. There is a side
r the use of the hospital, and from this they have graded
a track 850 feet long, with an ascent of one foot in nine,
the railroad and the boiler-house. Upon this track is a
car drawn by means of a wire rope coiling over a large
drum which is moved by the laundry engine, and thus the
drawn up and dumped into the coal-house. The hospital
is made of brick. They have recently been adding some
f wards to the north wing. This new part is nicely
d, and neat and clean. The original part of the hospital is
ood. There is now in process of construction a new build-
ort distance to the south of the old one. When completed,
tion is to place the male patients in one and the females in
r. They have a "No. 7" Knowles' steam pump stationed at a
ring, where they procure all the water for hospital use, with
t of three and four inch iron piping, two hundred feet of
nose, and seven hydrants for use against fire, etc. They
asylum fire guard, equipped with uniforms and a hose cart
ve a large and finely furnished kitchen and laundry.

ber of patients treated during the year, 543.

Number discharged cured during the year, 94, or 17.31 per cent of the whole number treated.

Number died during two years, 46, or 8.47 per cent of the number treated.

Current expenses, 1870, \$72,575.68.

Cost per week each for county patients, \$3.50; but the actual is about \$3.98 per week,—the State makes up the deficiency.

Fuel cost \$13,455.40.

Meats cost \$7,857.90. Beef and mutton cost on an average 12 cents per pound, net.

Attendants and assistants, fifty in number, cost \$11,413.50, average of \$19 02½.100 per month.

Superintendent's salary, \$2,000.

1st Assistant, \$1,000.

2d Assistant, \$800.

Steward, \$1,000.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, AT PHILADELPHIA.
A PRIVATE INSTITUTION.

This Institution consists of two separate hospital buildings located on two high hills or plats of ground, with a deep gulch separating them. The one for the male patients is a very large building built of brick, and very massive. The grounds are laid out with beautiful walks and driveways, and ornamented in the highest artistic manner. There are 16 wards. Some of them 190 feet in length, and halls 12 feet wide, and about 26 rooms to each ward, varying from 9 x 11 to 14 x 25 feet, and a large parlor to each ward. The whole well furnished, neat and very clean. The finest residence for the insane, I presume, in the United States. The building for females is one among the oldest in the country. The original building has been added to from time to time, so that it looks like a succession of cottages joined together. In passing through the building, it seems more like the different private apartments of an extensive mansion than an insane hospital. Everything is homelike. The rooms and halls are large, neat, airy, and clean. The best furnished of any I have seen. There are enclosed courts to both of these buildings, for the benefit of that

who cannot be allowed to roam over the more public

er of patients treated during the year, 574.

er discharged cured during the year, 94, or 16.37 per cent.

whole number treated.

er died during the year, 35, or 6.10 per cent. of the whole treated.

at expenses, \$148,165.51. Cost per week for each patient,

Cost of fuel for both buildings, \$15,983.98 Beef, per lb,

ents; mutton, 12 cents.

s.—Girls, \$9 to \$14 per month; males, \$16. Supervisors

, \$22 to \$25 per month. Superintendent's salary, \$4,000,

he found him, but he boards himself and family. Superin-

f male department, \$1,500; assistant, \$1,000. Two stewards,

h. Matrons, \$360 in one, and \$450 in the other.

M'CLAIN HOSPITAL, BOSTON, MASS.

is a private institution. The original building was erected

and used as a private residence. Since which time it has

verted into a hospital for the insane. Several additions

n added to the main building, and also other buildings have

ected separately and some short distance from the main one.

one large nice building called "The Appleton Building,"

finely furnished The rooms are very large. That part of

ital occupied by the females is very nicely furnished, and

ne-like. There are 130 acres of land belonging to the hospi-

h is laid out in drive ways and walks, adorned with a profu-

hrubbery and forest trees.

at expenses, \$134,339.63. Cost of each patient per week,

erage, \$13.81. Superintendent's salary, \$3,000; first Assis-

500; second Assistant, \$1,000; third Assistant, \$700. Stew-

00. Matron, \$500. Supervisors, males, \$500 a year; females,

Male attendants, \$20 to \$35 a month; females, \$10 to \$16

er of patients treated during the year, 263.

er discharged cured during the year, 33, or 12.54 per cent.

whole number treated.

Number died during the year, 12, or 4.56 per cent of the number treated.

Cost of fuel, \$5,334.

Total cost of labor, \$22,308.37.

RETREAT FOR THE INSANE, AT HARTFORD, CONN.

This hospital is located on beautiful grounds, but the building looks old and quaint in appearance. Some of the wards for females are handsomely furnished. In the cellar or basement, I saw several small cellars or rooms, which I was informed were one time used for patients. It looked more like a place for lunatics than the insane.

They have a very fine Hall, called "Ives' amusement Hall," which has a large stage and fine scenery. It is used for concerts, theatrical performances, &c, for the amusement of the patients. They have recently been making many additions and alterations to the building, so that it is very complete in all its parts. The ventilation is most excellent.

Number of patients treated during the year, 258.

Number discharged cured during the year, 41, or 15.89 per cent of the whole number treated.

Died during the year, 25, or 9.66 per cent of the whole number treated.

Superintendent's salary, \$3,000.

1st Assistant's salary, \$1,500.

2d Assistant's salary, \$700.

Wages of males from \$20 to \$25 per month.

Wages of females from \$14 to \$20 per month.

No Current Expense account given in their report.

While at Columbus, Ohio, I visited the school for idiotic and weak-minded children. It is located about three miles west of the city, on high and rolling ground, in a grove of large and old forest trees. The building is of brick trimmed with stone, and makes a very fine appearance. This institution was established by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, in the year 1850.

to teach the pupils the simple elements taught in the commons, aid them in matters of every day life, such as "cleanpropriety, self-management, self-reliance, and the development-enlargement of capacity for useful occupation." There pupils in the Institution. They are admitted between the x and fifteen years. I visited them in their school-rooms ssed their different exercises. I was happily disappointed. I had the look peculiar to that class of persons, yet when , they would brighten up with a gleam of intelligence in , and would give ready answers to questions which would t for children of sound mind and body, (of like age), to aney all looked remarkably neat and clean.

gymnasium I witnessed their gymnastic exercises, and I must ere wonderful to behold. I saw Dr. Kirkbridge's patients h their gymnastic performances in the Pennsylvania Hos- r the leadership of an experienced teacher, yet these poor, led children, far excelled them in the promptness and f execution of every movement. Their movements were music; and, although there were about one hundred children or at the same time, each movement was executed to h the music, and so exactly together that I was unable to least discord in the whole. The cost for maintaining these bout four dollars a week each.

the great benefits arising from an institution of this kind, I ank that every State in the Union would have a similar one. a great number of that class of unfortunate children in I hope the time is near at hand when this noble State will rovide for them.

t attend the meeting of the " Association of Medical Super- the American Iustitutes for the Insane," believing that I e profitably employ my time in visiting Insane Hospitals, have nothing to report about said meeting.

TABLE No. 1.

Table showing the whole number of patients treated, number per cent. of recoveries and deaths, in 12 Insane Hospitals, 1870.

NAME OF HOSPITAL	Whole number of patients treated.	Whole number of recoveries.	Per cent of recoveries to the whole number treated.	Whole number of deaths for the year.
"Indiana Hospital," Indianapolis	792	187	23.61	51
"Long View," Cincinnati, O.	784	165	21.04	62
"Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum," Dayton	753	166	21.24	34
"Government Hospital,"—Washington City, D. C. ...	549	41	7.46	18
"State Lunatic Asylum,"—Trenton, N. J.	814	68	8.35	44
"State Lunatic Asylum,"—Utica, N. Y.	1033	156	15.00	64
"Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum," Cleveland, Ohio ...	509	103	20.24	23
"Michigan Asylum," Kalamazoo, Mich.	543	94	17.31	46
"Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane," Philadelphia.	574	94	16.37	35
"McClain Hospital," near Boston, Mass.	263	33	12.54	12
"Retreat for the Insane," Hartford, Conn.	258	41	15.89	25
"Iowa Hospital for the Insane"	642	81	12.60	63
Average on the 12 hospitals	626 1-6	101 11-12	15.97 1/3	39 1/2

ole No. 1, exhibits the following:

That the "State Lunatic Asylum," at Utica, N. Y., had the most number of patients treated, and the "Retreat for the Insane," at Hartford, Conn., the smallest number.

That the "Indiana Hospital" has the greatest number and the highest per cent of recoveries; the "Government Hospital" the lowest per cent of recoveries.

The "Government Hospital" has the least per cent of deaths, and the "Iowa Hospital" the largest per cent of deaths.

The Iowa Hospital is below the average of recoveries and above the average of deaths. This I think can reasonably be accounted for from the fact that there was a large number of the worst kind of cases (60) in the hospital, and more old, chronic cases than in either; and taking into account the space occupied, vastly more crowded, having nearly double the number of patients it should be considering their health and comfort.

TABLE No. 2.
Table Showing the Current Expenses, Cost of Fuel, Meats, etc., of Eleven Hospitals, for 1870.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Current expenses for one year.	Cost per week for each patient.	Cost of fuel per year.	Cost of meats for one year.	Price of beef per pound, net.	Price of mutton per pound, net.
Indiana Hospital.....	\$ 123,745.96	\$ 4.61	\$ 10,000.00	Not given.	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents.	5 cents.
Longview	142,676.16	5.10	9,451.31	\$ 11,414.44	Not ascertained.	....
Southern Ohio.....	99,240.20	3.97	9,761.65	17,690.04	11 cents.	8 cents.
Government Hospital	124,752.43	5.00	*7,247.60	14,943.80	12 cents.	12 cents.
State Lunatic Asylum, Trenton, New Jersey	157,029.16	4.66	13,271.88	Cost of meats in general account		
State Lunatic Asylum, Utica, New York.....	212,371.32	4.00	15,801.60	Cost of meats in general account		
Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum	64,576.71	3.80	5,550.69	10,730.19	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents.
Michigan Asylum, Kalamazoo.....	72,575.08	3.98	13,455.40	7,857.90	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents.
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.....	148,165.51	8.26	15,983.98	Not given.	15 cents.	12 cents.
McClain Hospital, Boston.....	134,339.63	13.81	5,354.00	Not ascertained.	....	....
Iowa Hospital	100,066.50	4.00	5,910.21	N't known	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.	N't known

* Lights included.

† Average.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	No. of Employees.	Average cost per month for employees.	Aggregate cost per month for employees.	Salary of Superintendent.	Salary of 1st Assistant Physician.	Salary of 2d Assistant Physician.	Salary of Steward.	Salary of Matron.
Indiana Hospital.....	100	\$ 20 54	\$ 24881 14	1800 00	1200 00	\$1000 00	\$ 1000 00	\$ 500 00
Langview.....	61	27 86	80892 10	3500 00	1200 00	1000 00	1400 00	600 00
Southern Ohio.....	64	22 29	17285 77	1200 00	700 00	700 00	.....	400 00
Government Hospital.....	100	25 00	36329 14	.....not ascertained	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Lunatic Asylum (Trenton, N. J.).....	not reported	.....	21655 94	.....not ascertained	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Lunatic Asylum (Utica, N. Y.).....	180	20 00	37983 49	3000 00	1500 00	1250 00	1250 00	500 00
Northern Ohio.....	55	18 16 1/2	14087 22	1200 00	700 00	700 00	800 00	289 00
Michigan Asylum (Kalamazoo).....	50	19 02	11413 45	2000 00	1000 00	800 00	1000 00	.....
Pennsylvania Hospital (Philadelphia).....	.....	Male, 16 00 Females \$9 to 14	not given.	4000 00	1500 00	1000 00	1200 00	450 00
McClain Hospital, (Boston).....	.....	Males, 20 to 35 Females, 10 to 16	22308 87	3000 00	1500 00	1000 00	1200 00	500 00
Retreat for the Insane (Hartford, Conn.).....	.....	Males, 20 to 35 Females, 14 to 20	.....	3000 00	1500 00	700 00	.....	.....
Iowa Hospital.....	85	22 98	36870 69	3000 00	850 00	700 00	no steward	400 00

Most of the hospitals visited are larger than the Iowa hospital, but they are not made of as good material, or so finely finished. Many of them are better furnished, but not one of the public institutions has as good and substantial furniture as the Iowa hospital. At every place visited, I was most cordially received, and the facility given me to acquire information. I would make especial mention of Dr. Everts, of the Indiana hospital, Dr. Grundy, of the Southern Ohio hospital, Dr. Nichols, of the Government hospital, Drs. Kirkbride and Jones, of the Pennsylvania hospital, Dr. Buttolph, of the State Lunatic Asylum, at Trenton, N. J., Dr. Gray, of the State Asylum, at Utica, N. Y., who have my warmest thanks for kind favors bestowed.

Respectfully submitted,

B. ORABB, *Trustee*

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE

OF THE

FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE AT MT. PLEASANT.

DES MOINES:

G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.

1872.

REPORT.

the undersigned, Joint Committee of the Senate and House representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, to visit the Insane Asylum at Mount Pleasant, have the honor to report that during the late recess we visited the said Asylum and found the general management of the Institution in every respect satisfactory; indeed, we came away fully impressed with the fact that under its present efficient management, its value to the unfortunate for whom it was designed can hardly be estimated.

The committee recommend that the laws be so changed as to require the appointment of a Steward, and that the salary be enough to engage a first-class business man. The duties of the Steward heretofore devolved upon the Superintendent, and it is too much for him, as the large number of patients now in the Hospital require all of his time and attention.

We desire to call the attention of the General Assembly to the various matters connected with the Institution :

The propriety of placing insane criminals therein.

Its crowded condition.

Insufficient supply of water. Twenty thousand gallons of water are needed daily, and not to exceed one half that amount provided for in the report, page 33.

Defective ventilating and heating arrangements. A new plan to remedy this defect has been devised and carried into effect in the management of the asylum, which has proved a perfect success, and we recommend that the same plan be carried into effect in the other parts of the asylum.

A fire wall in west wing, with iron doors in it, and the fire

wall in east wing, is needed for the better security of the building and its inmates against fire.

6. Admission of all patients free of charge. It seems a great hardship that a citizen of moderate means taxed for the support and care of those without means, should, when misfortune comes upon him or his family, be denied the benefits of that to which he has

D. D. DAVIDSON.

On part of the House.

GEO. R. WILLETS,

On part of the Senate.

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE IOWA

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

AT

INDEPENDENCE,

TO THE

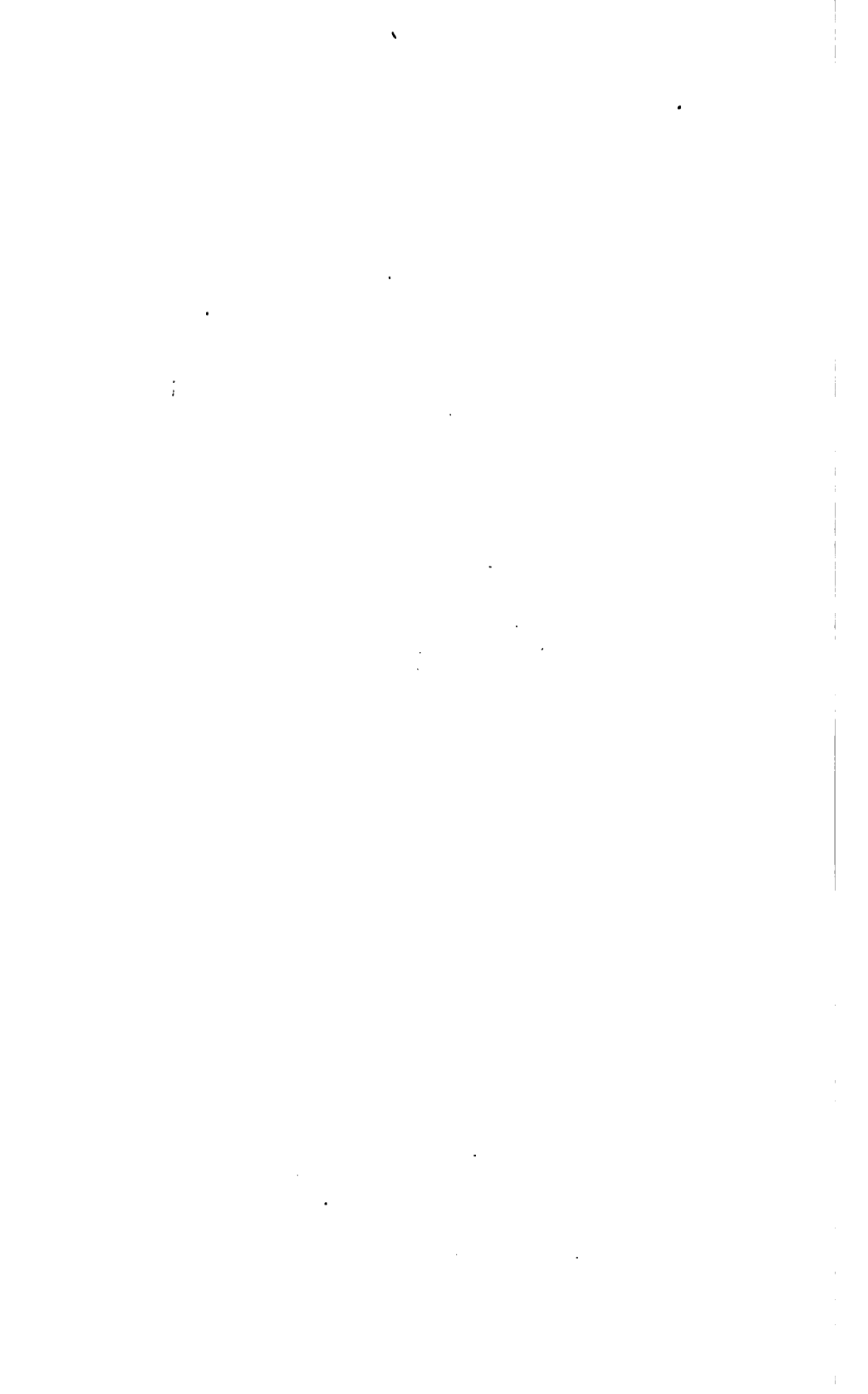
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

DECEMBER 1, 1871.

DES MOINES:

G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.

1872.



REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS.

Excellency, Samuel Merrill, Governor of the State of Iowa:

commissioners appointed by the Act of the Twelfth General Assembly, entitled "an Act to permanently locate, and provide erection of an additional Institution for the Insane," beg to submit the following Report of their proceedings under, and, also, under the act of the last General Assembly, entitled "an Act to provide for the completion of the north wing, water building, engine-house, chimney, and ducts, and the improvement of the grounds and farm of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Independence."

The commissioners, in their report, dated December 1st, 1869, give an account of their selection of a site with the prescribed quantity of land for the Hospital, of their procuring plans, drawings and specifications of the buildings proper for the Hospital, of their entering into a contract with David Armstrong for the construction of one longitudinal and two transverse sections of the north wing of the Hospital, according to the plans and specifications which they had adopted; and of the progress of the work under that contract to the date of their report.

The second section of chapter 120, of the act of the Thirteenth General Assembly, last above mentioned, the commissioners were directed, "with the least possible delay, to cause to be erected and completed the remainder of the north wing, the rear center building, the engine-house, chimney, and ducts of said building in accordance with the plans and specifications selected in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 97, laws of the Twelfth General Assembly, upon such modifications thereof as shall manifestly be for the best interests of the State."

Before commencing operations under this provision, Mr. Armstrong, owing to financial embarrassments, having found himself unable to perform his contract, the commissioners, under the authority given in the fourth section of the act, cancelled the contract, and effected a settlement with Mr. Armstrong highly advantageous, as they think, to the State. They were thus relieved from the inconvenience of having the work done on the same building by two separate and independent sets of workmen.

On the final settlement with Mr. Armstrong, and payment of the amount due him upon his contract, there was found to be an unexpended balance, of the appropriation of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, made by the Twelfth General Assembly, of sixty-six thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars and forty-four cents at the disposal of the commissioners, in addition to the appropriation of one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars made by the Thirteenth General Assembly, amounting in the whole to two hundred and thirty-one thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars and forty-four cents.

The commissioners, after mature deliberation, determined not to construct the remainder of the building by contract, but availing themselves of the power conferred on them by the fourth section of chapter 120, of the laws of the Thirteenth General Assembly, "to employ laborers by the day or the month upon said building, "and to purchase all materials necessary to be used in the construction of the same," and to carry on the work under their own immediate supervision, through the agency of Mr. George Jesselyn, of whose appointment as superintendent of the building, information was given by the commissioners in their last report. To facilitate the accomplishment of this purpose, the commissioners appointed the Hon. George W. Bemis, one of their own number, treasurer of the board. His report, which is herewith submitted, contains an account of the funds drawn from the treasury of the State, on the requisition of the commissioners, and a statement in detail of the sums paid out by their order.

The summer of 1870 as well as the last season, proved to be uncommonly favorable to building enterprises; the commissioners were consequently able to prosecute the work with a highly satisfac-

ree of success, until their operations were arrested by the on of the appropriation. They have been obliged to dis- st of the workmen and to nearly suspend the work. The of the building embraced in Armstrong's contract, one inal and two transverse sections of the north wing, is near- eted and ready for occupation; two other sections, one inal and one transverse, of the same wing, are covered and of the remaining section of this wing, a longitudinal one, dation and basement walls are constructed and ready for for the floor of the first story; the engine house and rear ilding are enclosed and covered; the foundation of the is laid, and the construction of it above the foundation be- the air ducts are nearly finished.

acres of land have been enclosed by fences, and forty ken, upon which during the past season abundant crops of n, and hay have been produced. Last spring two hundred ty cherry, and one thousand ornamental trees were set e avenue leading from the street to the Hospital grounds graded and improved; in this work, material aid was by an excavating machine, the use of which was gratuit- dered to the Commissioners by the Hon. Elias H. Wil- e inventor. By making slight alteration in the plan, and a trifling expense, the Commissioners have been able to the capacity of the building so as to furnish accommoda- a greater number of patients than the original plan con- d. With this change, the Hospital when completed, will date four hundred and forty patients.

Report of Mr Josselyn, Superintendent of the building, ecompanies this Report, is contained an account more in the progress and present condition of the work. In order north wing for the reception of patients, it will be indis- to finish the parts of the building now in process of con- to construct the main center building, to put in the heat- entilating apparatus, and the water-works, and to supply sary furniture. The total cost of accomplishing this work, elyn estimates at two hundred and twenty-one thousand red and eight dollars. There is a considerable quantity

of stone, lumber, and other material on hand which should be deducted from this estimate.

The Commissioners believe, that with an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars, they will be able to make provision for the accommodation of the proper officers and attendants of the Hospital, and for the reception, custody, and treatment of two hundred patients. In Mr Josselyn's Report will be found an estimate of the expense of finishing and furnishing the south wing of the Hospital. It is not within the province of the Commissioners to decide on the necessity of finishing the whole Hospital at this time, or to determine whether the finances of the State will allow it, but they still adhere to the opinion which they expressed in their last report, and which they adopted from the commissioners who superintended the erection of the Hospital at Mount Pleasant, that "a Hospital should be erected as a whole, and not in detached parts."

The commissioners were full well advised of the dressing necessity of immediate additional accommodations for the insane, and they were fully possessed with an ardent desire to furnish such accommodations at the earliest possible day, and accordingly in their last report, they recommended the construction of such parts of the building as they deemed indispensable to accomplish the purpose. But upon an examination of the plans adopted for the buildings, and after an anxious discussion of the subject, they came unanimously to the conclusion, in which your Excellency concurred, that with the limited funds in their hands it would be impracticable to provide any immediate accommodations for the insane, without an unlawful diversion of a considerable part of the appropriation, from the purposes for which it was made, to the construction of temporary fixtures and apparatus for cooking, heating and ventilation. Had the requisite appropriation been made by the Thirteenth General Assembly the main building, the engine-house, and the whole North Wing of the Hospital would have been completed, furnished, and occupied, and the government of the Institution would have been organized and in full operation, and one hundred and fifty human beings would have been removed to apartments

port and hope, from the abodes of misery and despair, hope that comes to all, never comes."

Law, by which the undersigned were appointed commissioners, and by which their duties were defined, provided that the walls of the Hospital should be built of stone. The commissioners of the Mount Pleasant Hospital were at liberty to build of brick; they elected to build of stone. Had the same been permitted to the undersigned, they might have saved, at a far less cost, a building of brick instead of stone, which might have lasted a century, perhaps two hundred years, three centuries, and saved the State one or two hundred dollars. A structure of stone, of the most durable quality in building would last certainly twenty, probably forty years, and perhaps until time shall be no more. The intention of the legislature in prescribing stone for the exterior wall of the Hospital was, no doubt, to secure the erection of a more lasting building. It was through no merit of the commissioners that stone was elected, rather than brick; that merit belongs to the Twelfth General Assembly. The only merit the commissioners have a claim is that they have been inspired in their action by what has been the dominant idea of the representatives of the State. There are many kinds of stone used in architecture of perishable nature that they are less durable even than brick. In Western Europe it has been observed "and particularly in Britain, there is scarcely a public building of recent date, which will be in existence a thousand years hence. Many of the splendid works of modern architecture are hastening to decay, and may be justly called, the infancy of their existence if compared with the date of public buildings that remain in Italy, in Egypt, and in the East." The remark is equally applicable to American public buildings, except a few constructed of granite. Of all the sorts of stone used in architecture, granite is proved to be the most durable and indestructible. It is indeed, to bid defiance to time itself. The commissioners observed that the granite boulders, "prairie granite," as they are scattered around so abundantly in the neighborhood of the site, could be readily wrought into blocks of suitable

dimension for building, and delivered at the Hospital, at an expense not much greater than the cost of stone from the Farley or Anamosa quarries ; indeed the contractor, Mr. Armstrong, agreed to furnish them at the same price. The commissioners, therefore, determined to construct of granite, the foundation and the walls of the basement story of the whole building. It is, perhaps, superfluous to say that the foundation and the basement walls are the parts of the building most exposed to the ravages of time and the destructive agencies of the climate. In these parts are needed the most imperishable material. A structure of granite, it is believed, can be destroyed by no natural agency, except the most intense heat or the earthquake. The superstructure, above the basement is built of magnesian limestone from the Epworth, Farley and Anamosa quarries. The magnesian limestone, it is believed, is the most durable kind of stone used in architecture, granite and perhaps marble alone excepted. Westminster Hall and Southwell Church in Nottinghamshire, England, were built of this kind of stone. Southwell church was built a thousand years ago ; and it stand at this day in a perfect condition ; the carvings and the marks of the chisel used in cutting them, are as distinct as they were the day the stone were placed in the wall. The House of Parliament of Great Britain were built of magnesian limestone selected by commissioners, after examining all the public buildings in the kingdom, many of them erected centuries ago, and inspecting the quarries from which the stones were taken with which they were constructed. There are of course, different qualities of magnesian limestone ; but its durability is understood to depend upon the proposition of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia being nearly equal, and upon other ingredients being in minute quantities or entirely absent. The composition of the stone of which this Hospital is built is nearly identical with the composition of the stone of Southwell church, of Westminster Hall, and of the House of Parliament in Great Britain.

The commissioners entertain the belief, that, when this hospital is completed according to the plans adopted, and of the materials selected, Iowa will have an institution of charity, that will transmit the renown for philanthropy and public spirit of the Legisla-

the State and of your Excellency's administration, to the
t generations.

apparent from the estimates of Mr. Josselyn that this hos-
ll cost the State a much greater sum than that at Mount
t. It was evident to the commissioners soon after the
as begun, that this would be the case, and they have exer-
eir utmost vigilance to curtail expenses. The increased
this building is, however, susceptible of a satisfactory ex-
n.

n the first place, the quarries from which the stone was
d for the hospital at Mount Pleasant, was within four
the building; at Independence, the stone has been trans-
from Epworth and Farley, forty six miles, or from Anamosa,
five miles, by railroad, and from the depot has been
by teams more than two miles to the building.

he price of all building material has greatly advanced; on
icles the price is double what it was ten years ago.

ut the greatest advance has been in the wages of labor,
ciple element in the cost of building. On this point there
te information. The report of the Commissioners of the
Park of New York, for the year 1869, contains a state-
the wages paid the laborers in their employ for thirteen
The rates of wages paid to laborers of the same classes as
employed on the hospital, for the years 1859 and 1869 are
elow:

	1859.	1869.
n laborers, per day of ten hours.....	\$1 00	\$2 00
nths, " " 	1 50	3 50
ers, " " 	1 50	4 00
" " 	2 00	4 50
atters, " " 	2 00	4 50
yers, " " 	2 00	4 50

es paid in New York vary from the wages paid here. The
rates here are somewhat less than those paid in New
1869. Besides, while the wages of labor have advanced,
ency has diminished. On this subject there is abundant

evidence in the report for the year 1869, of Hon. David A. Wells, special commissioner of revenue, made to Congress. The conclusion at which Mr. Wells arrived, from the evidence which he submitted in his report, was, that labor, at present, is not more than two-thirds as efficient as it was ten years ago, or in other words, a day's labor, which costs now, one hundred per cent more, accomplishes thirty-three per cent less than it did ten years ago.

By Chapter 109, laws of the Tenth General Assembly, a board of trustees was appointed for the general supervision of the hospital, and it was provided that the first meeting of the board should be called by the commissioners. But as the construction of the hospital has not been so far advanced as to make it advisable, no meeting of the trustees has been called.

The term of two of the trustees, Maturin L. Fisher and Dr. John F. Ely, will expire on the fourth day of July next; and it will devolve on the General Assembly to fill the vacancies which will then happen.

MATURIN L. FISHER,
ERASTUS G. MORGAN,
GEO. W. BEMIS,

Commissioners.

INDEPENDENCE, IOWA, December 1st, 1871.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION.

Commissioners of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Independence :

MEMORANDUM :—In obedience with the requirements of the law, I submit to you the following report of the progress of the work on the hospital buildings, since my last report made December 1869.

At that time Mr. Armstrong, the contractor for the erection of the three sections of the building, had succeeded in only getting the first two sections up one story; the preceding summer and autumn had been unusually wet, in consequence of which it was very expensive and costly for him to get the necessary material on the ground, and a great amount of time was lost, as the workmen could not make full time on account of the continued wet weather. Mr. Armstrong was about that time becoming exhausted, and only being able to draw from the treasury seventy-five per cent on the work done. He would have been obliged to stop the work, had not his friends offered to advance the necessary means.

Stone cutters were kept at work, and teams hauled on and off a lot of granite stone for foundations, and sand, during the winter, ready for spring use. A contract was made with Patch & Waite of Dubuque, for the frames, sash, and doors for the three sections; which were delivered the following

work did not progress very fast early in the spring, as by the refusal of Mr. Armstrong's sureties to advance any more money, and sometime in April you determined to effect a settlement with him and take the contract off his hands; which settlement was concluded on the 6th of May, 1870; all material, tools, and the state grounds, being transferred over to the state; the

state assuming the payment of all contracts, made for material for the building.

At that time you authorized me to employ the necessary amount of mechanics and laborers to forward the work as fast as practicable. I procured the services of competent persons, as foremen on the different branches of the work, who have been of great help in enabling me to not only hasten the completion of, but to secure in all cases, the best of work.

The brick-yard was immediately put in proper shape, and three gangs of men employed, so that in favorable weather, we turned off 24,000 brick per day; a total during the summer of 1870 of 2,150,000; this year we only worked two gangs, and that only part of the season, so that we only made 1,230,000; a total in the two seasons of 3,380,000, of which about one sixth were soft brick, and had to be burned over, as we have not used any soft brick in the walls of the building, they only being used for deafening purposes. At the time you settled with the contractor, he had some stone cutters at work, which I hired and increased in number. I also employed the necessary amount of brick layers, stone masons, carpenters, and other mechanics and laborers needed; and built carpenter and machine shops, for working wood; in the latter of which, an engine and proper machinery were put for the manufacture of sash and doors, sawing and dressing lumber, and working mouldings; and which can, when the Hospital is completed, be moved into the workshop in the engine house, and used for making furniture, repairs, &c.

Arrangements were made with Mr. Armstrong to furnish granite for the cellar walls, stone for concrete, and footing stone for the foundations; and contracts were entered into with the quarries at Anamosa, to send us ashler and other stone needed for the outside walls.

As the season was a very favorable one for building, we succeeded in getting the walls of the two transverse, and one longitudinal sections which Mr. Armstrong had built one story high the previous season, ready for the roof by the middle of August and finished enclosing before winter; at the same time the foundations and basement walls for the remainder of the north wing, rear cen-

gine house were being laid, and by the last of October of the last two named buildings were ready for the roofs finished before winter commenced but were obliged to leave the cornices until spring on account of cold weather.

In the following winter we made use of the boiler-room in the engine-house for a stone-cutting shop, and employed quite a number of stone cutters at reduced wages, by which means we got a large amount of material ready for early use in the spring, and a large kiln of brick on hand we commenced work as soon as the weather permitted. We also employed quite a number of carpenters to make window frames, sash, and doors, and in getting the portions of the building under roof, ready for plastering. The kitchen in the second story of the rear center wing was used for a shop, for getting up the cornices and other galvanized iron work ready for putting up in the spring.

In the spring we commenced the walls of two sections, for which the foundations and cellar walls had been put in the previous fall, and the roofs were ready for the roofs by the middle of September, and the walls were finished excepting the lower cornices, which are nearly

completed this season the sections of the north wing that have the outer roof, and are now doing the inside work, so that in a few weeks they will be ready for use.

We have procured this fall a lot of stone for ashler caps, &c., for the completion of the north wing not yet built, which we expect to have ready for use in the spring. We also, have a large amount of about 150,000 brick on hands, so there need not be any delay in commencing the mason work early in the spring. The granite and granite work of the chimney are done ready for setting, and the castings for the flue are on the ground. The four air flues required for the north wing are built, and about 100 feet of the main sewer completed.

In the summer of 1870, I procured from St. Louis, sufficient pine flooring to lay all the floors of the north wing; it is of good quality, and thoroughly seasoned. All the materials used in the buildings, such as slate and tin for the roofs, iron beams

for the floors, cast iron stairways, glass, locks, &c., were bought at the factories or of the importers, at the lowest price.

Should we get the necessary appropriations this winter, the whole north wing, rear center, and engine-house, can be finished ready for use in a year from now, and the walls of the main center enclosed, which will enable us to make the proper connections in the basement for the air ducts, steam, and water pipes, and for the distribution of food for the patients to the different dumb waiters. This portion of the building will afford accommodations for 225 patients, a portion of which has been secured by changing the original design of the roofs on the transverse sections, from the common to the mansard style, and by locating the towers on the bay windows instead of on the roofs, by this change we have been able to make all the ventilating flues fire proof, which otherwise would not have been the case. The change has necessarily involved some additional cost, but besides adding very much to the beauty of the structure it will, in the whole building, afford capacity for about 100 more patients.

In connection with this report you will find a statement of the cost of each kind of work done, and material used since your settlement with Mr. D. Armstrong, also a statement of the amount of stock, farming implements, machinery, tools, &c., on hand, and the estimated cost of finishing and completing the different sections of the whole building.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. JOSSELYN,

Superintendent of Construction.

INDEPENDENCE, Dec. 1st, 1870.

DETAILED STATEMENT.

*the cost of each kind of work done, and material, &c., used on the Hos-
pitals and Farm since the settlement with the Contractor, David Arm-
strong, May 1st., 1870.*

ing and grading.....	\$	3075	36
k, labor and material.....		91422	22
k, " "		45026	36
work, " "		44928	09
, " "		5385	33
d iron work and castings, labor and material.		16073	51
.....		3465	15
, teams and tools.....		7494	09
and, gas fitting.....		526	29
teams.....		1025	67
and improving farm		2461	88
bank books, stamps and stationery.....		110	55
farm.....		73	00
		<u>\$221067</u>	<u>50</u>

*Stock, Agricultural Implements, Machinery, Tools, Buildings, Farm Pro-
perties, and various kinds of Material for the Buildings on Hand.*

horses and oxen.....	\$	1284	00
parts, plows, &c.....		880	00
boiler, planer, saws, &c.....		3860	20
smiths, blacksmiths, and miscellaneous.		949	50
houses, shops, and sheds.....		1645	00
, and hay.....		380	00
granite, and ashlar.....		3011	85
.....		7161	38

Sash, doors, and frames.....	\$ 1475 00
Hardware, pipe, casting, and glass....	2829 13
Galvanized iron work and tinnerns' stock.....	767 50
Roofing slate.....	192 00
Sand.....	205 15
Plastering hair.....	74 00
Paints and oils.....	94 50
Wood.....	423 00
Brick.....	853 00
	<hr/>
	\$26085 21

Estimate of the Cost of Completing the North Wing.

Stone work, including labor and material.....	\$10550 00
Brick work, including labor and material.....	5500 00
Plastering work, including labor and material.....	9077 00
Carpenters' work, including labor and material.....	10500 00
Iron work, including labor and material.....	2850 00
Slate work, including labor and material.....	750 00
Slate steps and floors....	1850 00
Window guards.....	2500 00
Railing for outside stone steps.....	225 00
Painting.....	2000 00
Locks.....	750 00
Registers, sash weights, and cord.....	1300 00
	<hr/>
	\$47852 00

Estimate of the Cost of Completing the Rear-Center.

Plastering, labor, and material.....	\$ 3250 00
Carpenter work, labor, and material.....	5750 00
Stone and brick floors.....	1760 00
Painting.....	700 00
	<hr/>
	\$11460 00

Estimate of the Cost of Completing the Engine House.

Plastering, labor, and material.....	\$ 1500 00
--------------------------------------	------------

er work, labor, and material.....	\$ 2500 00
g, labor, and material.....	250 00
doors.....	1800 00
	<hr/>
	\$6050 00

Estimate of the Cost of Completing the Chimney and Ducts.

y.....	\$ 5000 00
ducts and sewers.....	2500 00
ir ducts	650 00
	<hr/>
	\$8150 00

Estimate of the Cost for the Erection of the Main-Center.

ing and grading.....	\$ 1500 00
rk, labor, and material	33396 00
rk, labor, and material	18390 00
er work, labor, and material.....	18659 00
ng work, labor, and material.....	7500 00
rk, labor, and material.....	6500 00
bor, and material.....	1350 00
g, labor, and material.....	3200 00
s, grates, and mantels.....	750 00
ights, and cords	260 00
	<hr/>
	\$91496 00

of the cost of the Heating and Water Apparatus for the North Wing and Buildings, which estimate includes boilers, pumps, engine, face, washing, and g machines, hot and cold water tanks, bath room and water closets, fixtures, necessary pipes.

s and all necessary pipe.....	\$ 35000 00
range and steam fixtures.....	2000 00
fixtures and oven.....	400 00
y and car.....	400 00

Hot air chambers.....	\$ 1500 00
Cisterns and iron pipe for connections.....	1800 00
	<hr/>
	\$41100 00

Estimate of the Cost of Completing the South Wing:

Excavation and grading.....	\$ 3500 00
Stone work, including labor and material.....	87000 00
Brick work, " " ".....	60000 00
Carpenter work " " ".....	52000 00
Iron, slate, and tin work, including labor and material	26500 00
Plastering, " " ".....	14000 00
Painting, " " ".....	4500 00
Heating apparatus, including bath-room and water-closet, fixtures, and all necessary pipe.....	30000 00
	<hr/>
	\$277500 00

Estimate of the cost of furnishing North Wing and Center.....	\$10000 00
Estimate of the cost of barn.....	5000 00

Recapitulation of the above Estimates.

North Wing.....	\$ 47852 00
Rear Center.....	11460 00
Engine House.....	6050 00
Chimney and Ducts.....	8150 00
Main Center.....	91496 00
Heating, &c.....	41100 00
South Wing.....	27750 00
Furnishing.....	10000 00
Barn.....	5000 00
	<hr/>
	\$498608 00

GEO. JOSSELYN,
Supt. of Construction.

INDEPENDENCE, December 1st, 1870.

*Commissioners of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane, at
dependence:*

*is a statement of moneys received and disbursed by me as Treasurer,
from May 5th, 1870, to December 1st, 1871.*

6. To cash received per requisition of Com- missioners No. 1.....	\$15000 00
9. To cash received per requisition of Com- missioners No. 2.....	15000 00
7. To cash received per requisition of Com- missioners No. 3.....	8000 00
7. To cash received per requisition of Com- missioners No. 4.....	14500 00
8. To cash received per requisition of Com- missioners No. 5.....	10500 00
9. To cash received per requisition of Com- missioners No. 6.....	10000 00
9. To cash received per requisition of Com- missioners No. 7.....	8800 00
9. To cash received per requisition of Com- missioners No. 8.....	9000 00
9. To cash received per requisition of Com- missioners No. 9.....	12000 00
9. To cash received per requisition of Com- missioners No. 10.....	10000 00
9. To cash received per requisition of Com- missioners No. 11.....	10000 00
9. To cash received per requisition of Com- missioners No. 12.....	13000 00
9. To cash received per requisition of Com- missioners No. 13.....	5000 00
9. To cash received per requisition of Com- missioners No. 14.....	12000 00

1870.

Oct.	6.	To cash received per requisition of Commissioners No. 15.....	\$ 8500 00
Nov.	4.	To cash received per requisition of Commissioners No. 16.....	10000 00
"	4.	To cash received per requisition of Commissioners No. 17.....	7000 00
Dec.	13.	To cash received per requisition of Commissioners No. 18....	5000 00
"	13.	To cash received per requisition of Commissioners No. 19....	4000 00

1871.

Feb.	1.	To cash received per requisition of Commissioners No. 20	10000 00
April	6.	To cash received per requisition of Commissioners No. 21.....	10000 00
May	5.	To cash received per requisition of Commissioners No. 22	9500 00
June	10.	To cash received per requisition of Commissioners, No. 23	13000 00
July	12.	To cash received per requisition of Commissioners, No. 24	8500 00
Sept.	13.	To cash received per requisition of Commissioners, No. 25 ...	7761 14
Oct.	19.	To cash received per requisition of Commissioners, No. 26	4524 35
	31.	To cash received from other sources.....	212 05
Total			<u>\$250797 54</u>

CREDIT.

1870.

May	5.	By cash paid David Armstrong, Contractor, for per centage retained, estimates due, and material on hand.....	\$ 19028 05
	5.	By cash paid carpenters	14479 93
	5.	" brick and stone masons.....	22797 28
	5.	" brick makers.....	11604 72

5.	By cash paid day laborers.....	\$19249 95
5.	“ stone cutters	31135 08
5.	“ plasterers.....	3020 10
5.	“ tinnern and iron workers....	4211 45
5.	“ blacksmiths	1469 48
5.	“ painters and glaziers.....	1388 14
5.	“ draftsman and watchman ...	1729 00
5.	“ gasfitters	124 87
5.	“ surveyor	73 00
5.	“ teams and teamsters, (extra). ..	4319 92
5.	“ R. R. freight.....	14230 94
5.	“ express company.....	63 93
5.	“ cement and plaster paris....	1176 67
5.	“ lime.....	3457 34
5.	“ plastering hair.....	113 15
5.	“ sand.....	1643 49
5.	“ concrete.....	1180 06
5.	“ foundation stone.....	4571 14
5.	“ granite.....	11987 87
5.	“ ashler	8929 65
5.	“ lime stone rubble.....	1082 96
5.	“ unloading and hauling stone from depot	2415 30
5.	“ hardware and iron	10039 98
5.	“ iron beams and stairs	3319 71
5.	“ castings.....	2146 77
5.	“ gas and water pipe.....	793 66
5.	“ iron cornice (Armstrong con- tract).....	921 14
5.	“ lumber.....	18301 39
5.	“ dressing lumber.....	75 58
5.	“ doors and sash (Armstrong's contract)	1257 20
5.	“ slate.....	2094 81
5.	“ postage, stationery and reve- nue stamps.....	48 35

1870.

May	5.	By cash paid for blanks, blank books, and printing	\$ 75 25
	5.	“ engine, planer, derricks, &c..	3096 94
	5.	“ wagons, carts and agricultural implements	813 81
	5.	“ engineers' level and rod.....	151 00
	5.	“ horses, mules and oxen.....	1429 00
	5.	“ hay and feed.....	1030 07
	5.	“ harnesses, repairs and leather	182 27
	5.	“ livery	71 00
	5.	“ blacksmithing	108 40
	5.	“ excavating.....	1,088 23
	5.	“ paints, Oils, and Drugs.	848 99
	5.	“ glass	807 10
	5.	“ breaking Prairie.....	84 80
	5.	“ fruit and Ornamental Trees.	129 00
	5.	“ fence Posts	252 07
	5.	“ pumps and Tubeing.....	59 68
	5.	“ bubber Hose, etc.....	100 30
	5.	“ wood	4,858 54
	5.	“ coal	296 90
	5.	“ furniture and Fixtures	62 67
	5.	“ S. V. Shipman, Architect ..	125 00
	5.	“ damages for Horse and Crops	120 00
	5.	“ superintendent.....	3035 31
	5.	“ commissioners, Treas. & Sec.	3000 74
	5.	“ on hand	4329 04
			<hr/>
			\$250797 54

GEO. W. BEMIS,
Treasurer.

*ent of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Commis-
sioners of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Independence
from the commencement of the Institution to Dec, 1st 1871.*

On the 1st of Dec. 1869, the Commissioners reported the whole
that had been expended to that date of the appropriation of
\$100,000, made by the 12th General Assembly at... \$35,774 90

From Dec. 1st, 1869 to May 1st, 1870, there was ex-
penditure of the appropriation as follows :

David Armstrong, contractor on estimates of the	
Superintendent.....	7,000 81
Geo. Josselyn, Superintendent.....	17 50
Commissioners per diem and expenses.....	445 65

Total expended to May 1st, 1870.....\$43,938 86

A balance of appropriation unexpended, of.... \$81,061 14

Subsequently found upon an examination of the books in the
the Auditor of State the per diems and expenses of the
Commissioners to May 1st, 1870, amounting to \$4,524 35 had been
of the "General Fund," leaving on hand, as per his books,
an appropriation of \$125,000 00, \$85,585 49.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation of 12th General Assembly.....	\$125000 00
" " 13th " "	165000 00
General fund	4524 35
Other sources.....	212 05
	<hr/>
	\$294736 40

DISBURSMENTS.

To December 1st, 1869, as shown by report of Commissioners of that date (page 10)..	\$ 35774 90
From December 1st, 1869, to May 1st, 1870, per above statement.....	8163 96
From May 1st, 1870, to December 1st, 1871, as shown by report of Treasurer.....	246468 50
	<hr/>
	\$290407 36
Balance on hand December 1st, 1870.....	\$ 4329 04

REPORT

OF THE

INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

TO THE

FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE

INSANE ASYLUM AT INDEPENDENCE.

DES MOINES:

G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.

1872.



REPORT.

Members of the Fourteenth General Assembly:

MEMBERS: Your Committee appointed to visit the Hospital for the Insane, located and in course of erection at Independence, would make the following report :

The work as far as done appears to be *well* done, and honestly ; it is substantial, plain, and durable; and your Committee are of the opinion that, as the work progresses, great care is exercised to prevent the necessity for further changes, one source of great expense and inconvenience in the management of hospitals.

The Committee examined with care the books, papers, accounts and vouchers, in the hands of the Commissioners; also the price paid for labor and material at different seasons of the year; also the mode of working and overseeing the mechanics and laborers, and without hesitation in saying that the Commissioners and Superintendent have done all that could have been done under the circumstances, and the means placed at their disposal by the last General Assembly.

The Committee took occasion to ascertain the reasons, (by an examination of the present status of the building, and the report of the Visiting Committee to the Thirteenth General Assembly,) why portions of the left wing are not now ready for occupancy.

The Visiting Committee of the Thirteenth General Assembly used the following language: " Your Committee would suggest that an appropriation be made, at least to complete two additional wings of the left wing, permanent engine-house, heating apparatus, water-works, etc., and put that portion of the building in a condition to be occupied at the earliest day possible. By completing two additional sections of the left wing, one longitudinal, and one transverse, the transverse section being a large four story building, economizing

room and using the basement under the four-story section temporarily for kitchen purposes, there will be room for the accommodation about one hundred and twenty patients."

The Committee estimated the appropriation necessary to complete as above, and make those sections available, at one hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars.

Your committee are of the opinion that the General Assembly in making the appropriation, the exact amount suggested by the committee, intended to carry out their recommendation. Upon an examination of the act, however, it will be seen that the Commissioners were not permitted to carry out the suggestions of the Visiting Committee.

Section 2, chapter 120, Laws of the Thirteenth General Assembly, directs that the Commissioners "Shall, with the least possible delay, cause to be erected and completed the remainder of the north wing, the *rear center* building, the engine-house, &c.

Section 5, same act, reads, "That in addition to the sum appropriated by the Twelfth General Assembly, there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the completion and furnishing of said portions of said Asylum, and for the improvement of the grounds and farm."

The language of the law admits of but one construction, viz.: It directs the Commissioners to complete the north wing, the rear center building, engine-house, improvements of the grounds, and farm; in fact, proceed with the building as originally contemplated, (except the front center building,) entirely ignoring the recommendation of Visiting Committee, except in the amount appropriated.

After a thorough survey of the situation, your committee are of opinion that the Commissioners followed the law in every particular, and, in doing so, permit us to express our opinion, that they decided wisely; and have expended the appropriation in a manner the most advantageous to the State.

In view of the pressing want, amounting to an absolute necessity, for all the room that will be available upon the completion of the center building and north wing, your committee are of the opinion

would be economy for the State to make at this session an appropriation sufficient to complete said portions and prepare them for patients.

The insane of the State must be provided for, and, as the hospital Mt. Pleasant is already filled to its utmost limits, your committee by the assistance of the Superintendent, Mr. George Josslyn, estimated the very least that would enable the Commissioners to complete these portions necessary to occupancy, and find two hundred thousand dollars the minimum amount that should be appropriated.

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. IRELAND,

On the part of the Senate.

B. F. KEABLES,

J. F. DUNCOMBE,

On the part of the House.









FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

— OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE IOWA STATE

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

AND FARM

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

DECEMBER, 1871.

DES MOINES:

G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.

1872.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, }
AMES, IOWA, December 15, 1871. }

S EXCELLENCY, SAMUEL MERRILL, GOVERNOR:

According to the statute defining the duties of the Board of
Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm, I have
the honor to submit herewith the Fourth Biennial Report of said

Board of the Board of Trustees.

A. S. WELCH, *President.*

J. ROBERTS, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Ex-Officio—HON. A. S. WELCH, Ames.

Ex-Officio—Gov. SAMUEL MERRILL, Des Moines.

1st District—HON. O. H. P. BUCHANAN, Mt. Pleasant; Term expires May 1, '72.

2d District—HON. J. D. WRIGHT, Chariton; Term expires May 1, 1872.

3d District—JAMES A. WOODBURY, Esq.* Garden Grove; Term expires
May 1, 1872.

4th District—WASHINGTON ALLEN, Esq., Sac City Term expires May 1, 1874.

5th District—HON. G. F. KILBURN, Fontanelle, Term expires May 1, 1874.

6th District—JOHN H. BACON, Esq., Washington; Term expires May 1, 1874.

7th District—HON. C. E. LEFFINGWELL, Wheatland; Term expires May 1,
1872.

8th District—HON. O. O. STANCHFIELD, Cedar Rapids; Term expires May 1,
1874.

9th District—HON. PETER MELENDY, Cedar Falls; Term expires May 1, 1872.

10th District—HON. R. A. RICHARDSON, Illyria; Term expires May 1, 1872.

11th District—HON. I. J. MITCHELL, Boonsboro; Term expires May 1, 1874.

12th District—HON. C. W. TENNEY, Plymouth; Term expires May 1, 1874.

*Elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. H. Woodbury.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

HON. A. S. WELCH, President.

I. P. ROBERTS, Esq, Secretary.

HON. S. E. RANKIN, Treasurer.

GEN. JAMES L. GEDDES, Cashier and Steward.

EXECUTIVE AND BUILDING COMMITTEE.

Messrs. WRIGHT, BUCHANAN, MITCHELL, and WELCH.

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION AND FACULTY.

Messrs. STANCHFIELD, MELENDY, LEFFINGWELL, and WELCH.

COMMITTEE ON FARM.

Messrs. TENNEY, RICHARDSON, and ALLEN.

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Messrs. BACON, WOODBURY, LEFFINGWELL, and MELENDY.

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Messrs. KILBURN, ALLEN, and TENNEY.

LAND AGENTS.

W. W. BASSETT, Ft. Dodge.

THOS. J. STONE, Sioux City.

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A. S. WELCH, A.M.,

PRESIDENT, AND PROFESSOR OF PSYCHOLOGY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

GEO. W. JONES, JR., A.M.,

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS, ARCHITECTURE, AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.

JAMES MATHEWS,

PROFESSOR OF POMOLOGY.

WILLIAM A. ANTHONY, B. Ph.,

PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS AND MECHANICS.

ALBERT E. FOOTE, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY.

GENERAL JAMES L. GEDDES,

PROFESSOR OF MILITARY TACTICS AND ENGINEERING.

W. H. WYNN, A.M.,

PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

.....*

PROFESSOR OF PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

.....*

PROFESSOR OF GEOLOGY.

CHARLES E. BESSEY, B.S.,
LECTOR IN BOTANY AND HORTICULTURE, AND SECRETARY OF THE FACULTY.

I. P. ROBERTS,
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE FARM.

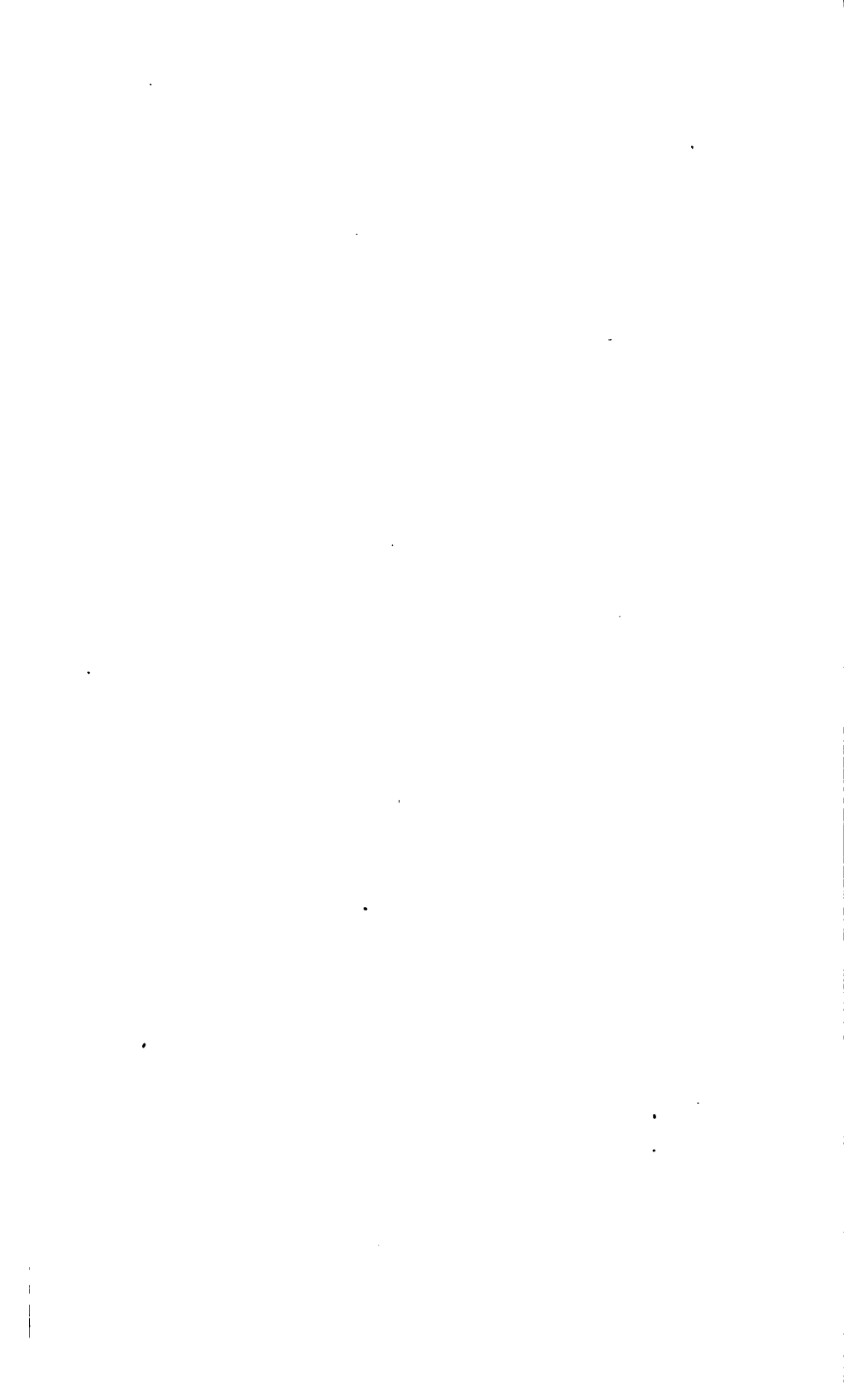
MARY LOVELACE,
PRECEPTRESS.

AUGUSTA MATHEWS,
TEACHER OF PIANO MUSIC.

MARGARET P. McDONALD,
MATRON.

ELLEN S. TUPPER,
LECTURER ON BEE CULTURE.

will be appointed by the opening of the next Spring Term.



PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

IOWA STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, {
December, 6th, 1871. }

Report of the Board :

Iowa Agricultural College has completed its third collegiate year since its opening, March 1869, it has encountered and overcome many difficulties incident to enterprises of a similar character. The objects sought in its organization compelled the college at its outset to enter upon experiments which were either untried, or having been tried in other quarters, had wholly failed. In some of the schools of the other States, daily manual labor as an auxiliary in higher education had been adopted, and the experiment abandoned. The weight of opinion and authority at that time was against the co-education of the sexes. It might indeed be associated for most other purposes in life, but no learning could be gained it was thought only by sexual isolation. Hence further, the theory on which this college was founded was at variance with the time-honored maxims of the world, and set at naught the science of ages. The old theory which still prevails declares that manual labor should be taught for the culture it affords, and that its application to the affairs of life is a result of inferior value. On the other hand the new theory which we have adopted, affirms that manual labor should be taught for its uses ; that culture is an incident to manual labor and that the philosophy of the law is genuine which declares that this Agricultural College shall be established in order to give the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in their several pursuits and professions of life.

Therefore it was settled as the policy of the Agricultural College that daily manual labor should be required of the students; that a garden, a nursery, a workshop, a boarding hall and a farm, should be conducted on model plans, mainly by student help; that

women should be admitted as equal participants in labor and study; and that the branches embraced in the various courses, should be selected with reference to their value in the industrial pursuits; all these made the new enterprise very interesting and very difficult.

But in the prosecution of this new enterprise we have had many advantages. Public opinion in Iowa is favorable to progress in education as in other human interests; no educational bigotry has trammelled our efforts; the State has supplied liberally the means for erecting suitable public buildings; on all vital questions the Board of Trustees has been a unit in purpose and policy; the faculty, gradually and carefully selected, have brought to their work a full measure of learning, industry, and enthusiasm; the students gathered from all parts of the State, have been generally hardy, earnest, and free from bad habits; each year the number of applicants for admission has greatly exceeded our accommodations. The public confidence in the management of the College is constantly increasing; and if all who have influence or authority in the affairs of the institution continue to work together with the harmony hitherto maintained, then success full and complete lies before us.

I dare not affirm that we have made no mistakes in minor matters, but I do affirm that in no department have we made any serious failure, and that for the past year the condition and progress of every department have been more satisfactory than during any preceding one.

While therefore I shall suggest some modifications of policy, each under its proper heading, I would earnestly recommend that no radical changes be made except after the most careful deliberation and scrutiny. The Agricultural College is now fully organized on the plan adopted by the Board of Trustees in October, 1868, and the experience of each succeeding term has given additional proof of its excellence.

Subjoined is a list of the officers employed for the year 1871, with their respective salaries.

A. S. Welch, A.M., President, and Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy.....	\$3000.00
Geo. W. Jones, Jr., A.M., Professor of Mathematics, and Cashier.....	2400.00
James Mathews, Professor of Pomology.....	2000.00

Anthony, B. Ph., Professor of Physics and Mechanics.....	\$2000.00
Foot, M.D., Professor of Chemistry.....	1500.00
James L. Geddes, Steward, and Professor of Military Tactics and Engineering.....	Board and 1400.00
Lessey, B.S., Instructor in Botany and Horticulture.....	1250.00
Lovelace, Preceptress.....	800.00
Ma Mathews, Teacher of Instrumental Music... ..	650.00
McDonald, Matron.....	650.00
by the President, on the authority of the Board, for teaching.	485.17

ADDITIONAL PROFESSORS NEEDED.

Opening of the College year, March 6th, 1872, our first Senior commence the studies of the Senior year. To meet the for additional instruction the Seniors of the Agricultural will need a Professor of Practical Agriculture, who besides important duties, will give lectures on Comparative Anatomy, Zoology, and Veterinary Science.

Seniors in the Mechanical course will require for the studies, a Professor of Civil Engineering and Architecture.

The students both of Agriculture and Mechanics in the Senior year the appointment of a Professor of Geology will be necessary.

It is fortunate for the College if a man can be found to fill the position of a Geologist who is a taxidermist, and can act as curator of the zoological and geological collections for the museum.

One of the earliest appointments made by the Board was that of Dr. John, as Assistant Professor of Geology. I wrote him in January that his services would be needed at the opening of the year 1872. Not knowing his whereabouts I forwarded the letter to Professor White of the University, and regret to say that I received no answer.

CLASSES TAUGHT, AND BY WHOM.

FIRST TERM.

BY THE PRESIDENT—

Junior Class—Landscape Gardening	26
“ Study of Words.....	11
Freshman Class—Rhetoric	43
“ Analysis.....	35

TAUGHT BY PROF. JONES--

Junior Class—Calculus	11
Sophomore Class—Trigonometry and Surveying.....	17
Freshman Class—Algebra	67
“ Arithmetic.....	21

TAUGHT BY PROF. MATHEWS—

Fruit Culture.....	12
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TAUGHT BY PROF. ANTHONY—

Junior Class—Mechanics.....	14
“ Shades, Shadows, and Perspective	13
Sophomore Class—Physics.....	32

TAUGHT BY PROF. FOOTE—

Junior Class—Organic Chemistry	20
“ Quantitative Analysis.....	2
Sophomore Class—General Chemistry	35

TAUGHT BY PROF. GEDDES—

Junior Class—Topographical Drawing ..	26
“ Artillery Drill	19
Freshman Class—Book-Keeping	54
“ Freehand Drawing	91
“ Infantry Tactics	45

TAUGHT BY MR. BESSEY—

Junior Class—Botany	17
Sophomore Class—Botany	27

TAUGHT BY MISS LOVEFACE —

Freshman Class—Algebra.....	40
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TAUGHT BY MISS MATHEWS—

Instrumental Music	23
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TAUGHT BY MISS McDONALD—

Freshman Class—Analysis..	37
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TAUGHT BY MR. C. L. SUCKSDORF—

Sophomore Class—German	12
Freshman Class—German.....	30

TAUGHT BY MISS M. A. LOCKE—

Vocal Music	35
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SECOND TERM.**TAUGHT BY THE PRESIDENT—**

Junior Class—Study of Shakspeare	17
Sophomore Class—Stock Breeding.....	16
Freshman Class—Kames' Elements of Criticism	34
“ Normal Instruction	50

Y PROF. JONES—

Junior Class—Farm Engineering.....	11
Sophomore Class—Analytical Geometry	4
" Descriptive Geometry	3
Freshman Class—Geometry.....	

Y PROF. MATHEWS—

Fruit Culture.....	19
--------------------	----

Y PROF. ANTHONY—

Junior Class—Physics.....	26
" Mechanics.....	10
" Mechanical Drawing.....	9
Sophomore Class—Physics.....	19
Freshman Class—Physics.....	62

Y PROF. FOOTE—

Junior Class—Quantitative Analysis.....	2
" Agricultural Chemistry.....	16
Sophomore Class—General and Theoretical Chemistry..	23
" Qualitative Analysis	15

Y PROFESSOR GEDDES—

Junior Class—Artillery Drill.....	10
Freshman Class—Freehand Drawing (advanced).....	27
" Freehand Drawing (beginning)..	25
Infantry Tactics.....	20

Y MR. BESSEY—

Sophomore Class—Botany.....	14
" Zoology and Entomology.....	20
Freshman Class—Physiology.....	63

Y SUPT. ROBERTS—

Junior Class—Management of the Horse.....	11
---	----

Y MISS LOVELACE—

Freshman Class—Algebra.....	34
" Arithmetic.....	36

Y MISS MATHAWS—

Instrumental Music.....	23
-------------------------	----

Y MISS McDONALD—

Freshman Class—Analysis	21
" Rhetoric	17

Y MR. C. L. SUKSDORF—

Sophomore Class—German	7
Freshman Class—German	22

Y MISS M. A. LOCKE—

Vocal Music.....	27
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ENROLLMENT.

The following are the numbers enrolled in the classes during the year:

	First Term.	Second Term.
Junior Class—		
Young men	81	25
Young ladies	2	1
Totals	33	26
Sophomore Class—		
Young men	29	23
Young ladies	11	8
Totals	40	30
Freshman Class—		
Young men	87	72
Young ladies	36	27
Totals	123	99
Students not fully accepted as Freshmen—		
Young men		10
Young ladies		9
Total		19
Students rooming in the building	168	138
Students rooming out of the building	28	36
Totals	196	174

Number of different students in attendance during the year..... 220

Forty-nine Districts were represented in the College during the year, as follows:

STUDENTS IN THE BUILDING.

No. District.	Counties.	Students.	No. District.	Counties.	Students.
1	Lee	2	43	Story	11
2	Des Moines	2	44	Tama	1
3	Henry	4	45	Benton	12
4	Jefferson	2	46	Marshall	1

STUDENTS IN THE BUILDING—CONTINUED.

No. District.	Counties.	Students.	No. District.	Counties.	Students.
5	Van Buren	2	47	Linn	1
6	Wapello	8	48	Jones	2
10	Lucas	6	49	Dubuque	1
15	Ringgold and Taylor	1	50	Delaware	1
19	Pottawattamie	2	51	Clayton	
20	Cass, Adair, and Montgomery	4	52	Allamakee	2
22	Warren	2	53	Buchanan	6
23	Marion	6	54	Fayette	3
25	Keokuk	3	55	Winneshiek	4
26	Washington	6	58	Floyd	4
28	Muscatine	2	59	Bremer	2
29	Cedar	2	60	Black Hawk	2
30	Scott	8	64	Wright, Hamilton, and Humboldt	5
31	Clinton	8	65	Webster	1
32	Jackson	4	66	Cerro Gordo, Worth, Hancock, and Winnebago	7
33	Johnson	1	67	Kossuth, Crocker, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, and Calhoun	2
35	Poweshiek	1	68	Carroll, Sac, Buena Vista, and Cherokee	7
36	Polk	8	69	Woodbury, Ida, Plymouth, Sioux and Lyon	1
37	Jasper	2			
38	Dallas	3			
39	Guthrie and Greene	2			
40	Audubon, Shelby, Crawford, and Monona	2			
42	Boone	9		Total	182

DAY SCHOLARS.

Taylor.....	1	Boone.....	3
Polk.....	2	Story.....	27
Greene.....	2	Wright.....	2
Lucas.....	1		
		Total Day Scholars.....	38
Students in the building.....			182
Day scholars.....			38
Total.....			220

Twenty-one Districts were not represented.

No. District.	COUNTIES.	No. District.	COUNTIES.
7	Davis	24	Mahaska
8	Monroe	27	Loupis
9	Appanoose	34	Iowa
11	Wayne	41	Harrison
12	Decatur	56	Mitchell and Howard
13	Clarke	57	Chickasaw
14	Union and Adams	61	Butler
16	Page	62	Franklin and Grundy
17	Mills	63	Hardin
18	Fremont	70	O'Brien, Clay, Dickinson, Emmet, and Osceola
21	Madison		

Nearly three-fourths of the State when reckoned by districts is represented in the College; but much more than three-fourths is represented when reckoned by population. Only one district with two assemblymen—the 24th—has failed to send pupils. Of the rest, some, as in the southern tier, have very difficult access by railway, while others are composed of counties which are new and sparsely settled. The 70th district, for example, comprises five counties, viz: O'Brien, Clay, Dickinson, Emmet, and Osceola; and probably this entire district contains few if any young people who are sufficiently advanced to pass our examinations for admission to the Freshman Class.

APPOINTMENT.

The county superintendent of public schools is empowered by law to appoint one student to the Agricultural College, for each representative sent by his district to the popular branch of the Legislature. When the district comprises several sparsely settled counties, it is assumed that the superintendent of the same county in which the representative resides is entitled to appoint. We have written to the superintendents in districts still unrepresented in the College, inviting them to exercise the privilege of appointment before January 1st, 1872.

Outside of the appointees so selected all students desiring admission make written or personal application to the president who will accept candidates in such a way that the number of students from any one county or section shall not greatly preponderate over those from other parts of the State.

EXAMINATIONS.

The following questions in Grammar, Spelling, Geography, Arithmetic, and Algebra give a clear idea of the examinations which a student is required to pass before he can be admitted to the Freshman class of the Iowa Agricultural College.

Of course these particular examples are *only specimens* intended simply to show the *average* character of such examinations. To avoid the expense of a useless journey, every applicant for admission to the College should be certain before leaving home, that his

knowledge of the common branches is up to the standard required by these papers.

In each of the following studies the applicant must answer correctly at least 75 per cent. of the questions :

GRAMMAR.

1. Name and define all the parts of speech.
2. Parse *him* in the following sentence : " I saw him run."
3. Parse *who* in the following sentence : " Who steals my purse, steals trash."
4. Parse *what* in the following sentence : " What the weak head with strongest bias rules, is pride."
5. Write the names of the tenses of the verb, and explain how each tense is formed.
6. What is the office of the participle ?
7. Parse each word in the sentence : " I might have been struck."
8. Analyze the following, giving the relation of each word :

" 'Tis a time

For memory and for tears. Within the deep
Still chambers of the heart, a specter dim,
Whose tones are like the wizard voice of Time
Heard from the tomb of ages, points its cold
And solemn finger to the beautiful
And holy visions that have passed away,
And left no shadow of their loveliness
On the dead waste of life."

SPELLING.

Write the following :

Coercion,
Intermittent,
Clarinet,
Paralyze,
Tyranny,
Epitaph,
Guitar,
Myrmidon,

Ecstasy,
Erysipelas,
Ellipsis,
Heresy,
Separate,
Crescent,
Chagrin,
Guillotine.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Name in order of size the three largest rivers in the world, the three largest in North America, in South America, in Asia, in Europe, in Africa.
2. Name in order the three longest mountain chains in the world. Give their general direction, position and height.
3. Name in order the three largest cities in Europe, in Asia, in North America, in the world.
4. Which cities lie farthest north, New York or Rome? Boston or Paris? Quebec or London? Charleston or San Francisco?
5. Which cities lie farthest east, Rio Janeiro or Chicago? St. Petersburg or Berlin? Calcutta or Melbourne?
6. Through what waters does one sail going from New Orleans to Hong Kong and return, going around the world? What winds favor him? Near what lands does he pass?
7. Bound Iowa, Massachusetts, South Carolina.
8. State the geographical advantages of St. Louis for a great city.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Divide 365729 by 365.
 2. Find the prime factors of 345345.
 3. Get the greatest common divisor of 1155, 15015 and 345345.
 4. Reduce to its lowest terms $\frac{737}{871}$.
 5. Multiply .055 by .1001.
 6. Divide 30 A. 3 R. 35 P. 25 yds. 7 ft. by 5.
 7. Get bank discount on \$560.27 for 90 days at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
 8. What is the equated time of payment of \$500 due October 1, \$600 due November 1, and \$700 due December 1.
 9. If 4 men in 6 days cut 36 cords of wood, in how many days will 9 men cut 27 cords?
 10. Divide \$1000 among four partners, in the ratio of 1, 2, 3, and 4.
 11. Get square root of 626.001.
 12. Get cube root of 513 to three decimal places.
- Explain reasons of the several processes, and give the rules therefor.

ALGEBRA.

1. Define the following words as used in Algebra: Coefficient, index, root, power, positive, negative, monomial, binomial, trinomial, &c.
2. Form and name the several signs used in Algebra.
3. Explain the processes of addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and factoring, with examples.
4. State the processes of getting the greatest common divisor, and least common multiple of algebraic quantities, with examples.
5. State the processes of adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing fractions, with examples.

It is important to the last degree that students should begin their course in higher industrial education with a thorough knowledge of the common branches. Many candidates were rejected last year because they had failed to master the elements of English Grammar. The questions asked will of course be changed in each examination, the above specimens being about an average in severity. The examinations will be in writing.

DEPOSIT.

Accepted candidates will deposit ten dollars each with the cashier, as a security for the payment of their bills, and have their names entered upon his books ; after which they are considered members of the College, in full standing, and entitled to all its privileges.

EXPENSES.

Students pay actual cost for board, fires, lights, laundry, damages to the property of the College when caused by themselves, care and general repairs of the College buildings and furniture, and for such other incidental expenses as specially belong to them as a body.

Tuition and rooms free. Students pay nothing for the general expenses of the College.

Students are paid for their labor at its value to the College, the rate per hour varying from three to nine cents.

Upon entering the College each student will deposit ten dollars

as before mentioned. He will settle all bills for each month at the cashier's office, on the second Saturday of the month following, the original deposit being retained till final settlement. Any student who neglects to make such monthly settlement, except for reasons satisfactory to the President, may be dismissed by him for such neglect.

Damages to the college property will be charged to the person damaging the same, if known, but if its author is undiscovered, it will be assessed upon the section where it occurs, or upon the whole school.

Students supply themselves with bedding and towels, and with carpets, if they desire them. All other furniture, including mattresses, is supplied by the College.

For the past year the rates of charge have been as follows:

For board (average).....	\$2.73 per week
For fires and lights (average).....	30 per week
For laundry (per dozen pieces).....	50
For incidental expenses.....	25 per week

A fair estimate of the expenses for next year may be set down as follows :

For board, 36 weeks.....	\$90.00	\$90.00
For laundry.....	5.00 to	15.00
For fires and lights.....	9.00 to	12.00
For repairs, and incidental expenses.....	9.00 to	12.00
For books and stationery.....	10.00 to	20.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$123.00	\$149.00

Students' earnings vary with their age, health, strength and previous knowledge and skill, the time they devote to labor, and their general efficiency. The past year they have earned, in some instances, as much as \$100, and have, by strict economy, nearly paid their College expenses. An average of earnings for the past year has been \$50 ; including the young, the sick, and the inexperienced.

GOVERNMENT.

The government of the Agricultural College is uniform, impartial, and adapted to secure to the student the full value of all his privileges.

The young men and women are expected to do all the duties assigned them, whether of labor or study, promptly and regularly. If they cannot bring to such duties an earnest zeal and a hearty good will they would far better stay at home. The president and faculty cannot give their energies, already overtaxed, to reforming disorderly boys or urging unwilling ones to study. The Iowa Agricultural College is in no sense a reform school. Its province is to instruct and encourage those, who are earnest seekers for higher education, and not to reform those who are idle and morally perverse. A few law-breakers destroy the harmony of the entire institution, and become an intolerable burden to the officers. If any such are found among our numbers, we shall require them to withdraw as soon as kindly advice and patient admonition are found to be of no avail. The State and national bounty must not be wasted on thoughtless boys and girls, who do not appreciate it, and will not profit by it, and parents are earnestly advised not to send children here, who have proved unmanageable at home.

It is gratifying to add to these statements, that nearly all our pupils have been studious and law abiding, true to themselves and the institution.

In order to obtain all the benign effects of self-restraint, the most important part of college government (that of rooms and halls), is entrusted to the students themselves, and I am glad to assure the Board that my confidence in the self-government of students is unabated, and that I would rather increase than diminish its extent.

Subjoined are the principal rules of government passed by the faculty for the management of the College.

RULES OF THE COLLEGE.

1. The recitation hours of the day and the hours of the evening from seven to ten o'clock, except on Saturday and Sunday evenings, are set apart as study hours.

2. During study hours all students except such as are detailed for work, shall study quietly in their rooms.

3. During the study hours students may not leave their rooms, except for unavoidable reasons approved by the presiding officer of the section.

4. Lights shall be extinguished at ten P. M.
5. From ten P. M. till the rising bell are hours for sleep. During the hours of sleep no student may leave his room except for unavoidable reasons, nor in any way disturb his neighbors.
6. On Saturday and Sunday evenings the same quiet order shall be maintained in the rooms and halls as on other evenings. But this rule shall not be construed to forbid students visiting each other's rooms, provided that not more than two visitors shall be in any room at a time.
7. Loud talking, whistling, scuffling, gathering in hall or stair cases, and boisterous and noisy conduct, are at all times forbidden.
8. No student may take books from the Library.
9. Students shall preserve the same order in the Library as in the recitation room.
10. Five minutes from the ringing of the bells for meals, will be allowed for assembling in the dining-room, after which the doors shall be closed.
11. Students shall attend promptly all exercises of classes to which they belong. When students have been absent from any recitation, if excused they may make up such recitation within two weeks.
12. Students shall be detailed for labor by the President, and shall work as directed an average of two hours and one half per day for five days in the week.
13. Examinations at the terms' close shall be conducted in writing when possible, upon questions proposed by the instructors of the various classes.
14. Students may not visit the dining-room, laundry, kitchen, bakery, store-room, cellar, ice-house, workshop, or barns, nor walk through the meadows, lawns, or growing crops, without special permission.
15. The use of intoxicating liquors is prohibited to members of the College.
16. At the student's entrance into College and at the beginning of each month thereafter he shall deposit with the cashier the sum of ten dollars on account (or in default thereof give satisfactory security) and settle all bills in full at the close of each month.
17. Students will assemble in the chapel every evening, and at three o'clock every Sunday afternoon, for public worship.

18. Excuses for unavoidable absence from any exercise, will be granted by the President only, upon personal application made by the student as early as possible after such absence.

19. Students may not abstract or remove any article, wheth clothing, food, furniture, tools, fruit, or any other property of the College.

20. At the beginning of each term there shall be elected from each section one councilman, one captain, and one lieutenant. No student who is a law-breaker shall be eligible to any office of trust or honor in the College.

21. It shall be the duty of the council to try all offenses reported by the captains of sections, and to report their proceedings to the faculty at such times as the faculty may require. The council shall hold two regular meetings each week for the purpose above named, at such time and place as may be most convenient. The council shall organize by choosing a president and a secretary from their own number, whose duties shall be the ordinary duties of such officers in deliberative assemblies,

22. The business of the council shall be limited to the trial of offenses reported by the captains of sections. The president of the council shall in every trial preside as judge, and he shall appoint one member thereof to conduct the prosecution, and one for the defense of the accused, and the trial shall be confined strictly to the offense reported.

23. The accused shall be present during his trial, and shall have the privilege of cross-questioning witnesses in person or by his attorney. The verdict and the number indicating the degree of demerit shall each be given by vote of the council, in which the president shall have only the casting vote.

24. It shall be the duty of each captain, and of his lieutenant in the captain's absence, to preserve order in his section according to law, and report all violation of law to the councilman of his section, who shall file such report in the President's office, for the secretary of the council. The captains of sections, and their lieutenants shall meet once each week with the President at his office for informal report as to the condition of the government in their sections, and to

consult as to the best means of securing harmony and efficiency in their sections.

25. When the demerit marks of any student reach five in number, he will be warned by the President in private; when his demerits reach ten, the President will again warn him, and advise his friends of such action, with the reasons therefor; for fifteen demerits he shall be requested to withdraw from the College.

26. The faculty reserve the right to try all cases of disorder, disobedience, or immorality, not herein enumerated.

27. The faculty reserve the right to expunge the demerit marks of any student, when less than five in number, upon his subsequent blameless conduct.

MONTHLY STATEMENT TO PARENTS.

As an incentive to persistent study and good conduct, I have during the last year sent to the parents of every student a monthly statement of his progress and behavior. As this practice has been satisfactory to pupils, and highly satisfactory to parents, I propose to continue it.

DUTY OF PARENTS.

It is clearly the duty of those who send children to the Agricultural College to provide for their remaining at least one entire term. The withdrawal of a student before the close of a term is a serious detriment to his own progress, and to the welfare of the college. It leaves studies unfinished, and rooms vacant at a time when it is impossible on account of the advancement of classes, to fill them. Would it not be well to require that parents whose children are admitted should give a written pledge that they should not be recalled until the term is finished, except for sickness or serious misfortune.

MANUAL LABOR.

The law requiring students to labor an average of two hours and a half a day throughout the year, has been well sustained. The salutary result of daily work by students has been seen in their general cheerfulness and uniform good health. Manual labor though often

vexatious in detail, and difficult to manage, answers so many important purposes that I see not how the college could dispense with it. It applies the principles of science to the processes of industry, it gives expertness in one or more of the various handicrafts, it imparts and sustains muscular vigor, and has a wholesome moral effect on the entire college.

We are watching this feature of our enterprise with great interest, ready to adopt any improvements which experience shall suggest. The following changes for the next year will it is thought be wise: [Adopted by the Board, December 7, 1871.]

1st. To dispense with the forming of squads, allowing the superintendents to make such daily divisions of the working force as the work requires.

2nd. To detail an adequate number of workers to each superintendent for the month, permitting no changing from one department to another except on recommendation of the superintendents; and requiring the superintendents to report to the president at the end of the month each student's number of hours worked, the rate per hour, and the sum total of his earnings. Such reports can be used in the monthly settlements with students, without being entered in a work book.

3d. To dispense with captains, and detail two or three energetic seniors to act as foremen whenever their services are required.

4th. To accept field surveying and mechanical drawing in the proper classes, as manual labor within the meaning of the law, though not subject to pay.

The following are the established rates of payment :

I.

Students working on the farm, or doing other heavy work which is not instructive, shall be paid at the rate of from three to nine cents per hour.

II.

Students performing skilled labor in the garden, orchard, or ornamental grounds, under the instruction of the proper officers, shall be paid at the rate of from three to seven cents per hour.

III.

Students laboring in the work shop shall be furnished with tools, and all needed instruction, but shall receive no compensation until their labor is of value to the College, when they shall be paid the same as those laboring on the farm, deducting a moderate sum for the use of the tools.

IV.

Young ladies laboring in the dining-room, kitchen, laundry or, bakery, shall be paid the rates received by young men laboring on the farm.

V.

All labor by students shall hereafter be supervised personally by an officer of the college, or by a foreman under his charge.

Total amount paid for student labor during the year 1871, \$7,050.98.

PRESSING WANTS.

Though the State has dealt liberally with the Agricultural College, it still has pressing necessities. A little over three years ago this building, unfinished and solitary, startled the traveler by the novel contrast of its towers and Mansard roof with the wilderness of the prairie around it. The village of Ames was too distant to make its dwellings available as homes for the students. The few houses that dotted the country within convenient distance could not furnish lodgings for more than thirty, and consequently the College was compelled to face at once the double difficulty of supplying materials for recitation and for residence. It had to provide not only for the day's work but for the night's sleep as well. And every year the number received has been limited, not by the extent of our teaching forces, nor the size of our public rooms, but by the paucity of our sleeping apartments. The demand for these at every opening, has far exceeded the supply, and from the beginning every step of our way has been embarrassed by questions of bed and board.

At their last session the Legislature granted an appropriation of \$50,000 for extending the wings of the present building. The new wings will be ready for occupation next spring, and they will contain a spacious library room well fitted up, an ample museum, two new recitation rooms, a large kitchen with proper offices, and twenty-two additional students' rooms. These last will enable us to receive within the building next spring an aggregate of two hundred students. But our accepted applications for next year have already nearly reached that number, while the season when applications are most numerous lies still before us. The truth is, we have great need even now of a portion at least of the new students' building, which two years ago we urged the State to erect, and this necessity will be a crying one until the number of students we are able to admit shall correspond to the facilities for instruction, and the teaching forces which the income arising from the national grant will sustain. With the equipment and faculty, which our income if properly applied will warrant, we could teach five hundred as well as two, and I cannot but regard the State as bound ultimately to supply accommodations for this number, by the law of the contract it entered into in accepting the Congressional grant.

I am very reluctant, however, that our asking should exceed the willingness of the Legislature to grant, and would confine it to the smallest sum that will cover our indispensable wants. Referring to the plan of a building for students' rooms, described on page 31 of the last Biennial Report of the Board, it will be observed that it comprises five sections, three of which compose the main building and two the wings. By reducing the size of the rooms in that plan to $12 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the width of the halls to 7 feet, two sections of the main building would lodge sixty-four students, and could be put up with arrangements for light, heat, and water, for \$35,000. This amount is then the very least we can ask this year for students' rooms, and I am sure it could not be refused without giving to the normal and proper growth of the Agricultural College, a most unfortunate check.

But there is another want equally important, and which will require a somewhat larger sum to meet. Last year a small chemical laboratory was built by the most rigid economy, with an appropriation of \$ 5,000. It hardly suffices for the present number of students

in chemistry. The Department of Physics, ably taught by Prof. Wm. A. Anthony, and one of the largest and most important in the College, is crowded into two small basement rooms, with no adequate space for seating for lectures or experiments, or for storing apparatus. In every school of industrial science, the study of Physics is specially prominent, and I cannot conceive how the interests of the College and the State can be better subserved, than by the erection of a building for a Physical Laboratory which shall meet to some extent, the wants of the future as well as the present. According to the plan and estimates made by Prof. Anthony, including necessary fixtures and gas works for lighting, it would cost \$45,000, a sum which I feel confident the Legislature will grant when its members understand how seriously the institution will suffer if such a building should not be provided for.

Nor can the needs of the Farm, though requiring less money to supply them, be for a moment overlooked. The College Farm and its belongings are simply apparatus for instruction—invaluable when skillfully handled, but worse than valueless with bungling and slovenly management. It is evident to all our visitors, that under the supervision of Mr. Roberts the farm is rapidly improving. But the last appropriation was meager, and the call for further facilities is now very emphatic. For example, the stock increasing in number has outgrown the barn. Our fine Durham bull will soon outgrow his usefulness, because of the hazard of inbreeding. We want a new barn, of adequate dimensions; another Durham bull, the best that can be found; a Percheron stallion, so that we may produce some superior samples of farm horses, and also a small amount for minor permanent improvements. For all of which the sum of \$7,000 is the least that can be named.

I sympathize also with the Prof. of Horticulture, who sorely needs a garden-house, having made shift to get on without one for the past two years, at great disadvantage. Such a structure can be built according to the plan of Professor Bessey, with cellar for vegetables, and tool and seed rooms, for the moderate sum of \$2,500.

\$1,000 will be required, also, to carry out the commendable plans on which Professor Matthews has commenced the orchard, vineyard and nursery. For a view of the future profit such an investment will bring, see Professor Matthews' report.

There can be no justifiable delay in providing for a permanent supply of good water for the buildings. So far our expedients for obtaining water have, on account of limited means, been quite inadequate. The well, seventy rods west, from which the water was pumped into the building by means of a wind mill, has the last two years failed about midsummer, and compelled us to depend on water wagons for a precarious supply. This method of getting water is expensive, and intolerably vexatious, and calls for immediate remedy. One hundred and eighty rods east of the College is a spring with an abundant flow of pure water throughout the year. A committee, of which Professor Jones is chairman, appointed by the Board to investigate this matter, have decided that water can be forced by steam from the spring into all the buildings where it is needed at the estimated cost of \$5,000. You are referred for particulars to the report of the Committee in question. I hope it will be adopted and the money earnestly asked for. [For report, see proceedings of the Board.]

An amount not less than \$4,500 ought to be appropriated and expended in building a house for General Geddes, and I will only add in respect to this item of our unquestionable needs, that we cannot expect long to retain the services of so valuable a professor, unless we can offer for the comfort of his family a dwelling less distant, and more commodious, than any he is able to rent in the village of Ames.

FURNITURE.

For supplying the new wings with suitable furniture, there will be a call for three thousand dollars.

COLLECTIONS.

PHYSICAL CABINET.—The physical apparatus is as yet far from complete, but the collection consists of the finest instruments of their kind, not illustrative merely, but adapted to the determination of accurate results. The cabinet contains a complete Melloni's apparatus for studying the laws of radiation, absorption, and reflection of heat; a magic lantern with various attachments for the projection of physical phenomena, an indicator, and several other instruments.

The collection will be increased as fast as possible, and it is the design to make it as full and complete as that of any institution in the country.

THE WORKSHOP—Is furnished with various tools for wood and metal, including two very excellent lathes, constructed at the machine shop connected with the Worcester Free Institute.

The machinery is driven by a fifteen-horse-power Corliss engine, which has given the most perfect satisfaction ; always working with the most perfect regularity, and never having been once out of repair during the past year.

MUSEUM.—The museum contains the Shaffer collection of Mammals, Birds, and Reptiles, illustrating the fauna of our state.

In the College Herbarium there are now about twenty-five hundred species, and to this number additions of American and European plants are being made as rapidly as possible.

Dr. Foote's cabinet of Minerals, consisting of about five thousand specimens, many of them very rare and valuable, is accessible to the students studying Mineralogy. This collection is undoubtedly the finest in the West.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

The new Chemical Laboratory has been furnished with tables, furnaces, sandbaths, balances, and other apparatus, both for general and analytical chemistry. Gas and water are supplied to each table.

LIBRARY.

The library consists of about twenty-four hundred volumes. It embraces the standard works of English and American authors, and many books of great scientific value. These books have been selected with reference to the needs of the various departments.

Bill bought of Worthington, Montreal, last year, and	
paid this year.....	\$852.60
Bill of books purchased this year.....	391.46

COURSES OF STUDY.

AGRICULTURAL COURSE.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

- FIRST TERM.**—Analysis of English Language: Rhetoric.
Algebra.
Book-keeping.
Freehand Drawing.
German: French. (*Optional to proficient in Analysis*)
Elocution.
Penmanship.
- SECOND TERM.**—English Literature: Elements of Criticism.
Geometry.
Physiology: Physics.
German: French. (*Optional.*)
Freehand Drawing.
Elocution.
Penmanship.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

- FIRST TERM.**—General Chemistry.
Botany: Physics.
Trigonometry and Surveying: Field practice, Plats, and Topographical Maps.
Agriculture—Lectures on Preparation of Soils; Management of Crops.
- SECOND TERM.**—General Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis.
Zoology: Entomology.
Botany: Physics.
Agriculture—Lectures on the breeding, races, history, and management of stock.

JUNIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Organic Chemistry and Quantitative Analysis.

Botany.

Agriculture:—Propagation of plants, seedlings, grapes, and fruits; Orcharding.

Landscape Gardening: Study of words.

SECOND TERM.—Agricultural Chemistry: Analysis of Soils, Manure, etc.

Physics.

Study of Shakspeare.

Farm Engineering:—Drawing; Road-making; Water Supply; Farm Machinery.

Farm Architecture:—Plans for farm houses, barns, sheds, dairies, etc.

SENIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Psychology.

Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.

Mineralogy and Geology: Formation of Soils.

Agriculture:—Management of Crops and Stock.

SECOND TERM.—Political Economy: Constitutional History and Law.

Veterinary Science and Practice.

Meteorology.

Fruit Culture, and Forestry.

COURSE IN HORTICULTURE AND POMOLOGY.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Identical with the course in Agriculture.

SECOND TERM.—Identical with the course in Agriculture.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Identical with the course in Agriculture

SECOND TERM.—General Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis.

Zoology : Entomology.

Botany : Physics.

Hot-bed Culture : Principles of Fruit Culture ; Grafting and Budding ; Vineyard Culture.

JUNIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Organic Chemistry and Quantitative Analysis.

Botany.

Landscape Gardening : Study of Woods,

Kitchen Gardening—general management ; kinds of vegetables methods of culture.

SECOND TERM.—Agricultural Chemistry, and Analysis of Soils, Manures, etc.

Physics.

Study of Shakespeare.

Farm Engineering—Drainage ; Road-making ; Water Supply ;

Farm Machinery.

Farm Architecture—Plans for farm houses, barns, sheds dairies, etc.

SENIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Psychology.

Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.

Mineralogy and Geology : Formation of Soils.

Flowers and Flowering plants : Soils for different fruits.

SECOND TERM.—Political Economy : Constitutional History and Law.

Market Gardening.

Meteorology ; Forestry.

COURSE IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

FRESHMAN YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Identical with the course in Agriculture.

SECOND TERM.—Identical with the course in Agriculture.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Identical with the course in Agriculture.

SECOND TERM.—Analytical Geometry.

Descriptive Geometry : Physics.

General Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis.

JUNIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Differential and Integral Calculus.

Theoretical Mechanics.

Landscape Gardening : Study of Words.

Shades, Shadows, and Perspective.

SECOND TERM.—Physics.

Applied Mechanics.

Shading with India ink, and Tinting.

Study of Shakspeare.

SENIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Psychology.

Mineralogy and Geology.

Theory of Machines : Machine Drawing.

French. (*Optional.*)

SECOND TERM.—Political Economy : Constitutional History and Law

Theory of Motors : Machine Drawing.

French. (*Optional.*)

COURSE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

In the Freshman, Sophomore, and Junior years, the course is identical with the course in Mechanical Engineering.

SENIOR YEAR.

TERM.—Psychology.

Mineralogy and Geology.

Civil Constructions:—Railroad Surveys; Bridge Building.

Astronomy.

French. (*Optional.*)

TERM.—Political Economy: Constitutional History and Law.

Civil Constructions.

French. (*Optional.*)

COURSE IN MINING ENGINEERING.

In the Freshman, Sophomore, and Junior years, the course is identical with the course in Mechanical Engineering.

SENIOR YEAR.

TERM.—Psychology.

Mineralogy and Geology.

Quantitative Analysis, and Metallurgy.

French. (*Optional.*)

TERM.—Political Economy: Constitutional History and Law.

Metallurgy.

Mine Surveying, and Machinery.

French. (*Optional.*)

COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.

For the Freshman, Sophomore, and Junior years, the course is identical with the course in Mechanical Engineering.

SENIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Psychology.

Mineralogy and Geology.

History and Principles of Architecture; Detailed Study of the Orders.

French. (*Optional*).

SECOND TERM.—Political Economy; Constitutional History and Law.

Architectural Designs and Drawing.

Carpentry and Masonry.

French. (*Optional*).

COURSE IN MILITARY TACTICS AND ENGINEERING.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

FIRST AND SECOND TERMS.—Schools of the Soldier and Company.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

FIRST AND SECOND TERMS.—Field Artillery.

JUNIOR YEAR.

FIRST AND SECOND TERMS.—Bayonet and Broad-sword Exercise.

Dismounted Cavalry Tactics.

SENIOR YEAR.

FIRST AND SECOND TERMS.—Military Engineering; Field Fortifications.

Topographical Drawing.

Small-sword Exercise.

The classes for military instruction are interspersed through the different courses. All able-bodied students will be enrolled as a College Battalion, and drill as such once a week through the course.

LADIES' COURSE.

For the Freshman year the course is identical with the course in Agriculture.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—General Chemistry: Inorganic Chemistry.

Botany: Physics.

Latin: French. (*Optional.*)

English Literature. (*Optional.*)

Music: Drawing. (*Optional.*)

SECOND TERM.—General Chemistry.

Inorganic and Organic Chemistry, or Qualitative Analysis may be taken instead of Organic Chemistry.

Botany: Physics.

Latin: French. (*Optional.*)

Music: Drawing. (*Optional.*)

English Literature. (*Optional.*)

JUNIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Botany.

Latin: French. (*Optional.*)

Study of Words.

Landscape Gardening, with Topographical Drawing.

Music: Drawing. (*Optional.*)

History.

SECOND TERM.—Domestic Economy.

Study of Shakspeare.

Physics. (*Optional.*)

History.

Music: Drawing. (*Optional.*)

SENIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Psychology.

Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.

Mineralogy and Geology: Formation of Soils.

SECOND TERM.—Political Economy: Constitutional History and Law.

Human Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene.

Meteorology.

NORMAL INSTRUCTION.

Normal instruction will be given by lectures during the closing month of each year upon the following subjects:—organization and government of schools; methods of teaching spelling, reading, geography, grammar, and arithmetic; object teaching. The above course will be accompanied with a rigid review of the common branches.

Any student may attend these lectures who expects to teach in the schools of the State during the winter vacation.

SUNDAY EXERCISES.

Prayers—7 o'clock, A. M.

Bible History, by Prof. Geddes—9 o'clock, A. M.

Meeting for singing sacred songs—11 o'clock, A. M.

Preaching in the College Chapel—3 o'clock, P. M.

Students' Prayer Meeting—7 o'clock, P. M.

Students are required to attend morning prayers, and services at 3 o'clock, P. M.; all other exercises optional. Those who desire, it may also attend some of the churches in Ames in the forenoon.

DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION.

MATHEMATICS.

The course of instruction in mathematics pre-supposes a thorough knowledge of arithmetic, and the rudiments of algebra so far as simple equations.

It occupies two and a half years for its completion, and may be divided into a Lower and a Higher course. The former occupies one and a half years, and embraces:

FRESHMAN YEAR.

First Term.—Algebra—Loomis' Treatise.

Second Term.—Plane, Solid and Spherical Geometry—Loomis.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

First Term.—Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration, Plane and Topographical Surveying, and Leveling—Loomis.

The Higher Course occupies one year, and embraces :

Second Term.—Analytical Geometry—Church. Descriptive Geometry—Church.

JUNIOR YEAR.

First Term.—Differential and Integral Calculus—Church. Shades, Shadows and Perspective.—Church.

The Lower Course is designed to meet alike the wants of the agriculturist and the engineer. It gives so much mathematics as is necessary for the business man, the farmer and the mechanic; including all subordinate to book-keeping, the simpler kinds of engineering, particularly farm engineering, and the general study of science; and sufficient to inure the mind to the work, and give it the habits of vigorous logic. The Higher Course is designed to lay a broad and sure

foundation for the study of mechanics, and the higher departments of science, and for the more difficult problems of engineering.

The subjects are taught by text-books and daily recitations, accompanied by the free use of the black-board, by the solution of numerous problems, by lectures, and by carefully constructed drawings. In Surveying, students practice in the field with instruments two hours daily, by divisions, throughout the first term of the Sophomore year. They keep notes of their surveys, and from them make all necessary drawings, calculations and reports. In Descriptive Geometry, and Shades, Shadows and Perspective, students are taught the use of drawing instruments, and are required to construct carefully in India ink all important problems.

BOOK-KEEPING.

The instruction in Book-keeping is given in connection with the lessons and exercises in Bryant and Stratton's larger text-book. Each student opens and keeps a full set of books in double entry; writes business letters, contracts, receipts, bank checks, accounts of sales, bills of lading, and other business and legal papers; rules and keeps the various auxiliary books useful in different kinds of business; makes balanced statements; computes interest and percentage, partial payments, partnership and equation of payments, files and preserves vouchers, and in general does what he might do if in charge of the books of a large house, and complicated business. These books and papers are shown in class, compared and criticised. In addition, tri-weekly recitations are made upon the principles involved, and their application. To this subject are given three days per week for the first term of the Freshman Year.

PHYSICS.

The course of instruction in this department is as follows :

FRESHMAN YEAR.

Second term.—Laws of equilibrium of solids, liquids, and gases. Special attention will be given to the laws relating to the pressure of fluids, Mariotte's law, and specific gravity. Heat commenced.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

First Term.—Heat completed. The course of instruction will embrace, expansion, with construction and use of thermometers, and application to structures, especially of iron; conduction, absorption and radiation, with their application to building, ventilation, and warming; formation of vapors, with practical problems in relation to generation of steam; specific heat; determination of heating power of fuels, etc. etc.

Second Term.—Acoustics, including the detailed study of vibratory movements. Optics commenced.

JUNIOR YEAR.

Second Term.—Optics completed. This subject, as here taught will embrace—the detailed study of the phenomena of reflection, refraction, interference, and polarization, and the relation of these phenomena to the phenomena produced by vibrating bodies, with a view to the complete comprehension of the undulatory theory of light; also the construction and use of optical instruments, with exercises in calculating focal length of mirrors and lenses, designing achromatic combinations, etc. etc.

Dynamical electricity, magnetism and electro-magnetism, including electrical measurements, and the electric telegraph.

The exercises, which will consist of recitations from text-book, and lectures illustrated by experiment, will occur twice each week during the second term, Freshmen year, and first term, Sophomore year; three times each week during the second term, Sophomore year; and five times each week during the second term, Junior year. The room at present available, is not sufficient to permit all the students to perform the experiments individually, but a few may receive special instruction in the use and care of apparatus, and acquire some experience in physical manipulation by giving their assistance in the apparatus room.

Text-book—Atkinson's Ganot.

MECHANICS, AND ITS APPLICATIONS.

JUNIOR YEAR.

The course of instruction in this subject is as follows:

First Term—Theoretical Mechanics: Representation and measurement of forces; composition and resolution of forces; principles of moments and virtual moments; theory of parallel forces; center of gravity.

Elementary Machines: Friction and other resistances.

General Equations of Motion: Motion in straight lines; uniform and varied motion; curvilinear motion; centrifugal force; moment of inertia; laws of impact; center of percussion.

Work: Work done in overcoming resistances; work done in overcoming inertia; accumulation of work; measurement of work done by motors, and consumed by various machines.

Mechanics of Fluids: Laws of pressure; center of pressure; buoyancy and flotation; tension and elasticity of gases and vapors.

Flow of Liquid: Through orifices, over weirs, in pipes, and open channels; living force of liquids.

Second Term—Applied Mechanics: Stability of structures; equilibria of arches; trussed roofs and bridges; suspension bridges; tubular bridges.

Strength of materials: Resistance to extension and compression; resistance to shearing; resistance to flexure; resistance to torsion; exercises in designing beams, trusses, etc., to support a given load.

SENIOR YEAR.

First Term.—Theory of Motors: Overshot, undershot, and breast wheels; turbines; steam engines; hot air engines; gas engines; exercises in designing motors for a given duty; determination of efficiency of steam engine by means of the indicator and dynamometer.

Second Term.—Study of Machines: Toothed wheels; eccentrics; cams; screws; link work; regulating apparatus.

Efficiency of machines; strength of machinery; strength of bands,

axles, shafts, pulleys, and teeth of wheels; exercises in designing parts of, and complete machines to fulfill given conditions.

The students in the Mechanic Arts will have an opportunity to spend the work hours of the Sophomore, Junior, and Senior years in the work-shop, where they will see and practice a great variety of mechanical operations. It is expected that with the advantages of theoretical knowledge and mental culture obtained in the class-room, this amount of practice will go far towards making them skilled workmen, and that they will gain such a knowledge of the resources of the mechanic, and the methods of doing work, as will be of the greatest advantage to them as draughtsmen, engineers, or architects.

Text-books and Books of Reference.—Theoretical Mechanics, *Peck*; Applied Mechanics, *Rankine*; Machinery and Millwork, *Rankine*; The Steam Engine and other Prime Movers, *Rankine*; Mechanics of Engineering, *Weisbach*.

MECHANICAL DRAWING.

After completing the course in Descriptive Geometry, and Shades, Shadows, and Perspective, the students in the mechanical courses will during the remainder of the Junior year, practice shading and tinting with India ink, and drawing from models with a view to the production of finished pictures.

During the Senior year the students in Mechanical Engineering will make drawings of machines from measurements, as well as drawings, complete and in detail, of their designs.

CHEMISTRY.

The course in Chemistry extends throughout two years, as follows:

Sophomore Year—First Term. General Chemistry.—Recitations from text-book and lectures, three times a week. Laboratory practice two afternoons a week. While the value of interesting and instructive lectures, illustrated by brilliant experiments, is appreciated, it is recognized that the clearness and sharpness of knowledge imparted by recitations from a text-book cannot be dispensed with. Both of these agencies are used, and their good effects are

hightened by a series of over three hundred and sixty experiments performed by each student at his own table. Indelible ink, spirits of hartshorn, sal-volatile, gunpowder, &c., &c., are manufactured by each student, and while the facts, laws and theories of Inorganic chemistry are so firmly fixed in the mind that they will never be forgotten, processes are learned which will be of daily use in practical life.

Text-book—Eliot & Storer's Manual.

Second Term—Theoretical Chemistry.—Two lectures a week for eight weeks in the beginning of the term. Abstracts of these lectures are copied by the student into his note-book, and recited at the next meeting of the class. In these lectures the student reviews the laws and theories of general chemistry, securing thus a sure foundation for a thorough knowledge of the subject.

Review of Eliot and Storer's Manual.—Two exercises a week for eight weeks.

Qualitative Analysis.—Three afternoons a week throughout the term. Each student is given a series of substances for analysis, such as salt, type-metal, wood and coal ashes, mineral paints, nickel coin, soda, &c., &c., the solution of these problems by means of the blowpipe, and reagents, fitting him for the analysis of all inorganic substances. Here, as during his laboratory practice the preceding term, the student is required to make a full and accurate record of his work, to write out all the reactions which take place in his experiments, and to submit the same from time to time to the professor of chemistry for examination and correction. At the close of the term he is given for analysis an unknown compound containing twenty bases and acids ; the analysis to be made within a given time, and without the aid of the text-book.

Junior Year.—First Term. Organic Chemistry, by lectures, recitations and laboratory practice. The necessity for laboratory practice as a means of fixing the laws, facts, and theories of the science, is just as great in organic, as it is in inorganic chemistry and the processes involved have even a closer bearing upon the affairs of everyday life. Soaps of different kinds are made; sugar is made out of sawdust; starch is extracted from grain and potatoes; nitro-glycerine is made from glycerine, which

itself had been extracted from fat; ether, chloroform, chloral, &c., &c., are manufactured.

Text-book, Miller's Organic Chemistry.

Quantitative Analysis, commenced.

Second Term—Agricultural Chemistry, by lectures and recitations, two exercises a week throughout the term. The topics treated of, include the ash of plants, the atmosphere as related to plants, the soil as related to vegetation, the action and proper application of manures.

Analysis of Soils and Manures.—Laboratory practice two afternoons a week throughout the term.

Text-books for the Term.—“How Crops Grow,” and “How Crops Feed,” by Johnson; and Caldwell's “Agricultural Chemical Analysis.”

NOTE—In the ladies' course, Organic Chemistry is substituted for Qualitative Analysis during the second term of the Sophomore year, and Chemistry as Applied to Domestic Economy is substituted for Agricultural Chemistry in the second half of the Junior year. In the Chemistry of Household Life, lectures are given upon the chemical agents used in the preservation of meats, fruits, and vegetables, and the changes produced by these agents; the chemical changes which take place in the boiling, baking, and roasting of various articles of food; technical chemistry of beverages.

BOTANY.

The course in Botany occupies one year and a half, extending throughout the whole of the Sophomore, and one half of the Junior year. During the first year of the course, students acquire a knowledge of the principles of Structural Botany from the study of “Gray's Lessons,” as well as by actual dissection and analysis of plants. Systematic Botany is taken up as soon as the student is far enough advanced to do so, and carried through the year, each student being required to collect, press, mount, and name at least one hundred species of plants.

In the Junior year Vegetable Physiology, Economic Botany, and the Elements of Cryptogamic Botany are pursued in succession,

about an equal time being devoted to each. In the illustration of the subject, the College Herbarium affords examples of the more rare forms, while for minute structure a good microscope is in daily use.

HORTICULTURE.

Besides the practical instruction given students while engaged in work on the Garden, the following subjects are taken up in the classroom: Hot-bed culture; the kitchen garden, its general management, the kinds of vegetables, methods of culture, &c.; market gardening.

Students taking this course spend much of their working time in the garden, under the personal supervision of the Superintendent.

POMOLOGY.

The general principles of the subject are studied by text-book and lectures, in the second term of the Sophomore year. The processes of grafting, budding, and pruning are taught, and illustrated by requiring every member of the class not only to witness the operation, but also to actually graft, bud and prune for himself or *herself*, as the case may be.

Vineyard culture, and the culture of small fruits, are studied in their turn, while a great part of the time is given to the subject of orcharding, including the culture of apples, pears, plums, cherries, etc.

The practical work in this department consists of labor in the vineyard, small-fruit garden, nursery and orchard, under the Professor of Pomology.

MILITARY TACTICS AND ENGINEERING.

This department, established pursuant to act of Congress, will be sustained in conformity with United States Army regulations. The course includes the following branches of study:

Military Engineering—Field fortifications; Military Constructions; Topographical Drawing.

Military Tactics.—Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Bayonet, Broad and Small-sword exercise.

Military Law.—Practice of Courts Martial, United States Army Regulations.

Practical instruction will be given in some one of the different arms of the service each day through the week. Inspection of arms and accoutrements every Friday, with dress-parade for the college battalion.

The following branches will be taught through the successive collegiate years:

Freshman.—Schools of the soldier and company.

Sophomores.—Field artillery.

Junior.—Bayonet and broad-sword exercise; dismounted cavalry tactics.

Senior.—Field fortifications. Topographical drawing. Small-sword exercise. All able-bodied male students of the college are expected to drill in their respective classes; also, in the college battalion once a week. Students will uniform themselves in accordance with the approved pattern.

POLICY OF INSTRUCTION.

It is in keeping with the purpose and spirit of the Agricultural College that up to the limit of its capacity, it should give help and instruction to the youth of the State who are prepared to enter its courses, and whose places of residence are properly distributed. It would evidently be a misapplication of the national fund, if the College were to do the work of the district schools which are already provided for by the State. The Faculty therefore require of every candidate as a condition of entrance, that he shall have mastered the common branches especially, as proficiency in these essential to the successful prosecution of the higher branches taught in the several courses of study.

Some facts which three years of experience have furnished, as to the degrees of benefit derived by different students from the advantages they enjoy at the College, are worthy of notice. The Freshman class is always large, but from failure of funds or health, lack of earnestness, or other causes over half of its numbers drop out at the close of the year—some indeed leaving at the close of the first term. The further reduction in numbers which takes place as

the classes advance to the Senior year, makes it safe to calculate that the College will graduate but one fourth of those who enter the Freshman class.

Now of course, those who withdraw before completing any of the courses of study receive a degree of benefit proportionate to their actual progress, but the highest profit is gained from the advantages which the College offers, by those who hold out to the end. While therefore it is our manifest duty to give thorough instruction to all, and so do the greatest good to the greatest member, it is especially in harmony with the objects of the College, that we multiply all the inducements which will increase the number of our graduates. These will represent to the State the excellence or defects of our college system. They will become the exponents of whatever of value there is in industrial education—its earliest and most genuine fruits. For this reason, among others, the facilities for instruction, while they should be adequate to the wants of the Freshman year, ought to be made more ample for each succeeding year, and should attain great variety and completeness in the final one. Books of reference, illustrative apparatus, models, and full collections of specimens of Natural Science are specially needful in the advanced studies which the Seniors pursue, and lack of such facilities has in many colleges much to do with the disparity of numbers between the Senior Class and the Freshman.

As a further incentive in this direction, I would urge that the Trustees ask the Legislature to grant them authority, by enactment, to confer suitable degrees upon any young men and women that the faculty shall recommend as having finished one of the courses of study, or such prominent studies selected from two or more of them, as shall in their opinion be equivalent to a single course.

Let me commend to the Board a much smaller class of students who desire not to pursue a full course, but to gain the mastery of some special line of study, such as Botany, or Chemistry, or Surveying. For the encouragement of such I suggest, after consulting the faculty, that the President be authorized to grant, for unusual attainments in any particular branch, certificates of proficiency, signed by the professor who has such branch in charge, and countersigned by himself. This Agricultural College—the child of the State—the

school of the farmer and the mechanic, ought to extend the helping hand to all classes of students who are thoroughly in earnest to help themselves.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The experiment of holding Farmers' Institutes in different localities in the State, for the purpose of giving familiar lectures on prominent topics in agriculture, was tried last winter, with very gratifying results. Institutes lasting three days were held at Cedar Falls, Council Bluffs, Washington, and Muscatine, at each of which points we found an enthusiastic gathering of farmers. The attendance at Washington numbered over two hundred and fifty, and the Institute at Muscatine has become a permanent organization, meeting, as I am informed, once a month.

Many requests have come in from various localities for Farmers' Institutes this winter. My correspondence on the subject is quite large, and I have already arranged for four, viz.: one at Nevada, beginning on the 19th instant, one at Wilton on the first Wednesday of January, one at Vinton, opening on the second Tuesday of February, and another at Manchester or Delaware Centre, Delaware county, opening on the last Wednesday of January. Three more are to be disposed of, for which there are numerous applications. Those desirous of securing one of these for their county, forward to me a request to that effect, signed by not less than fifty farmers who pledge their personal attendance and the payment of such traveling expenses as we cannot avoid making.

Subjoined to this report will be found the programme of the winter series of Farmers' Institutes, the Catalogue of students, a list of donations, the time table and calendar for 1872.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. S. WELCH,
President.

PROGRAMME FOR FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

FIRST DAY—MORNING.

- 10:00 A. M. *Lecture.*—The Beef Animal.
10:30 A. M. Questions and discussion.
11:00 A. M. *Lecture.*—Fruit Culture.
11:30 A. M. Questions and discussion.

AFTERNOON.

- 2:00 P. M. *Lecture.*—Swine.
2:30 P. M. Questions and discussion.
3:00 P. M. *Lecture.*—Stock Breeding.
3:30 P. M. Questions and discussion.
4:00 P. M. *Lecture.*—Fruit Culture.
4:30 P. M. Questions and discussion.
7:00 P. M. Evening lecture.

SECOND DAY—MORNING.

- 10:00 A. M. *Lecture.*—Swine.
10:30 A. M. Questions and discussion.
11:00 A. M. *Lecture.*—Stock Breeding.
11:30 A. M. Questions and discussion.

AFTERNOON.

- 2:00 P. M. *Lecture.*—Fruit Culture.
2:30 P. M. Questions and discussion.
3:00 P. M. *Lecture.*—Bee Culture.
3:30 P. M. Questions and discussion.
4:00 P. M. *Lecture.*—Preparation of Ground for Crops.
4:30 P. M. Questions and discussion.
7:00 P. M. *Lecture.*—Tree Culture.

THIRD DAY—MORNING.

- 10:00 A. M. *Lecture.*—Staple Crops.
10:30 A. M. Questions and discussion.
11:00 A. M. *Lecture.*—Small Fruits.
11:30 A. M. Questions and discussion.

AFTERNOON.

- 2:00 P. M. *Lecture.*—The Milch Cow.
2:30 P. M. Questions and discussion.
3:00 P. M. *Lecture.*—Education and management of the Horse.
3:30 P. M. Questions and discussion.
4:00 P. M. *Lecture.*—Bee Culture.
4:30 P. M. Questions and discussion.
7:00 P. M. *Lecture.*—Agricultural Education.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS, 1871.

JUNIOR CLASS.

NAME.	COURSE.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Arthur, J. C	Agricultural ..	Charles City	Floyd
Brown, Preston S	Agricultural ..	Fayette	Fayette
Carter, James	Mechanical ..	Ottumwa	Wapello
Cesma, Orange	Agricultural ..	Nevada	Story
Churchill, Seiden A	Agricultural ..	Davenport	Scott
Devin, George	Mechanical ..	Des Moines	Polk
Dickey, Shannon H	Mechanical ..	Mt. Pleasant	Henry
Dietz, Charles N	Agricultural ..	Anamosa	Jones
Foster, Luther	Mechanical ..	Ottumwa	Wapello
Fuller, Harry	Agricultural ..	Ottumwa	Wapello
Harvey, Francis L	Agricultural ..	Springvale	Humboldt
Hayward, William C	Mechanical ..	Forest City	Winnebago
Howard, Charles G	Mechanical ..	Decorah	Winnebago
Hungerford, Edgar M	Agricultural ..	Ottumwa	Wapello
Locke, Mattie E	Agricultural ..	Vinton	Benton
Macomber, John K	Agricultural ..	Lewis	Cass
Marshall, Miller F	Mechanical ..	Knoxville	Marion
Noyes, Laverne W	Agricultural ..	Springville	Linn
Page, Henry L	Mechanical ..	Montana	Boone
Patrick, Walter H	Agricultural ..	Independence	Buchanan
Prime, Mary A	Agricultural ..	Ames	Story
Ramsey, George W	Agricultural ..	Winthrop	Buchanan
Smith, Charles A	Mechanical ..	Camanche	Clinton
Smith, Irving W	Agricultural ..	Charles City	Floyd
Spencer, Henry C	Agricultural ..	Grinnell	Poweshiek
Stanton, Edgar W	Mechanical ..	Ames	Story
Stevens, John L	Mechanical ..	Lamoille	Marshall
Suksdorf, Charles L	Agricultural ..	Walcott	Scott
Swafford, C. G	Mechanical ..	Solon	Johnson
Thompson, Tom L	Agricultural ..	West Union	Fayette
Tillotson, Charles H	Mechanical ..	Ames	Story
Wellman, Calvin P	Agricultural ..	Forest City	Winnebago
Wells, John M	Mechanical ..	Nevada	Story

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

NAME.	COURSE.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Baker, Warren C.....	Agricultural...	Ames.....	Story.....
Beard, Edgar L.....	Agricultural...	Frankville.....	Winneshiek..
Brown, James E.....	Mechanical...	Garnaville.....	Clayton.....
Burnham, Geo. W.....	Mechanical...	Waukon.....	Allamakee....
Carlton, E. D.....	.....	Red Oak.....	Montgomery..
Carter, Lucy A.....	Ladies'.....	Prairie City.....	Jasper.....
Dungan, Horace G.....	Mechanical...	Chariton.....	Lucas.....
Edson, Ena E.....	Ladies'.....	Blairstown.....	Benton.....
Flower, George.....	Agricultural..	Addison.....	Humboldt....
Garst, Charles E.....	.....	Montana.....	Boone.....
Granger, A. H.....	Mechanical..	Elkader.....	Clayton.....
Hardy, Benjamin R.....	Agricultural..	Swede Point.....	Dallas.....
Hardy, Sarah E.....	Ladies'.....	Swede Point.....	Dallas.....
Harvey, Geo. W.....	Agricultural..	Toledo.....	Iama.....
Hawkins, Allen M.....	Mechanical...	Ottumwa.....	Wapello.....
Hoyt, Nora A.....	Ladies'.....	Camanche.....	Clinton.....
Hunt, Nina.....	Ladies'.....	Sioux City.....	Woodbury....
Kellogg, Theodore D.....	Agricultural..	Ames.....	Story.....
Kent, David A.....	Agricultural..	Elkhart.....	Polk.....
Krater, Kate.....	Ladies'.....	Algona.....	Kossuth.....
Lee, John S.....	Agricultural..	Eagle.....	Bremer.....
Lull, Geo. M.....	Agricultural..	Greeley.....	Delaware.....
Maben, Charles B.....	Agricultural..	Concord.....	Hancock.....
Marshall, Richard J.....	Agricultural..	Ames.....	Story.....
McIntire, W. A.....	Agricultural..	Ottumwa.....	Wapello.....
Pipher, John.....	Agricultural..	Avon.....	Polk.....
Raybourn, Hattie E.....	Ladies'.....	Swede Point.....	Dallas.....
Redling-bafer, Lizzie A.....	Ladies'.....	Chariton.....	Lucas.....
Richards, Fannie H.....	Ladies'.....	Webster City....	Hamilton.....
Richmond, Alfred.....	.....	Ames.....	Story.....
Roberts, Abe.....	Agricultural..	Des Moines.....	Polk.....
Robinson, W. O.....	Agricultural..	Vinton.....	Benton.....
Scott, Warren M.....	Agricultural..	Montana.....	Boone.....
Shankland, Edward C.....	Mechanical...	Dubuque.....	Dubuque.....
Sprague, Henry M.....	Agricultural..	Jefferson.....	Greene.....
Stalker, Melikan.....	Agricultural..	Richland.....	Keokuk.....
Stalker, Sarah.....	Ladies'.....	Richland.....	Keokuk.....
Whitney, Wm. H.....	.....	Bowen's Prairie..	Jones.....
Williams, Herrick.....	Mechanical...	Huron.....	Des Moines...
Young, Clara M.....	Ladies'.....	Vinton.....	Benton.....

FRESHMAN CLASS.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Adams, Albert G.	Fairfield	Jefferson
Adkins, Arminta	Carlisle	Warren
Allen, Clara A.	Clear Lake	Cerro Gordo
Bacon, William H.	Washington	Washington
Baker, George R.	Castalia	Winneshiek
Baldwin, Thomas B.	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie
Ballard, Martha	Hook's Point	Hamilton
Barnum, John A.	Cedar Falls	Black Hawk
Baum, Charles L.	Charlton	Lucas
Beard, Hammond	Frankville	Winneshiek
Ebout, Estella J.	Eddyville	Wapello
Bennett, Sarah J.	Washington	Washington
Beitler, Sallie	Davenport	Scott
Betty, Franklin M.	Prairie Hill	Boone
Boardman, Charles D.	Lyons	Clinton
Bradford, Evaline	Vernon	Van Buren
Buchanan, Robert W.	Mt. Pleasant	Henry
Burleson, Myron C.	Maquoketa	Jackson
Carter, Kate M.	Prairie City	Jasper
Chamberlain, Asa A.	Cambridge	Story
Chamberlain, Albert P.	Cambridge	Story
Clingan, Eugene	Vinton	Benton
Clingan, Charles E.	Vinton	Benton
Cochran, William H.	Northville	Greene
Colclo, Mary A.	Carroll	Carroll
Compton, Hugh	Ames	Story
Conway, John W.	Lansing	Allamakee
Daniel, George H.	Homer	Hamilton
Davis, Valoris W.	Jesup	Buchanan
Day, Horace G.	Charlton	Lucas
De Hart, Thomas J.	Vernon	Van Buren
Devin, Sarah	Des Moines	Polk
Dixon, Hattie A.	Clinton	Clinton
Dudley, Winnifred	Ames	Story
Dudley, Charles S.	Agency City	Wapello
Eastwood, Mary	Ontario	Story
Eastwood, George	Ontario	Story
Elder, Walter	Upper Grove	Hancock
Elston, Thomas N.	Kossuth	Des Moines
Eslick, Thomas B.	Homer	Webster
Evans, Lafayette	Ames	Story
Felkner, Orange O.	Vinton	Benton
Fenton, George E.	Nevada	Story
Fitchpatrick, Sarah	Ames	Story
Flower, Ellen	Springvale	Humboldt
Frazee, William	Mechanicsville	Cedar
Gardner, Frank W.	Charlton	Lucas
Garton, Naomi	Carlisle	Polk
Grafe, Sarah	Pella	Marion
Granger, William D.	Elkader	Clayton
Grant, James B.	Davenport	Scott
Hambleton, Sallie	Nevada	Story
Haskall, Charles H.	Bridgeport	Jackson
Hastings, Charles P.	Muscatine	Muscatine
Hoggatt, Ella	Ames	Story
Hes, Thomas H.	Davenport	Scott

FRESHMAN CLASS.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Isaman, S. G.	Hillsborough	Lee
Jackson, F. D.	Jesup	Buchanan
Johnson, Orville C.	Carroll	Carroll
Kendall, John	Moingona	Boone
Kerr, Eugene H.	Washington	Washington
Kiesel, G. W.	Guttenburg	Clayton
Kinsel, John W.	Nevada	Story
Lamoreux, William R.	Sac City	Sac
Lane, Emma	Dunlap	Crawford
Lansing, Oscar J.	Ames	Story
Lawton, Louisa	Lyons	Clinton
Lee, Thos. F.	Eagle	Breme
Litteer, Monroe	Bedford	Taylor
Lowe, Peter P.	Keokuk	Lee
Lyman, Hannah	Boonsboro	Boone
Lyon, Geo. B.	Maquoketa	Jackson
Maben, J. D.	Concord	Hancock
Macomber Geo. A.	Lewis	Cass
Marsh, G. Earl	Jesup	Buchanan
Mathews, Adelaide	Knoxville	Marion
Matter, C. C.	Blairstown	Benton
McCartney, Geo. A.	Vinton	Benton
McCray, Orlando P.	Trenton	Henry
McElyea, Charles W.	Ames	Story
McFadden, Geo. B.	Ames	Story
McGuire, Mary E.	Colo.	Story
McMeekan, Eliza J.	De Witt	Clinton
Messmore, Sarah E.	Moingona	Boone
Miller, Andy W.	Prairie Hill	Boone
Mitchell, Frank P.	Maquoketa	Jackson
Mitchell, Parker W.	Nevada	Story
Nash, Stephen C.	Cherokee	Cherokee
Nelson, N. P.	Bedford	Taylor
Nichols, Julius H.	Grant City	Sac
Nye, Chas. A.	De Witt	Clinton
Packard, Benjamin H.	Red Oak	Montgomery
Palmer, Mary A.	Ogden	Boone
Palmer, Thomas L.	Washington	Washington
Patrick, Herbert W.	Independence	Buchanan
Parsons, A. A.	Fayette	Fayette
Peterson, Chas. E.	Panora	Guthrie
Porterfield, Harriet	Knoxville	Marion
Potter, Adelaide E.	Nevada	Story
Pyne, Edward A.	Vinton	Benton
Quiggle, Lewis C.	Des Moines	Polk
Randleman, Winfield R.	Carlisle	Warren
Rankin, John Q. A.	Des Moines	Polk
Rice, Wm.	Avon	Polk
Robinson, Minnie	Vinton	Benton
Shepherd, Edwin T.	Ames	Story
Sigafosse, Russell B.	Crawfordsville	Washington
Simmons, Robert O.	Boonsboro	Boone
Smith, Ida E.	Charles City	Floyd
Smith, Chas. H.	Jesup	Black Hawk
Smith, Wm. R.	Davenport	Scott
Steere, Robert W.	Muscatine	Muscatine
Stough, Victor H.	Algona	Kossuth

FRESHMAN CLASS.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Stumbaugh, Letitia	Lvons.....	Clinton.....
Suksdorf, Philip	Walcott.....	Scott
Thompson, James G	Ontario	Boone.....
Tupper, Kate W	Brighton.....	Washington.....
Waite, Alta D	Bcone.....	Boone
Wallace, John E	Davenport	Scott
Wattle, Mason J	Glidden.....	Carroll.....
West, Flave	Ames	Story.....
Wheeler, Emma	Denison.....	Crawford.....
Wheeler, Julia	Blairstown.....	Benton.....
Whittaker, Joseph R	Hook's Point.....	Hamilton.....
Worthington, David H	Fairfield	Jefferson.....
Wright, Alonzo B	Des Moines.....	Polk.....
Wright, Frank P	Chariton	Lucas.....
Yates, Samuel Y	Stanwood	Cedar.....

STUDENTS NOT FULLY ACCEPTED AS FRESHMEN.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Allen, Albert B.	Clear Lake.....	Cerro Gordo
Barker, Mary A	Knoxville	Marion.....
Beery, Isaac N	Mt. Pleasant.....	Henry.....
Colclo, Craton C	Carroll.....	Carroll.....
Compton, Clara E	Ames	Story.....
Danforth, Fred C	Charles City.....	Floyd.....
Dudley, George	Ames	Story.....
Ellis, Wm. R	Panora	Guthrie.....
Haycock, Junnie B	Richland	Keokuk.....
Hogue, Romeo G	Chariton	Lucas.....
McPherson, James.....	Boone.....	Boone.....
Miller, Nora E	Knoxville.....	Marion
Page, Irene A	Nevada	Story.....
Porterfield, Frank W	Council Bluffs.....	Pottawattamie.....
Roberts, Mary	Ames	Story
Shearer, Isabella S	Ames	Story
Waterman, Clara A	Ames	Story
Welch, Genevieve	Ames	Story
Welch, Wm. B	Ames	Story

SUMMARY.

Juniors.....	83
Sophomores	40
Freshmen.....	128
Freshmen (in part).....	19
Total.....	220

LIST OF DONATIONS TO THE COLLEGE.

1870 AND 1871.

One lot ornamental plants.....Samuel Bower, Cedar Rapids.
 One lot rhubarb roots, two varieties.. " " " "
 Fifty roots Canada Black-cap raspberry " " " "
 One lot ornamental trees and shrubs, .

H. C. Raymond, Council Bluffs.

Two lots field and garden seeds,

Department Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

One hundred rhubarb roots.....Mathews & Son, Knoxville.

Two lots garden seeds.....Landreth & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.

One lot seeds.....H. W. Bessey, Seville, O.

Fifty roots Ellisdale raspberry.....H. A. Terrey, Crescent City.

Regulator seed drill.....Sleight & Ketchum, Marshalltown.

Advance Reaper and Mower, all but \$100.00,

McCormick Bros., Chicago, Ill.

Burdick Reaper, in part....D. M. Osborne & Co., Auburn, N. Y.

Kirby two-wheeled Mower, in part,

D. M. Osborne & Co, Auburn, N. Y.

Blanchard Churn.....Sleight & Ketchum, Marshalltown.

Doty Washing Machine..... " " "

Clipper Mower, (one horse).....Clipper Manufacturing Co., N. Y.

Industrial Plow.....Industrial Plow Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Godfrey Plow.....Moline Plow Co., Moline, Ill.

Plow.....John Deere, Moline, Ill.

Corn Harrow and Cultivator.....A. M. Bakewell, Normal, Ill.

American Bee Hive.....Mrs. E. S. Tupper, Brighton, Iowa.

One lot seed corn.....Mr. Wilson, Ames.

One barrel Bromophyte....Bromophyte Manuf'g Co., Chicago, Ill.

Specimens Celestine, Selenite and calcareous Tufa.

B. F. Gue, Ft. Dodge.

Quartz Geode.....O. H. P. Buchanan, Mt. Pleasant.

One lot specimens for Herbarium.....H. C. Spencer, Grinnell.
One lot specimens for Herbarium.....C. A. Smith, Camanche.
One copy Dubuque Daily Times.....The proprietors, Dubuque.
One copy Country Gentleman.....The proprietors, Boston, Mass.
Monthly Reports of the Department of Agriculture,
The Commissioner, Washington, D. C.
Methodist Recorder.....The proprietors, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Cattle Portraits.....J. H. Pickrell, Harristown, Ill.
 “ “ Walcott & Campbell, New York Mills, N. Y.
 “ “ George Murray, Racine, Wis.
 “ “ J. H. Spears, Tallula, Ill.
One Ayrshire calf.....S. G. Livermore, Robin, Iowa.
One lot minerals from Sandwich Islands,
Geo. W. Bassett, Ft. Dodge, Iowa.
One lot Ft. Dodge minerals.....Geo. W. Bassett, Ft. Dodge, Iowa.
Two hundred specimens minerals from the United States and Europe,
Dr. A. E. Foote.

TIME TABLE

SPRING TERM—FORENOON.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

TIME.	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12
Monday	Labor.....	Labor.....	Labor.....	Study.....	Study.....
Tuesday	Labor.....	Labor.....	Labor.....	Study.....	Study.....
Wednesday	Labor.....	Labor.....	Labor.....	Study.....	Study.....
Thursday	Labor.....	Labor.....	Labor.....	Study.....	Study.....
Friday	Labor.....	Labor.....	Labor.....	Study.....	Study.....

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

Monday	Study.....	Botany	Trig'ty & Surv*	Language	Gen. Chem.
Tuesday	Drill	Physics	"	"	Agriculture
Wednesday	Study	Potany	"	"	Gen. Chem.
Thursday	Study	Physics	"	"	Agriculture
Friday	Study	Botany	"	"	Gen. Chem.

JUNIOR AGRICULTURISTS.

Monday	Organ. Chem.	Organ. Chem.	Organic Chem.	Land. Garden's	Botany
Tuesday	"	"	"	Agriculture	"
Wednesday	"	"	"	Land. Garden's	"
Thursday	Drill	"	"	Organ. Chem	"
Friday	Organ. Chem.	"	"	Land. Garden's	"

JUNIOR ENGINEERS.

Monday	Study.....	Calculus	Study.....	Land. Garden's	Me : anics.
Tuesday	"	"	"	Study	"
Wednesday	"	"	"	Land. Garden's	"
Thursday	Drill	"	"	tudy	"
Friday	Study	"	"	Land. Garden's	"

SENIOR CLASS.

Monday	Labor.....	Labor	Labor.....	Study	Psycholog J
Tuesday	"	"	"	"	"
Wednesday	Drill	"	"	"	"
Thursday	Labor	"	"	"	"
Friday	"	"	"	"	"

* The class in Surveying is divided into sections for weekly practice in the field. This exercise takes the place of labor for the time being, and lasts from 1 to 3 p. m.

FOR 1872.

SPRING TERM—AFTERNOON.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

1 to 1:30	1:30 to 2:15	2:15 to 3	3 to 3:45	3:45 to 4:45	7 to 10	TIME.
	Language ...	Book-keep'g.	Algebra	Elocution.....	Study.	Monday ...
	"	Study	"	Drawing.....	"	Tuesday ...
	"	Book-keep'g.	"	Drill	"	Wednesday.
	"	Study	"	Drawing.....	"	Thursday.
	"	Book-keep'g.	"	Penmanship	"	Friday.....

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

Labor.....	Labor.....	Labor.....	Labor.....	Labor.....	Study.	Monday ..
Expr. Chem.	Expr. Chem.	Expr. Chem.	Expr. Chem.	Expr. Chem.	"	Tuesday ..
Labor.....	Labor.....	Labor.....	Labor.....	Labor.....	"	Wednesday.
Expr. Chem.	Expr. Chem.	Expr. Chem.	Expr. Chem.	Expr. Chem.	"	Thursday.
Labor.....	Labor.....	Labor.....	Labor.....	Labor.....	"	Friday.....

JUNIOR AGRICULTURISTS.

Labor.....	Labor.....	Labor.....	Labor.....	Study.....	Study.	Monday ..
"	"	"	"	"	"	Tuesday ..
"	"	"	"	"	"	Wednesday.
"	"	"	"	"	"	Thursday.
"	"	"	"	"	"	Friday.....

JUNIOR ENGINEERS.

Labor.....	Labor.....	Labor.....	Labor.....	Labor.....	Study.	Monday ..
Geom. Draw.	Geom. Draw.	Geom. Draw.	Geom. Draw.	Geom. Draw.	"	Tuesday ..
Labor.....	Labor.....	Labor.....	Labor.....	Labor.....	"	Wednesday.
Geom. Draw.	Geom. Draw.	Geom. Draw.	Geom. Draw.	Geom. Draw.	"	Thursday.
Labor.....	Labor.....	Labor.....	Labor.....	Labor.....	"	Friday.....

SENIOR CLASS.

Min. & Geol...	Study.....	Study.....	Professional	Study.	Monday ..
"	"	"	Lectures	"	Tuesday ..
"	"	"	and	"	Wednesday.
"	"	"	Studies †	"	Thursday.
"	"	"	"	"	Friday.....

† In Agriculture—Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, Management of Crops and Stock.

In Horticulture—Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, Flowers and Flowering Plants, Soils for Different Fruits.

In Mechanical Engineering—Theory of Machines, and Machine Drawing.

In Civil Engineering—Civil Constructions, Railroad Surveying, and Bridge Building.

In Mining Engineering—Quantitative Analysis and Metallurgy.

Architecture—History, and Principles of Architecture, Detailed Study of the Orders.

FALL TERM—FORENOON.

TIME.	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12
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FRESHMAN CLAS.

Monday	Labor.	Labor.....	Labor.....	Study.....	Study.....
Tuesday	"	".....	".....	".....	".....
Wednesday	"	".....	".....	".....	".....
Thursday	"	".....	".....	".....	".....
Friday	"	".....	".....	".....	".....

SOPHOMORE AGRICULTURISTS.

Monday	Study.	Zoology.....	Physics.....	Study.....	Gen. Chemistry.....
Tuesday	Drill ..	".....	Botany	Stock Breeding	Study.....
Wednesday	Study.	".....	Physics.....	Study.....	Gen. Chemistry.....
Thursday	"	".....	Botany	Stock Breeding	Study.....
Friday	"	".....	Physics.....	Study.....	Gen. Chemistry ..

SOPHOMORE ENGINEERS.

Monday	Study.	Anal. Geom.	Physics.....	Study	Gen. Chemistry...
Tuesday	Drill ..	".....	Study	".....	Descript. Geom.....
Wednesday	Study.	".....	Physics.....	".....	Gen. Chemistry.....
Thursday ..	"	".....	Study	".....	Descript. Geom....
Friday	"	".....	Physics.....	".....	Gen. Chemistry....

JUNIOR AGRICULTURISTS.

Monday	Study.	Physics.....	Study	Eng. Literature	Farm Engineering.
Tuesday	"	".....	".....	Study.....	Agri. Chemistry.....
Wednesday ..	"	".....	".....	Eng. Literature	Farm Engineering.
Thursday ..	Drill ..	".....	".....	Study.....	Agri. Chemistry...
Friday	Study.	".....	".....	Eng. Literature	Farm Engineering

JUNIOR ENGINEERS.

Monday	Study.	Physics.....	Study	Eng. Literature	Mechanics.....
Tuesday	"	".....	".....	Study.....	".....
Wednesday ..	"	".....	".....	Eng. Literature	".....
Thursday ..	Drill ..	".....	".....	Study.....	".....
Friday	Study.	".....	".....	Eng. Literature	".....

SENIOR CLASS.

Monday	Labor.	Labor	Labor.....	Study	Constitutional Law
Tuesday	"	".....	".....	".....	Polit. Economy.....
Wednesday ..	Drill ..	".....	".....	".....	Constitutional Law
Thursday ..	Labor.	".....	".....	".....	Polit. Economy ...
Friday	"	".....	".....	".....	Constitutional Law

NOTE.—The Junior Agriculturists will recite in Farm Engineering the fifth hour during the first half of the term, and in Farm Architecture the last half.

FALL TERM—AFTERNOON.

1 to 1:30	1:30 to 2:15	2:15 to 3	3 to 3:45	3:45 to 4:45	7 to 10	TIME.
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FRESHMAN CLASS.

English Lit.	Physiology	Geometry	Elocution	Study	Monday
"	Physics	"	Drawing	"	Tuesday
"	Physiology	"	Drill	"	Wednesday
"	Physics	"	Drawing	"	Thursday
"	Physiology	"	Penmanship	"	Friday

SOPHOMORE AGRICULTURISTS.

Labor	Labor	Labor	Labor	Labor	Study	Monday
Anal. Chem.	Anal. Chem.	Anal. Chem.	Anal. Chem.	Anal. Chem.	"	Tuesday
Labor	Labor	Labor	Labor	Labor	"	Wednesday
Anal. Chem.	Anal. Chem.	Anal. Chem.	Anal. Chem.	Anal. Chem.	"	Thursday
Labor	Labor	Labor	Labor	Labor	"	Friday

SOPHOMORE ENGINEERS.

Labor	Labor	Labor	Labor	Labor	Study	Monday
Anal. Chem.	Anal. Chem.	Anal. Chem.	Anal. Chem.	Anal. Chem.	"	Tuesday
Labor	Labor	Labor	Labor	Labor	"	Wednesday
Anal. Chem.	Anal. Chem.	Anal. Chem.	Anal. Chem.	Anal. Chem.	"	Thursday
Labor	Labor	Labor	Labor	Labor	"	Friday

JUNIOR AGRICULTURISTS.

Chem. Anal.	Chem. Anal.	Chem. Anal.	Chem. Anal.	Chem. Anal.	Study	Monday
Labor	Labor	Labor	Labor	Labor	"	Tuesday
Chem. Anal.	Chem. Anal.	Chem. Anal.	Chem. Anal.	Chem. Anal.	"	Wednesday
Labor	Labor	Labor	Labor	Labor	"	Thursday
Labor	Labor	Labor	Labor	Labor	"	Friday

JUNIOR ENGINEERS.

Labor	Labor	Labor	Labor	Labor	Study	Monday
Geom. Draw	Geom. Draw	Geom. Draw	Geom. Draw	Geom. Draw	"	Tuesday
Labor	Labor	Labor	Labor	Labor	"	Wednesday
Geom. Draw	Geom. Draw	Geom. Draw	Geom. Draw	Geom. Draw	"	Thursday
Labor	Labor	Labor	Labor	Labor	"	Friday

SENIOR CLASS.

Professional	studies	and	lectures	Study	Monday
"	"	"	"	"	Tuesday
"	"	"	"	"	Wednesday
"	"	"	"	"	Thursday
"	"	"	"	"	Friday

‡ In Agriculture—Veterinary Science and Practice, Fruit Culture and Forestry, Meteorology.

In Horticulture—Meteorology, Forestry, Market Gardening.

In Mechanical Engineering—Theory of Motors. Machine Drawing.

In Civil Engineering—Civil Constructions.

In Mining Engineering—Metallurgy, Mine Surveying, and Machinery.

In Architecture—Architectural Designs and Drawing, Carpentry and Masonry.

CALENDAR FOR 1872.



FIRST TERM begins.....March 6th.

NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.....July 4th.

FIRST TERM EXAMINATIONS.....July 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th.

FIRST TERM closes.....July 11th.

SECOND TERM begins.....July 16th.

COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY.....October 21st.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON.....November 10th.

SECOND TERM EXAMINATIONS....November 11th, 12th, 13th.

SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS.....Monday evening, Nov. 11th.

ADDRESS.....Tuesday evening, Nov. 12th.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.....Wednesday, Nov. 13th.

TERM CLOSES.....November 13th.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

SPRING MEETING.....May 1st.

ANNUAL MEETING.....December 4th.

REPORT OF FARM SUPERINTENDENT.

Abstract of Report for 1870.

Wheat raised 153 bushels; whole cost \$77.39; cost per bushel, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Barley: a small amount sown, which proved nearly a total failure

Oats, 854 bushels; cost, \$164.92; cost per bushel, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Rye sown, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and seeded to timothy.

Corn raised, 63 acres; bushels harvested, 2030; number of bushels per acre, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$; total cost, \$656.40; cost per bushel, 32 cents.

Hay: total number of tons cut, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$; cost per ton, \$3.89.

Potatoes: total yield, 692 bushels; total cost, \$150.49; cost per bushel, 21 5-6 cents.

Mangel-wurzels: Total yield, 1054 bushels; total cost, \$97.32; cost per bushel, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Carrots: Total yield, 1020 bushels; total cost, \$117.27; cost per bushel, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Turnips; nearly half destroyed by the turnip maggot, the remainder badly injured. Total yield, 274 bushels; total cost \$78.16; cost per bushel, 24 9-10 cents.

Farm Improvements.—Built four hundred rods of new board fence, and ninety-eight rods of rail fence, enclosing some seventy acres heretofore lying in common. Built out-pens with old lumber on three sides of hog-house, nine feet wide and sixty-four feet long.

Dug and laid 792 rods of tile drain, at a cost of sixty cents per rod, exclusive of the tile and expense of hauling.

Fifty acres of fall plowing done.

REPORT FOR 1871.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm :

I have the honor to submit the following annual report of farm operations, its present condition, future wants, condition and amount of stock, farm implements, etc.

Spring opened early, and seeding commenced by sowing experimental spring wheat, March 22d.

TABLE I.

	Acres in lots.	Bushels sown per lot.	Bushels sown per acre	Yield per lot in bush'ls.	Yield per Acre in Bush'ls.
Lot No. 1.....	2	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 7-16	18 4-60	9 2-60
Lot No. 2.....	2	4	2	21 8-60	10 34-60
Lot No. 3.....	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 8-60	12 4-60
Lot No. 4.....	2	2	1	23 20-60	11 40-60
Lot No. 5.....	2	6	3	27 30-60	13 45-60

All of the above was somewhat injured by the "bunt" or smut, induced, perhaps, by the hot sun and heavy dews of June ; the blades were also somewhat rusted.

Lots No. 1 and 2 were more sandy than the rest, and suffered to a greater extent from the early dry weather than the remaining three. Nos. 3, 4, and 5 were, I judge, equal in fertility and quality of soil. Sown broadcast, covered by cultivating once, harrowing twice, and rolling. The ground had been used the year before for carrots and mangels; had been well tended, and was entirely clear from weeds. Variety sown, Italian; harvested July 1st.

Two acres were prepared last fall for spring wheat, as follows : Lot No. 1, containing one acre, was plowed fourteen inches deep, by running the common plow eight inches deep and then following with the subsoiler. Seed sown, one and one-half bushels;

yield twenty-five bushels. Lot No. 2, containing the same, and same amount of seed, plowed seven inches deep, yielded twenty-three bushels and fifty-six pounds.

In both of the above the variety sown was what is known as the White Michigan. Sown March 23d; harvested July 12th.

Lot No. 3, containing one acre, spring plowed, fourteen inches deep; seed sown, one and one-half bushels; yield, eighteen and two-sixtieth bushels. Lot No. 4, spring plowed, seven inches deep, containing same, and same amount of seed, yielded sixteen bushels. Sown March 26th; harvested July 6th. In both lots, the Italian variety.

All of the above lots had a light coat of manure in the fall of 1870. The crop of that year had been corn, which was cut up and removed.

The following table will show the results :

TABLE II.

No. of Lot.	When prepared.	How prepared.	Variety.	Sown.	Harvested.	Yield in bushels.
1 Fall...		Subsoiling 14 inches deep ...	White Mich.	Mar. 23.	July 12	25
2... " ...		Plowing 7 inches deep	"	"	"	23 56-60
3 Spring		Subsoiling 14 inches deep	Italian..	Mar. 26	July 6	18 2-60
4... " ...		Plowing 7 inches deep	"	"	"	16

Experiments commenced in the fall of 1870, with winter grain, to test the hardiness of different varieties resulted as follows: Thirty-two quarts Tappahannock turned out seven bushels of fair quality. Too tender, I think, for this climate. Thirty-two quarts French Sanzelle yielded nine bushels—rather poor in quality, being somewhat shrunken. This, also, has the appearance of being tender. Thirty quarts Red Bearded Sisettee, yielded eight bushels; quality good; appears hardy. Three quarts of Polish White (Bearded), yielded fifty-six pounds of rather dark wheat, but good in quality. I think it is not true to name, but would recommend it as being hardy. Sixty-four quarts Lancaster Red, threshed out nineteen and one-half bushels of very plump, nice wheat. This I judge to be hardy.

Eight quarts imported Rye, name not given; total failure. Four quarts Scotch Dun Winter Oats, also a failure. All of the above, except the Lancaster, were received from the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C. The winter grain was sown in standing corn, September 15th, and cultivated in, the corn stalks allowed to stand till the last of April before they were cut down.

Total number of acres of wheat raised, 18.

Total number of bushels raised, 306.

Number of bushels per acre, 17.

Total cost, \$153.99; cost per bushel, 51½ cents.

OATS.

Sowed fifteen acres, April 4th and 5th. Ground in fine condition, having been plowed the fall before. Seeded with five varieties, having in view some experiments, but the heavy wind of April 9th so uncovered, and mixed them up that nothing definite could be obtained, and therefore they were cut and threshed together.

Total yield, 786 bushels; yield per acre, 52 2-5 bushels.

Total cost, including labor of sowing grass seed, \$134.40; cost per bushel, 16¾ cents.

RYE.

Acres threshed, ten; bushels threshed, two hundred and twenty-three; yield per acre, twenty-two bushels.

Total cost, \$141. 05; cost per bushel, 68 cents.

A part of the ground had not been used for growing crops for the last year or two, but had been underdrained in the fall of 1870. The labor of leveling the drains and fitting the ground in a manner suitable for ornamental purposes, (as the field comes within the boundaries designated for that purpose,) with the labor of sowing grass seed, considerably increased the total cost.

CORN.

Early in the month of April we commenced breaking prairie sod, with a twelve-inch plow and one span of mules, aiming to plow at least seven inches deep. Up to May 25th, they had plowed some twenty-eight days, and had forty-two acres completed; this, with the

twenty-one acres plowed last fall, was harrowed with a weighted forty-toothed harrow, from three to six times, according to the toughness of the soil; marked out with a sled corn marker, and most of it planted by a Brown corn planter, with two students following to cover any hills which had escaped being covered by the planter. The toughest of the sod the students planted by using spades and axes. About three-fourths of this prairie had been pastured somewhat, the balance was a fair sample of ordinary prairie sod. The yield was but a trifle greater on the pastured over the unpastured sod. The corn was harrowed soon after it was up, with an "A" harrow, and cultivated both ways twice in a space, with a one horse five-toothed cultivator, and finished by running through one way with a two-horse walking cultivator. The ground was very free from weeds and grass, the whole summer. Twelve acres of this sod corn were cut up and removed in time to plow the ground this fall; it is in fine condition and the sod perfectly subdued, and thoroughly rotted. Two rows across the field, north of the College garden, thinned to one stalk in the hill, produced 286 pounds. The adjoining two rows, thinned to two stalks in the hill, produced 462 pounds. The next two were without thinning, and averaged three and one-half stalks to the hill, and produced, 540 pounds. Several other experiments were commenced with a view to ascertaining the relative merits of hand and machine planting, and deep and ordinary plowing. From causes that I could not control, the experiments were rendered somewhat inaccurate, and therefore I deem it best not to report them.

Number acres of corn raised, 115.

Number of bushels, 6959.

Yield per acre, including prairie sod corn, $60\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. (The sod corn was estimated to average fifty bushels to the acre.) Total cost, \$1,048.73; cost per bushel, fifteen cents.

The value of breaking sixty-three acres of prairie sod should be taken from the above, which would reduce the cost per bushel to 12 4-5 cents. I should state that the mule team used in plowing the above weighed 2500 lbs., and that the teamster put two hours good faithful work on them each day.

HAY.

The crop was considerably better than last year, and all secured early and in good condition. The small increase in acreage, and better yield per acre, gave an increase over last year of 64 tons. Total number of tons secured, 98½. Total cost, \$153.99. Cost per ton, \$1.56.

ROOT FIELD.

Two acres of mangel-wurzels were raised ; drilled in with hand-drill, thirty-four inches between rows ; cultivated twice with five tooth one horse cultivator, and twice with double walking corn plow ; hoed out twice, and thinned to about ten inches in the row. Total yield, 1205 bushels. Yield per acre, 601½ bushels.

Two and five-eighths acres of carrots adjoining the mangels, planted in the same way, and tended in the same manner, but the labor of hoeing, plowing, and gathering, was very much greater, as they are very slow to start and much more difficult to raise. Notwithstanding the difficulties, I would always raise enough for a small allowance each day for the horses and colts ; but for cattle and sheep, the mangels—in my opinion—would be preferable, on account of their cheapness. The variety raised (Long Orange), is very difficult to dig, and on that account if no other, I would recommend the White Belgian, which has not this objection. Total yield, 890 bushels. Yield per acre, 339.

Total cost of mangels and carrots, \$141.93. Average cost per bushel, a little less than 7 cents.

TURNIPS.

In Farm Garden one acre of cabbage was planted in hills, but the seed failed to germinate on account of the extremely hot weather immediately after planting. The ground soon after was re-plowed, and planted to Purple-top Strap-leaf turnips ; thinned and hoed out once, and then cultivated three times with one horse cultivator. Total yield, 412 bushels. Yield per acre, 412 bushels. The exact cost per bushel cannot be ascertained, as the labor of planting the cabbage was charged to Farm Garden, with other labor on the same.

POTATOES.

Six acres were planted with five distinct varieties ; about one-half of the ground was in potatoes last year, and on this the " bugs " had taken a snap judgment ; after battling with them for nearly a month, we retreated in good order. Would have tried Paris green on them, but at that time some of the newspaper correspondents feared that it would poison the tubers.

This idea is now exploded, and Paris green is found to be harmless in that respect, and is undoubtedly the great specific for the potato beetle. The remaining three acres produced a fair crop, yielding 393½ bushels. Total cost, \$103.85 ; cost per bushel, 26½ cents.

During the year the following crops have been raised on what is designated as ornamental grounds, most of it situated some little distance from the College : ten acres of rye ; fifteen acres of hay ; thirty acres of corn ; three acres of potatoes ; and three acres of fall wheat, now growing. The lawn was mown twice during the summer, furnishing a considerable quantity of good hay, which has been properly credited after deducting the expenses of cutting and securing.

EXPERIMENTAL GROUNDS.

Early in the spring we prepared three acres of ground for experimental purposes, by laying it off in plats of one-eighteenth of an acres each, the object being to test the hardiness and adaptability to this climate of different grains and grasses. (For report on grasses see President's report.) The odd numbered lots were sown to grain, and the even numbers to grass.

No. of lot.	VARIETY SOWN.	QUALITY OF PRODUCT.	YIELD PER ACRE.	
			Pounds produced.	
1	Fife Spring Wheat.....	Good.....	60	18 bushels.....
3	Excelsior Oats.....	Good.....	92	50 6-33 bushels.....
5	Six-rowed Barley.....	Good.....	102	38 12-48 bushels.....
7	White Marrowfat Peas.....	Good.....	...	...
9	White Oats.....	Good.....	76	41 15-33 bushels.....
11	Black Oats.....	Poor.....	112	61 3-33 bushels.....
13	Two-rowed Barley.....	Good.....	108	40 24-48 bushels.....
15	Red Australian Wheat.....	Fair.....	56	16 48-60 bushels.....

No. of Lot.	VARIETY SOWN.	QUALITY OF PRODUCT.	Pounds produced.	YIELD PER ACRE.
17	White Schonen Oats	Good	114 62	6-33 bushels
19	Brewers Delight Barley	Good	92 34	14-48 bushels
21	Thanet Barley	Good	92 34	14-48 bushels
23	White Australian Wheat	Very poor	25 7	30-60 bushels
25	Brewers Delight Barley	Good	94 35	12-48 bushels
27	Amber Australian Wheat	Poor	30 9	bushels
29	Thanet Barley	Good	60 22	24-48 bushels
31	Golden Vine Field Peas	Poor		
33	White Schonen Wheat	Good	84 45	27-33 bushels
35	Excelsior Oats	Good	88 46	30-33 bushels
37	White Australian Wheat	Very poor	20 6	bushels
39	Canada Co. White Wheat	Total failure		

On each of the above plats were sown two quarts of seed, all received from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. All the grain drilled in with hand drill. No manure used. Corn grown on the ground last year.

FARM STOCK.

At the present time there are on the farm the following :

<i>Cattle</i> —Shorthorns.....	16
Devons	3
Ayrshires.....	6
Jerseys.....	3
Total of thoroughbreds.....	28
Grades, half and three-quarter blood.....	25
Native milch cows.....	31
Fat steers.	4
Total grades and natives.....	60
Whole number of cattle.....	88
<i>Swine</i> .—Berkshires.....	38
Chester whites.....	36
Poland-China.....	2
Cross breeds.....	30
Total.....	106

<i>Sheep</i>	115
<i>Horses and Mules</i>	14

The stock is all in healthy condition, and in good order.

For the number and kind of farm implements, see inventory taken December 1st, 1871.

EXPERIMENTS WITH PIGS.

On the morning of September 4th we weighed, and put into pen No. 1, two fair specimens of Native pigs. In pen No. 2, two Berkshires. In pen No. 3, two Chester whites. In pen No. 4, two three-fourth blood Chester, and one-fourth Berkshire. In pen No. 5, two three-fourth blood Chester and one-fourth Suffolk. In pen No. 6, one large hog three-fourth blood Chester and one-fourth Suffolk. The pigs were all nearly of the same age, being about four months old. But two objects were aimed at: the first and greater being to determine the relative values of different breeds; the second to ascertain the price realized for grain when fed under fair circumstances. The pigs chosen were below the average of the different litters from which they were selected. None of them were kept on any thing like a full feed, but fed somewhat better than ordinary store hogs. During the last fifteen days the weather has been extremely cold. Each pen was fed the same quantity of grain. From September 4th to October 19th, each pen consumed seven and one-half bushels of new corn. From October 19th to November 3d, each pen consumed 79 pounds of oats. From November 3, to December 3d, each pen consumed 305 pounds of unbolted corn meal. We are now feeding them on cooked meal, and the next change will be to corn in the ear, as we desire to see what results whole corn will produce in cold weather. As the pigs become older we will put them on full feed, and continue each experiment as may be deemed best, until they arrive at full maturity, which fact will be carefully noted, with all other results attained; all of which will be reported at the proper time.

TABLE III.

SHOWING RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS IN SWINE FEEDING.

Pen No.	Breed.	FED ON CORN IN THE EAR.				FED ON CATS SOAKED ON CORN MEAL MOISTENED IN COLD WATER WITH COLD WATER				Total gain.	Average Price realized per bushel.
		Weight Sept. 4.	Weight, Sept. 19.	Weight, Oct. 4th.	Weight Oct. 19.	Gain in pounds.	Price realized for Grain per bushel	Weight Nov. 3.	Gain in pounds.	Price realized for Grain per bushel	
Pen No. 1,...	Native.....	48	62	80	98	93 43 cts.	102	118	134	60 38 4-5 cts.	173 39 3-7 cts.
		61	78	86	104		120	140	158		
Pen No. 2,....	Berkshire	62	90	104	120	123 57 2-5 cts.	130	150	158	56 36 cts.	201 45 6-7 cts.
		82	116	132	148		160	176	188		
Pen No. 3,....	Chester White	90	116	132	148	100 46 cts...	162	186	184	58 37 1/4 cts.	180 41 cts.
		88	104	114	130		138	158	174		
Pen No. 4,....	Cross breed—1/4 Berkshire, 3/4 Chester White....	88	106	124	142	96 44 4-5 cts.	158	182	196	66 42 2-5 cts.	182 41 1/2 cts.
		96	116	128	138		152	172	180		
Pen No. 5, ...	Cross breed—1/4 Suffolk, 3/4 Chester White.....	76	102	114	130	102 47 3-5 cts.	144	170	186	72 46 1/4 cts.	200 45 7-11 cts.
		72	92	108	120		132	154	162		
Pen No. 6,....	One large cross-breed, — 1/4 Suffolk, 3/4 Chester White	330	362	380	390	60 28 cts...	416	432	448	302 20 1/2 cts.	118 26 9-10 cts.

FARM IMPROVEMENTS.

The wild pasture field situated in the south east corner of the farm containing thirty two acres of creek bottom, we commenced plowing about the first of June; plowed six inches deep. As soon as eleven acres were completed it was harrowed thoroughly, planted to corn June 15th, in drills with plenty of seed—using the planter on about three acres, the balance the students planted with axes; harrowed as soon as up; cultivated twice, and sowed to Rye in the month of August. The frost came before the corn was fully matured; what had not been used up before this time for soiling purposes, was cut up and removed. We put a three horse team into the remainder of the field (21 acres) and finished plowing early in July, and sowed to Rye the last of August. The amount of feed produced from the corn and Rye pasture, was very great. The ground is in fine condition, and if thought best to plow up the Rye in the spring, after pasturing till May 20th, it will make a fine cornfield. During the year we have laid 45 rods of tile drain, built 125 rods of new post and rail fence, and 40 rods of light board fence four and a half feet high. Put in fixtures in wagon house for raising wagon boxes, built board pig-sheds and sheep-house, together with other minor improvements.

NORTH FARM.

Early in the spring Mr. Gilmore was employed to work the farm at a stipulated price for the year. Some twenty acres of oats were sown on the poorest land. The crop was fair, considering the quality of the soil, the yield being 565 bushels of good quality. The same ground was plowed after harvest, the highest land top dressed with fine manure, and sown to rye, which at the present time is looking well. Four quarts of timothy seed to the acre were sown before the last harrowing. Will add two quarts of clover seed to the acre in the spring. Summer fallowed the orchard—some two acres—and sowed to rye and grass early in August. It was pastured to a limited extent during the fall.

The ground planted to corn has never been measured, but it is estimated at forty acres. At the present time sixty-four loads have

been husked, with forty still to husk. The loads will average seventeen bushels, making the total yield 1768 bushels, or a little over 44 bushels to the acre.

During the year two hundred rods of open ditch have been cut, which already is having a good effect on the wet land.

Seventy panels of new post-and-rail fence have been built, and over two hundred rods of rail fence re-built, and some new rails added to it.

The old wooden-curbed well failing to furnish sufficient water, it was deepened and stoned up. The farm still needs considerable labor to put it in proper shape.

In the cashier's report of the North Farm, the farm has not been credited for the value of the ditching, fencing, and other permanent improvements made during the year, amounting to much more than the "net loss" of \$231.54, there given.

PREPARATIONS FOR 1872.

Owing to the large corn crop which had to be gathered, and the early setting in of winter, we have not been able to get much fall plowing done.

Some seven acres of wheat were sown, in addition to the large quantity of rye.

WANTS.

These are necessarily varied and numerous on so large a farm, as yet comparatively new. Among the most pressing is a new barn, with suitable fixtures for cooking food for both cattle and hogs; a large addition to the present accommodations for the hogs is also indispensable.

Some new fence should be built, and quite a number of wet places should be drained.

During the coming year two or three additions should be made to the Shorthorns, to avoid in-breeding.

For these additions and improvements, a sum of not less than seven thousand dollars will be required. Knowing these wants as I do, I beg leave to earnestly recommend that your honorable body take such active measures as shall secure the desired sum.

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1872.

	Number of acres.	Total number of bushels.
Wheat.....	18	306
Oats.....	35	1351
Rye.....	10	223
Corn.....	155	8725
Potatoes.....	3	393
Roots.....	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	2507
Total.....		13505

Number of tons of hay.....	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Number of acres of fall grain sown.....	61
Number of pounds of beef furnished.....	15509
Number of pounds of pork furnished.....	8700
Number of pounds of butter furnished.....	3392
Number of quarts of milk furnished.....	14985

FARM INVENTORY.

Cattle, 88 head.....	\$ 7245 00
Sheep, 115 head.....	471 00
Horses, 14 head.....	2000 00
Hogs, 106 head.....	981 75
Fowls.....	123 00
Implements.....	1577 50
Farm house furniture.....	741 95
Produce on hand.....	2953 64
Total.....	\$16093 84

Respectfully submitted.

I. P. ROBERTS,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF POMOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

To the Board of Trustees of Iowa State Agricultural College:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit my final report for the current year.

With the exception of September and most of the month of October, during which the weather was very dry, the past season has been quite favorable for vegetation. While last year all plants, vines and trees suffered more or less, and some severely, by drought almost unprecedented, this year, nearly every thing planted or transplanted, has been a success.

At the proper time I set out about three hundred apple trees to supply losses of 1870, and to extend the new orchard, so that it now numbers four hundred in all. These I apprehend, even when they come into good bearing, will not in the supply furnished, be nearly adequate to the wants of our institution. We ought to have trees enough to produce an abundance the year round, not only for the students, but for all the Professors, their families, and others residing upon the farm and in the employ of the State.

According to my estimate, looking forward to the time when the number of students will be largely increased, it would require about twelve hundred trees, including apples, cherries, plums and pears, all of which I think, by selecting and planting suitable kinds, and with proper treatment, can be grown here successfully.

Our vineyard is composed of seven hundred vines, planted eight by seven feet apart. Four hundred were planted in 1870, and the remainder this year. Next year I desire to increase the number to one thousand.

I planted out during the past season twenty-five hundred Doolittle one thousand Davidson's Thornless, two hundred Mammoth Cluster, one hundred Philadelphia, one hundred Golden Cap, fifty Ellisdale and

fifty Canada Black Cap raspberries, making in all four thousand plants.

The Ellisdale is a new variety, and the plants we have, were kindly presented by Mr. H. A. Terry of Crescent City, Iowa, and the Canada Black Cap generously furnished by Mr. Samuel Bower of Cedar Rapids Iowa. These two kinds are quite favorably spoken of by those who have fruited them. The others are all well known and popular varieties.

In the present year's growth the Ellisdale stands first, and the Canada Black Cap next. The Thornless is also a free and healthy grower, and as the name indicates, is quite exempt from thorns, which is a desirable characteristic. I hope to fruit all of the sorts named, next season, and to be able in two or three years, to decide upon the comparative merits of each, for hardiness, productiveness and eating qualities, in this locality.

Strawberry beds have done tolerably well this year, though the latter part of the season has been too dry to produce the general fall growth.

From my experience here thus far, I doubt whether the strawberry, requiring such constant and careful hand-work as it does, will be as profitable as other small fruits. Further trial and observation, will enable me to settle this question. To plant in new soil not yet infested with weeds might to a considerable extent, obviate this difficulty.

I have this fall nearly one thousand grape plants of choice varieties grown from the few cuttings furnished by our young vines last year. From these, with a few plants each of two or three other sorts which I desire to add to our collection, we can fill out the vineyard and have a few hundred to spare, or plant in the nursery for another years growth, as may be thought best.

From seeds procured and planted out last spring, I have about seventy-five thousand apple seedlings, which with a proper proportion of pear, plum, and cherry seedlings superadded, will be sufficient for the commencement of a nursery next year, to be extended from time to time as circumstances may justify.

That the labor of students can be profitably employed in the cultivation of nursery stock, (provided we grow none but model trees

and only the varieties known to be *perfectly hardy*, prolific, and of the best quality in our soil and climate) I have no doubt.

In connection with this subject, may I suggest for your consideration whether it will not be desirable to have a few acres of experimental grounds, for testing such new kinds of fruits as may be introduced from time to time, and recommended by the leading pomologists of the country; more especially those originated in northern and western localities? Also, whether it is not equally as important that we should test new varieties of fruits on the College Farm, as that we should experiment with new sorts of cereals, grasses, and other agricultural productions?

That *fruit* culture is destined to increase rapidly, and fruits and fruit trees become staple commodities in the productions of Iowa, there is no longer any reason for doubt or speculation. The past few years have settled this problem beyond any reasonable ground for dispute.

That we do to a greater or lesser extent, have to encounter difficulties and vicissitudes not incident to some other portions of the United States, can not be gainsayed; but constant observation and practical experience in Iowa for the last sixteen years and upwards, justify me in the conclusion that the fair average crop, and the superiority of our specimens, more than compensate for the drawbacks resulting from all opposing obstacles combined. I have no doubt that a few years more, will develop our resources in this direction to an extent hardly dreamed of now, by the most sanguine culturists in the State.

I have an ever abiding confidence, that eventhe pear, (that most delicious of all fruits, and as yet produced to so limited an extent,) will ere long be greeted as a common dessert upon our tables.

I sent specimens of a variety of this fruit, (the Doyenne Boussock), last August, to Mr. Charles Downing, of Newburgh, New York, of which in his letter to me acknowledging the receipt of them, he says, "they are the finest specimens of this variety I ever saw," which is certainly a great encomium upon the samples sent, and a high compliment to Iowa, coming from such a source as it does. These were produced on my premises in Knoxville, and were the result of experiments which I have been making in special

manures and other treatment in pear culture, and which will be given to the public when my experimental course shall have been completed. The tree upon which they grew is a dwarf upon the Angers quince ; it is now nineteen years old, and has never emitted a root or fiber above the stock upon which it was grafted.

The fruit this year was more than twice as large as that of any previous crop.

By the experience and energy of the young gentlemen students who have worked in my department, I have all the grounds committed to my care, in excellent condition, and the trees, vines, and plants thereon, amply protected for winter. Grape vines are all pruned and covered with earth, and the main stocks of the trees in the new orchard, carefully wrapped with straw, and banked up, so as to protect from mice, rabbits, and winter killing.

The portions of the premises under my special charge at present, are the new orchard, the old nursery, the fruit trees and vines in the farm garden, the small fruit garden embracing raspberries, currants, strawberries &c ; the vineyard, flower garden, and the young evergreens.

Your honors are aware, that up to the present time, no appropriation has been made for the fruit department of the College Farm, and that a very small sum comparatively, has been used for its purposes. The importance of having as soon as possible, a supply of good fruits, on one will dispute ; but because of the many necessary expenses attending the successful beginning of an institution so multifarious in its conceptions, plans and operations as this, I have thus far cheerfully yielded to other necessities than those pertaining to pomological purposes, and used the utmost economy in every thing embraced within my jurisdiction.

Like every other interest here however, desired results can not be brought about, if we would insure success, without some outlay at the start. I have made as careful an estimate as I can of what I think will be necessary to place my department not only in successful, but profitable operation, and have fixed the amount at one thousand dollars per annum for the next two years ; and am satisfied that this estimate will cover all that will be needed to complete the Orchard, small fruit garden, and flower garden, and to supply the nursery

with all seedlings and other stock needed up to the time when it will be self sustaining, and the proceeds thereof, not only meet all its future demands, but bring an annual income amounting to a handsome per cent per annum over and above all expenses attending its successful cultivation.

The amounts here suggested do not of course embrace cost of buildings, such as green-house, tool house &c., which ought to be erected for the preservation of many things pertaining to the nursery, orchard, vineyard, flower garden, vegetable garden &c., and without which great inconvenience and material loss must be the yearly result.

But as these improvements are of a more general character, and should be a part of the permanent fixtures of the Iowa, or any other State Agricultural College Farm, for convenience, utility and economy, I leave that subject for your own consideration and ultimate decision without any special suggestion of mine.

If gentlemen, your honorable board shall concur with me in regard to the appropriations I suggest for the fruit department, I doubt not that on our recommendation, the Legislature at its session, next winter will make an appropriation of the small sum required for the purpose named.

Respectfully, yours,

JAMES MATHEWS.

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND HORTICULTURE.

Extracts from Report of 1870.

Began work March 11th; made hot-bed, and started early plants.

Cleared the ground designed for Garden purposes of rubbish, corn stalks, cane roots, etc. Then manured somewhat over two acres and a-half, putting on the whole about two hundred and twenty-five loads.

As soon as the ground became dry enough it was plowed. This, however, was not well done, being plowed altogether too shallow to withstand the drouth which soon came on. After plowing, the whole was laid out into nine blocks, one hundred and sixty* by two hundred and seventy-two and a-fourth feet, separated by drives fifteen feet in width. One acre of this, on the east side, was turned over to Professor Mathews, for small fruits; and it was decided not to break up the south-east half acre of sod, so that in the Garden proper there are seven acres and a-half, exclusive of the space taken up by the drives.

The ordinary Garden crops were planted in their time. All suffered more or less from the excessive drouth of the spring and summer. There were raised in all one hundred and eighty varieties of vegetables, comprising plants of twenty-three different species.

A bed was prepared, and set with the Linnæus variety of Rhubarb. A large percentage of the plants were killed by the drouth. Such as lived are doing well, and will be ready for use next season.

In the fall a bed was begun for Asparagus, by heavily manuring, and then thoroughly plowing and subsoiling. It will be re-manured during the winter, and then subsoiled again in the spring, when it it will be ready for plants.

During the fall two hundred and sixty rods of tile draining were put down under the supervision of the Farm Superintendent, Mr.

Roberts. These drains, though not yet sufficient, will do much to better the land.

At the close of the season the crops were removed, (excepting parsnips and salsify,) and the ground manured, and then carefully plowed and subsoiled, and left in the rough for winter.

REPORT FOR 1871.

To the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Agricultural College:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit my annual report of the Department of Botany and Horticulture for the year 1871 :

For both out-door and class-room work the year just closed has been pleasant as well as profitable. In the class-room the students under my charge have manifested a gratifying degree of interest in the study of Botany; and for the out-door operations I can say that as a general thing those working with me have done so with cheerfulness, taking a good degree of interest in their work, and performing their tasks in a satisfactory manner. In the results obtained the year has also been eminently successful. Most of the crops have done well, though the short periods of drouth in the summer, and the dry weather of the fall, somewhat decreased certain crops. The whole work has moved on with a uniformity not known last year, and all of the improvements begun have been successfully carried out.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

Finished the drives on the north side of the garden, and made considerable improvement upon those already in use. These drives are now in quite good condition, but on account of their not being graveled, it will take a good deal of work annually to keep them in good repair, and free from weeds. Some labor was put upon a portion of the ground in preparing it for better cultivation next year, by not planting it, keeping it free from weeds, and constantly stirring it with the plow and cultivator. This portion now promises to fully

repay all the labor expended upon it, in the looser condition of the soil, and its greater freedom from weeds. As a whole the ground is now in much better condition for garden purposes than a year ago. The effect of the somewhat extensive system of under-drains laid last season, is beginning to show itself in the greater friability of the soil, which before draining was so tenacious as to make it exceedingly difficult to plow.

CROPS RAISED.

Although the main object of the garden is to serve as a means of illustration, we have raised upon it more than enough to supply the wants of the boarding-hall, farm house, and Professors' families. The following list embraces the more important crops raised for this purpose :

Beans,	Lettuce,	Radishes,
Beets,	Melons,	Salsify,
Cabbages,	Onions,	Squashes,
Carrots,	Parsnips,	Turnips,
Corn,	Peas,	Tomatoes.
Cucumber,	Potatoes.	

In the spring I procured and set out in the bed prepared last year, one thousand roots of Purple Giant Asparagus, also planted one hundred roots of Conover's Colossal. Both varieties did so well that I expect to crop quite heavily next spring. The Rhubarb bed made last year yielded a full supply for the boarding hall. Such plants as died out from the drouth of last year were very generously replaced by the firm of Mathews & Son, of Knoxville. Also prepared and set out a bed of Horseradish, which did well.

EXPERIMENTS.

Seventy-nine varieties of potatoes were planted with a view to determining which were least liable to suffer from the attacks of the potato beetle. The following is the list of those tried :

Black Mercer.	EARLY ROSE.
Great Western.	Early White Sprout.
Early York.	Shaker's Fancy.

Early Pinkeye.	Climax.
Chenango.	Harrison.
Patterson's Blue.	Early Shaw.
Calico.	Early Mohawk.
White Mountain.	Excelsior.
Union.	King of the Earlies (No. 4).
White Rock.	Bresee's Prolific (No. 2).
Kearsearge.	Peerless (No. 6).
Extra Early White.	Garnet Chili.
Early Wendall,	Chili No. 2.
Rough & Ready.	White Chili.
<i>Early London.</i>	PEACHBLOW.
Irish Cup.	WHITE-EYED PEACHBLOW.
Gleason.	WHITE PEACHBLOW.
Scotch Blue.	White Apple.
Chenery.	Vanderveer's Seedling.
Colbrook Seedling.	Six Weeks.
Cuzco.	Jackson White.
Russet No. 1.	Merino.
Snowball.	Ohio Russet.
Late Pinkeye.	Prince Albert.
Shaker Russet.	<i>Black Kidney.</i>
Shaker Russet No. 2.	Pennsylvania Searchwarrant.
British Queen.	Andes.
Mountain Sprout.	Orono.
Lapstone Kidney.	Strawberry.
Early Don.	Sebec.
Mercer.	Scotch Russet.
Coppermine.	Early Buckeye.
Seedling Rock.	Callao.
Early Stevens.	Early Goodrich.
Early Sovereign.	Lady Finger.
Dover Seedling.	Western Red.
Prince of Wales.	Farfarshire Red.
Noblow.	Early Handsworth.
Napolcon.	Bulkley's Seedling.
Dykeman.	

Those in Italics were entirely destroyed by the beetle ; while the Peachblow and Chili varieties stood their attacks without suffering much. Climax also showed a good deal of freedom from injury in this respect. For an early potato, Early Rose suffered as little as any in the whole lot, while the much vaunted King of the Earlies was almost annihilated. We never need expect to find a beetle-proof variety of potato, but by planting those most nearly so, we shall at any rate prevent the beetles increasing as rapidly as they would otherwise have done. All things considered, the Early Rose is perhaps the best early potato for general culture ; while the Peachblows will generally prove the most satisfactory for late plantings.

White Apple is, to all appearance but a sub-variety of the Peachblows, so that I have classed it with them.

TOMATOES.

About thirty varieties of tomatoes were tried, the most important of which are the following:

Extra Early Red.—Early and very prolific, but badly curved, and wrinkled.

Trophy.—Large, heavy, smooth, and reasonably early. Worthy of general introduction.

General Grant.—Good.

Tilden's New.—Very good.

Fejee.—Large and heavy, but too late.

Yellow Fig, *Yellow Cherry*, and *Red Cherry*.—Small and smooth ; valuable for preserving.

CABBAGE.

Planted about twenty varieties, native and foreign.

Early York and *Early Wakefield* for early varieties, *Winnigstadt* for second early, and *Marblehead Mammoth* and *Stone Mason* for late use, are worthy of general cultivation. Among the recently introduced foreign varieties, *McEwan's Early* seems worthy of further attention.

BEETS.

Of the fourteen varieties planted, none seemed better for table use

than the *Philadelphia Early Turnip Beet*, which is medium sized, round, smooth, and of a fine dark red color.

Bassano, and *Early Blood Turnip* are too well known to need recommendation here.

CORN.

Tried several varieties of sweet corn, which were sent out by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

Asylum Sweet, resembles somewhat the old standard sort, *Stowell's Evergreen*, but its ears are larger and fewer rowed.

Narragansett Sweet is perhaps worthy of some attention. It is of a low and slender habit, producing its small but exceedingly sweet ears very early in the season. Where earliness is important this will probably be a very desirable variety.

INSECTS.

As Iowa has no State Entomologist, it may not be out of place to name a few of the worst insects found on the garden.

On Beans. Last season (1870) during the excessive drouth, beans were attacked by the red spider (*Trombidium telarium*, Herm.) which caused the crop to prove almost an entire failure. This pest is a little mite, not more than one fiftieth of an inch in length, living on the under surface of the leaves. Fortunately its habits prevent its becoming injurious in seasons when there is much rain, as it can not stand the wet. Remedy: copious watering with cold water.

On Cabbage. The little black flea-beetle (*Haltica striolata*, Illiger,) is often destructive to young cabbages, turnips and allied plants. Ashes sprinkled on the plants when moist, will help the matter.

Cut worms (*Agrotis*—perhaps several species,) did some damage the past season. In order to get rid of these, every particle of rubbish should be taken off of the ground in the fall, and the whole then plowed so as to expose it to all the freezing and thawing possible.

The Cabbage Moth (*Plutella cruciferarum*, Zeller,) was very destructive here in 1870, and did some damage this year. The larvæ of this moth is a little green worm about half an inch in length; it

lives on the under side of the leaves, and eats multitudes of holes into them. I know of no remedy.

The larger cabbage worm, which is the larvæ of the common white butterfly, (*Pieris Protodice*, Boisd.) is about one inch in length, greenish, marked with longitudinal yellow stripes. This season it was found in some abundance in the garden, boring into the heads of cabbage; and when it was allowed to have its own way it utterly destroyed the head. Hand picking the "worms" will do much to prevent their ravages. The butterflies can also be easily caught in hand-nets and killed, as they are not rapid in flight.

The cabbage plant louse (*Aphis brassicæ*, L.) was very abundant during the past season, and proved quite injurious to cabbage, cauliflower, kale &c. I know of no effectual remedy.

On Corn. This season a neighbor called my attention to a worm which was boring into his corn. Upon examination I found it to be the corn worm (*Heliothis armigera*, Hubner,) which seems to be advancing upon us from the south, where it feeds upon the cotton bolls, and is accordingly called the Boll Worm.

The perfect insect is a night flying moth, with a spread of wing of an inch and a half or more, while the worm or larva is in size and appearance very much like a fat cut-worm. Hand picking, though laborious, seems to be the most effectual remedy yet discovered.

On Cucumber, Squash, &c.—The two worst enemies of these plants, during the last two years, were the twelve spotted cucumber beetle, (*Diabrotica 12-punctata*, Fabr.) and the striped squash beetle, (*Diabrotica vittata*, Fabr.) both of which are yellow above, with black markings, the former with twelve black dots on the back, the latter with three longitudinal black lines. A mixture of one part of Paris green to ten or twelve of flour, proved a very efficient remedy this season.

On Potatoes.—The Colorado potato beetle (*Doryphora decemlineata*, Say.) seems to be slowly giving way before its numerous enemies. For a considerable time last spring the "Lady Bugs," (*Coccinella* and *Hippodamia*) ate up the eggs of the beetle as fast as laid, and I am certain that on the garden, at least, these friends of ours reduced the crop of beetles fully one-half. I was gratified at finding another active enemy of the beetle, the Soldier Bug, busily at work during the summer, killing the young larvæ.

Entomologists now count up about a dozen quite important insects engaged in this good work of exterminating the potato beetle, so that we may with considerable certainty predict that we have passed the worst, and that the future, with of course some fluctuations, will show an annual decrease in the amount of injury done the potato crop by this pest.

Aside from these natural checks, hand picking and the application of Paris green, are the most universally adopted means for their eradication. Of the two, the former is perhaps the best, all things considered.

A judicious selection of such varieties of potatoes as suffer least from their attacks, will also do much to shorten the stay of the beetle among us.

PREPARATIONS FOR NEXT YEAR.

At the close of the season the debris of crops was cleared off, such vegetables as were designed for use next spring were buried, and the ground plowed in part. The early setting in of cold weather prevented the completion of this work.

A quantity of peat was dug from the bed on the farm, and piled up for use in making compost during the winter and spring. By utilizing the material on hand, I do not see why we cannot manufacture from five hundred to a thousand loads of first-class fertilizer each year, which would be fully enough to meet all the demands of the garden.

NEEDS.

The most pressing want just now is for a Garden-house. This should contain an office, seed-room, tool-room, and vegetable-room, and under the whole their should be a good sized frost-proof cellar. As the fruit department also needs a cellar, and grafting room, a considerable expense might be saved by combining all into one larger building.

The supply of tools is not sufficient for all purposes. We should have a greater variety as well as a greater number, so that our students can become acquainted with the use of all kinds of garden implements.

I would also call your attention to the fact that we need a greenhouse and conservatory, for the propagation and preservation of flowering plants.

I have placed these needs in the order of their importance, and would respectfully urge that efforts be made for providing, at least the Garden-house before mentioned.

BOTANY.

The Sophomore and Junior classes pursued this subject as laid down in the course of study, both classes doing their work in a thorough and satisfactory manner. In the first mentioned class collections of plants were made amounting in the aggregate to upwards of two thousand specimens; these were neatly mounted in suitable books, correctly named, and preserved for further study next year.

During the past two years I have been endeavoring to make a full collection of the plants of this locality, but for want of time have not yet been able to do so. This season we added quite materially to the Herbarium both by exchange and purchase, and now have representatives of perhaps about twenty-five hundred species. There should be some provision made for an annual addition of at least a thousand species, which would in a few years give us a good sized and valuable collection.

I append below, a list of plants, as a contribution to the Flora of Iowa. The list is necessarily imperfect, in omitting many plants known to be native of Iowa, but which for lack of time to fully identify have been left out. In collecting the material for the list I have been greatly aided by Mr. J. C. Arthur, of the Junior class, and am under many obligations to Professor Carpenter, of Indianola, Professor McLain, of Fayette, and Professor Parker, late of Grinnell, (now of Amherst, Mass.,) for lists of plants found in their respective localities.

Rev. Isaiah Reid, of Nevada, also furnished me with a partial list of the plants collected by him several years ago in the vicinity of Burlington.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. E. BESSEY.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FLORA OF IOWA.

(Plants in *italic* are introduced, and in most cases are weeds.)

RANUNCULACEÆ.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Leather Flower. | <i>Clematis Viorna</i> , L.
Des Moines; Ames. |
| Virgin's Bower. | <i>Clematis Virginiana</i> , L.
Charles City; Ames; Fayette; Burlington. |
| Pasque Flower. | <i>Anemone patens</i> , L. var. <i>Nuttalliana</i> .
Charles City; Fayette. |
| Carolina Anemone. | <i>Anemone Caroliniana</i> , Walt.
Ames. |
| Many Cleft
Anemone. | <i>Anemone multifida</i> , DC.
Burlington—rare. |
| Long Fruited
Anemone. | <i>Anemone cylindrica</i> , Gray.
Charles City; Ames. |
| Pennsylvanian
Anemone. | <i>Anemone Pennsylvanica</i> , L.
Grinnell; Ames; Fayette. |
| Wind Flower. | <i>Anemone nemorosa</i> , L.
Charles City; Ames; Fayette; Burlington. |
| Round Lobed
Hepatica. | <i>Hepatica triloba</i> , Chaix.
Fayette; Burlington. |
| Sharp Lobed
Hepatica. | <i>Hepatica acutiloba</i> , DC.
Charles City; Ames; Fayette. |
| Rue Anemone. | <i>Thalictrum anemonoides</i> , Michx.
Ames; Fayette. |
| Early Meadow Rue. | <i>Thalictrum dioicum</i> , L.
Ames; Fayette. |
| Purplish Meadow
Rue. | <i>Thalictrum purpurascens</i> , L.
Ames. |
| Fall Meadow Rue. | <i>Thalictrum Cornuti</i> , L.
Ames; Grinnell; Charles City; Fayette. |

- White Water Crowfoot. *Ranunculus aquatilis*, L. var. *trichophyllus*.
Hamilton county.
- Yellow Water Crowfoot. *Ranunculus multifidus*, Pursh.
Ames; Indianola.
- Sea-Side Crowfoot. *Ranunculus Cymbalaria*, Pursh.
Ames—rare.
- Ranunculus rhomboideus*, Goldie.
Charles City; Fayette.
- Small Flowered Crowfoot. *Ranunculus abortivus*, L.
Grinnell; Indianola; Fayette.
- Cursed Crowfoot. *Ranunculus sceleratus*, L.
Ames.
- Bristly Crowfoot. *Ranunculus Pennsylvanicus*, L.
Burlington.
- Early Crowfoot. *Ranunculus fascicularis*, Muhl.
Indianola; Fayette; Burlington.
- Creeping Crowfoot. *Ranunculus repens*, L.
Grinnell; Indianola; Ames.
- Buttercups. *Ranunculus bulbosus*, L.
Indianola.
- Isopyrum biternatum*, Torr. & Gray.
Ames—very common.
- Marsh Marigold. *Caltha palustris*, L.
Ames; Grinnell; Charles City; Fayette.
- Wild Columbine. *Aquilegia Canadensis*, L.
Ames; Grinnell; Charles City; Fayette; Burlington.
- Tall Larkspur. *Delphinium exaltatum*, Ait.
Grinnell
- Dwarf Larkspur. *Delphinium tricornes*, Michx.
Indianola.
- Azure Larkspur. *Delphinium azureum*, Michx.
Ames; Charles City.
- White Baneberry. *Actæa alba*, Bigel.
Ames; Charles City.

ANONACEÆ.

- Papaw. *Asimina triloba*, Dunal.
Marion County; Burlington.

MENISPERMACEÆ.

- Canadian Moonseed. *Menispermum Canadense*, L.
Ames; Fayette,

BERBERIDACEÆ.

- Blue Cohosh. *Caulophyllum thalictroides*, Michx.
Ames; Fayette; Burlington.
- May Apple. *Podophyllum peltatum*, L.
Ames; Grinnell; Indianola; Charles City; Fayette; Burlington.

NYMPHÆACEÆ.

- Yellow Nelumbo. *Nelumbium luteum*, Willd.
Burlington.
- White Water Lily. *Nymphaea odorata*, Ait.
Ames; Charles City; Fayette.
- Yellow Pond Lily. *Nuphar advena*, Ait.
Ames; Charles City.
- Small Yellow Pond Lily. *Nuphar luteum*, Smith. var. *pumilum*. (N. *Kalmiana*, Pursh.)
Fayette.

PAPAVERACEÆ.

- Common Poppy. *Papaver somniferum*, L.
Escaped as a weed at Charles City.
- Smooth Fruited Corn Poppy. *Papaver dubium*, L.
Escaped as a weed at Charles City.
- Blood Root. *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, L.
Ames; Grinnell; Charles City; Fayette; Burlington

FUMARIACEÆ.

- Dutchman's Breeches. *Dicentra Cucullaria*, DC.
Ames; Grinnell; Fayette; Burlington.

CRUCIFERÆ.

- Two-leaved Pepper Root. *Dentaria diphylla*, L.
Burlington.
- Pepper-root. *Dentaria laciniata*, Muhl.
Ames; Grinnell; Burlington.

- Spring Cress. *Cardamine rhomboidea*, DC.
Ames ; Charles City ; Grinnell ; Fayette.
- Rock Cress. *Arabis dentata*, Torr. & Gray.
Fayette.
- Wood Cress. *Arabis hesperidoides*, Gray.
Ames.
- Worm-seed Mustard. *Erysimum cheiranthoides*, L.
Ames.
- Hedge Mustard. *Sisymbrium officinale*, Scop.
Ames ; Fayette.
- Charlock. *Brassica Sinapistrum*, Boissier. (*Sinapis arvensis*. L.)
Ames.
- Black Mustard. *Brassica nigra*, L.
Ames ; Charles City ; Fayette. A vile weed, coming into fields from the East.
Draba Caroliniana, Walt.
Ames.
- False Flax. *Camelina sativa*, Crantz.
Ames ; Grinnell.
- Shepherd's Purse. *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, Mœnch.
Ames ; Indianola ; Charles City ; Fayette ; Burlington. A weed, common in fields and neglected grounds, as are also the two following.
- Wild Pepper-grass. *Lepidium Virginicum*, L.
Ames ; Grinnell ; Fayette ; Burlington.
- Pepper-grass. *Lepidium ruderales*, L.
Ames.
- Radish. *Raphanus sativus*, L.
cultivation in places.

CAPPARIDACEÆ.

- Polanisia graveolens*, Raf.
Ames.

VIOLACEÆ.

- Round-leaved Violet. *Viola rotundifolia*, Michx.
Fayette ; Grinnell.

- Common Blue Violet. *Viola cucullata*, Ait.
Grinnell; Ames; Charles City; Indianola; Burlington.
Var *palmata*.
Found at Fayette and Burlington.
- Arrow-leaved Violet. *Viola sagittata*, Ait.
Fayette.
- Larkspur Violet. *Viola delphinifolia*, Nutt.
Ames; Grinnell; Indianola; Fayette; Burlington.
- Bird-foot Violet. *Viola pedata*, L.
Ames; Grinnell; Charles City; Fayette; Burlington.
- Downy Yellow Violet. *Viola pubescens*, Ait.
Ames; Grinnell; Charles City; Burlington.
Viola tricolor, L. var. *arvensis*.
Ames.

HYPERICACEÆ.

- Great Saint John's-wort. *Hypericum pyramidatum*, Ait.
Ames, rare.
Hypericum Kalmianum, L.
Burlington, rare.
- Common Saint John's-wort. *Hypericum perforatum*, L.
Burlington. A pernicious weed.

CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.

- Bouncing Bet. *Saponaria officinalis*, L.
Des Moines; Charles City.
- Cow Herb. *Vaccaria vulgaris*, Host.
Grinnell.
- Starry Campion. *Silene stellata*, Ait.
Ames; Grinnell; Burlington.
- Sleepy Catchfly. *Silene antirrhina*, L.
Ames.
- Corn-Cockle. *Lychnis Githago*, Lam.
Ames; Charles City; Fayette. Found too often in wheat fields.
- Sandwort. *Arenaria lateriflora*, L.
Grinnell; Fayette.

Mouse-ear Chick-
weed. *Cerastium vulgatum*, L.
Fayette; Burlington.

Larger Mouse-ear
Chickweed. *Cerastium viscosum*, L.
Ames; Burlington.

Cerastium nutans, Raf.
Indianola.

Corn Spurry. *Spergula arvensis*, L.
Ames.

Carpet-weed. *Mollugo verticillata*, L.
Cedar Rapids.

PORTULACACEÆ.

Purslane. *Portulaca oleracea*, L.
Common as a weed in gardens and fields.

Portulaca. *Portulaca grandiflora*, ———,
Escaping as a weed at Charles City.

Spring Beauty. *Claytonia Virginica*, L.
Ames; Charles City; Indianola; Grinnell; Fayette; Burlington.

Spring Beauty. *Claytonia Caroliniana*, Michx.
Grinnell.

MALVACEÆ.

Common Mallow. *Malva rotundifolia*, L.
Ames; Des Moines; Cedar Rapids.

High Mallow. *Malva sylvestris*, L.
Ames.

Indian Mallow. *Abutilon Avicennæ*, Gærtn.
Ames; Indianola; Fayette; Marshalltown; Burlington; &c.
An Indian plant coming to us as a troublesome weed.

Bladder Ketmia. *Hibiscus Trionum*, L.
Escaping as a weed at Indianola.

TILIACEÆ.

Basswood. *Tilia Americana*, L.
Ames; Charles City; Fayette; Burlington.

LINACEÆ.

Wild Flax. *Linum sulcatum*, Riddell. (*L. Boottii*, Planchon.)
Ames; Charles City; Burlington.

- Common Flax. *Linum usitatissimum*, L.
Escaping from cultivation at Ames.

GERANIACEÆ.

- Wild Cranesbill. *Geranium maculatum*, L.
Ames; Charles City; Grinnell; Fayette.

- Pale Touch-me-not. *Impatiens pallida*, Nutt.
Grinnell.

- Spotted Touch-me-not. *Impatiens fulva*, Nutt.
Ames; Fayette; Burlington.

- Violet Wood-Sorrel. *Oxalis violacea*, L.
Ames; Charles City; Indianola; Grinnell; Fayette; Burlington.

- Yellow Wood-Sorrel. *Oxalis stricta*, L.
Ames; Charles City; Indianola; Grinnell; Fayette; Burlington.

RUTACEÆ.

- Prickly Ash. *Zanthoxylum Americanum*, Mill.
Ames; Charles City; Fayette.

ANACARDIACEÆ.

- Smooth Sumach. *Rhus glabra*, L.
Ames; Charles City; Fayette; Burlington.

- Poison Ivy. *Rhus Toxicodendron*, L.
Ames; Charles City; Fayette; Burlington.

VITACEÆ.

- Summer Grape. *Vitis æstivalis*, Michx.
Burlington.

- Frost Grape. *Vitis cordifolia*, Michx.
Ames; Fayette; Burlington.

- Virginia Creeper. *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*, Michx.
Ames; Charles City; Fayette; Burlington. This beautiful vine is often mistaken for its poisonous relative, the Poison Ivy. This creeper has *five* leaflets, while the Poison Ivy has but *three*.

RHAMNACEÆ.

- New Jersey Tea. *Ceanothus Americanus*, L.
Ames; Charles City; Grinnell; Burlington.
- Ceanothus ovalis*, Bigelow.
Ames; Fayette.

CELASTRACEÆ.

- Climbing Bitter-Sweet. *Celastrus scandens*, L.
Ames; Fayette; Burlington.
- Washoo. *Euonymus atropurpureus*, Jacq.
Ames; Fayette; Burlington.

SAPINDACEÆ.

- Bladder Nut. *Staphylea trifolia*, L.
Ames; Charles City; Fayette; Burlington.
- Ohio Buckeye. *Æsculus glabra*, Willd.
Indianola.
- Sweet Buckeye. *Æsculus flava*, Ait.
Burlington.
- Sugar Maple. *Acer saccharinum*, Wang.
Ames; Charles City; Fayette; Burlington.
Var. *nigrum*.
Fayette.
- Silver Maple. *Acer dasycarpum*, Ehrhart.
Ames; Fayette; Burlington.
- Box Elder. *Negundo aceroides*, Moench.
Ames; Grinnell; Fayette; Burlington.

POLYGALACEÆ.

- Milkwort. *Polygala incarnata*, L.
Ames; Grinnell.
- Polygala sanguinea*, L.
Ames; Charles City.
- Polygala verticillata*, L.
Ames; Charles City.
- Seneca Snakeroot. *Polygala Senega*, L.
Burlington.

LEGUMINOSÆ.

- Stone Clover. *Trifolium arvense*, L.
Lately introduced at Ames.
- Red Clover. *Trifolium pratense*, L.
Cultivated largely.
- White Clover. *Trifolium repens*, L.
Introduced in cultivation.
- Low Hop-Clover. *Trifolium procumbens*, L.
Lately introduced at Ames.
- White Melilot. *Melilotus alba*, Lam.
Charles City; Cedar Rapids.
- Black Medick. *Medicago lupulina*, L.
Lately introduced at Ames.
- Psoralea argophylla*, Pursh.
Grinnell.
- Violet Prairie Clover. *Petalostemon violaceus*, Michx.
Ames; Charles City; Grinnell.
- White Prairie Clover. *Petalostemon candidus*, Michx.
Ames; Charles City; Grinnell.
- False Indigo. *Amorpha fruticosa*, L.
Ames; Indianola; Grinnell; Burlington.
- Lead Plant. *Amorpha canescens*, Nutt.
Ames; Charles City; Indianola; Grinnell; Burlington.
- Common Locust. *Robinia Pseudacacia*, L.
Largely planted, especially in the southern counties. Frequently called, also, Black Locust.
- Ground Plum. *Astragalus caryocarpus*, Ker.
Ames; Charles City; Grinnell; Fayette.
- Astragalus Canadensis*, L.
Ames; Charles City; Burlington.
- Astragalus distortus*, Torr. & Gr.
Burlington.
- Tick Trefoil. *Desmodium acuminatum*, DC.
Ames; Burlington.
- Desmodium cuspidatum*, Torr. & Gr.
Burlington.
- Desmodium paniculatum*, DC.
Grinnell.

- Desmodium Canadense, DC.
Ames; Grinnell; Indianola.
- Desmodium sessilifolium, Torr. & Gray.
Ames.
- Bush Clover. Lespedeza capitata, Michx.
Grinnell.
- Vetch. Vicia Americana, Muhl.
Ames; Charles City; Fayette.
- Vetchling. Lathyrus venosus, Muhl.
Fayette.
- Marsh Vetchling. Lathyrus palustris, L.
Ames.
- Ground-nut. Apios tuberosa, Moench.
Ames; Grinnell.
- Wild Bean. Phaseolus perennis, Walt.
Ames; Charles City; Burlington.
- Phaseolus diversifolius, Pers.
Ames, along the Des Moines River.
- False Indigo. Baptisia leucantha, Torr. & Gr.
Ames; Charles City; Grinnell; Burlington.
- Baptisia leucophæa, Nutt.
Ames; Charles City; Indianola; Grinnell; Fayette; Burlington.
- Red Bud. Cercis Canadensis, L.
Burlington.
- Partridge Pea. Cassia Chamæcrista, L.
Ames; Grinnell; Charles City; Burlington.
- Kentucky Coffee-tree. Gymnocladus Canadensis, Lam.
Ames; Burlington.
- Honey Locust. Gleditschia triacanthos, L.
Ames, common variety with thorns, and also a thornless variety;
Burlington.

ROSACEÆ.

- Wild Plum. Prunus Americana, Marsh.
Ames; Indianola; Grinnell; Fayette; Charles City; Burlington.
- Chickasaw Plum. Prunus Chicasa, Michx.
Fayette.
- Wild Red Cherry. Prunus Pennsylvanica, L.
Ames; Charles City; Fayette.

- Choke Cherry.** *Prunus Virginiana*, L.
Ames ; Charles City ; Fayette ; Burlington.
- Wild Black Cherry.** *Prunus serotina*, Ehrhart.
Ames ; Grinnell ; Fayette ; Burlington.
- Nine-Bark.** *Spiræa opulifolia*, L.
Charles City.
- Meadow-Sweet.** *Spiræa salicifolia*, L.
Charles City.
- Agrimony.** *Agrimonia Eupatoria*, L.
Ames ; Charles City.
- Avens.** *Geum album*, Gmelin.
Ames.
- Geum triflorum*, Pursh.
Charles City ; Fayette.
- Norway Cinque-foll.** *Potentilla Norvegica*, L.
Ames.
- Common Cinque-foll** *Potentilla Canadensis*, L.
Ames ; Charles City ; Fayette ; Burlington.
- Potentilla arguta*, Pursh.
Ames ; Grinnell ; Charles City.
- Wild Strawberry.** *Fragaria Virginiana*, Ehrhart. (var. *Illinoensis*.)
Ames.
- Wild Red Raspberry** *Rubus strigosus*, Michx.
Ames ; Charles City ; Fayette.
- Wild Black Rasp-
berry.** *Rubus occidentalis*, L.
Ames ; Charles City ; Fayette ; Burlington.
- Wild Blackberry.** *Rubus villosus*, Ait.
Ames ; Charles City ; Fayette ; Burlington.
- Wild Rose.** *Rosa lucida*, Ehrhart.
Ames ; Burlington.
- Wild Rose.** *Rosa blanda*, Ait.
Ames ; Fayette. These two species of *Rosa* seem to be too nearly alike.
- Black Thorn.** *Cratægus tomentosa*, L.
Ames ; Indianola ; Fayette.
- Var. *punctata*, Gray.
Ames. Other forms are found in abundance, but they seem to be not sufficiently fixed, for classifying.

- Cockspur Thorn. *Crataegus Crus-Galli*, L. (?)
Burlington.
- American Crab-Apple. *Pyrus coronaria*, L.
Ames ; Grinnell ; Charles City ; Fayette ; Burlington.
- Service Berry. *Amelanchier Canadensis*, Torr. & Gr.
Ames ; Indianola ; Fayette ; Burlington.

SAXIFRAGACEÆ.

- Wild Gooseberry. *Ribes hirtellum*, Michx.
Burlington.
- Wild Gooseberry. *Ribes rotundifolium*, Michx.
Ames ; Fayette.
- Wild Black Currant. *Ribes floridum*, L.
Ames ; Fayette ; Burlington.
- Wild Hydrangea. *Hydrangea arborescens*, L.
Fayette.
- Grass of Parnassus. *Parnassia Caroliniana*, Michx.
Ames.
- Swamp Saxifrage. *Saxifraga Pennsylvanica*, L.
Grinnell ; Burlington.
- Alum Root. *Heuchera hispida*, Pursh.
Ames ; Grinnell ; Charles City ; Fayette.

CRASSULACEÆ.

- Ditch Stone-crop. *Penthorum sedoides*, L.
Ames ; Charles City.

HALORAGACEÆ.

- Mermaid Weed. *Proserpinaca palustris*, L.
Ames.

ONAGRACEÆ.

- Enchanter's Night-shade. *Circæa Lutetiana*, L.
Ames ; Burlington.
- Gaura. *Gaura biennis*, L.
Des Moines ; Indianola.
- Willow Herb. *Epilobium coloratum*, Muhl.
Ames ; Charles City.

- Evening Primrose. *Oenothera biennis*, L.
 Ames ; Indianola ; Burlington.
Oenothera serrulata, Nutt.
 Ames ; Charles City.
Ludwigia polycarpa, Short & Peter.
 Ames.

LYTHRACEÆ.

- Loosestrife. *Lythrum alatum*, Pursh.
 Ames ; Grinnell ; Charles City.

CUCURBITACEÆ.

- One-seeded Cucumber. *Sicyos angulatus*, L.
 Ames, on Des Moines river.
 Wild Balsam Apple. *Echinocystis lobata*, Torr. & Gray.
 Ames ; Charles City.

UMBELLIFERÆ.

- Black Snakeroot. *Sanicula Marilandica*, L.
 Ames.
 Button Snakeroot. *Eryngium yuccæfolium*, Michx.
 Ames ; Grinnell ; Charles City.
 Cow Parsnip. *Heracleum lanatum*, Michx.
 Ames ; Grinnell ; Fayette.
 Common Parsnip. *Pastinaca sativa*, L.
 Escaping from cultivation at Ames.
 Cow bane. *Archemora rigida*, DC.
 Ames ; Charles City. Plant poisonous.
 Great Angelica. *Archangelica atropurpurea*, Hoffm.
 Ames ; Charles City.
 Meadow Parsnip. *Thaspium aureum*, Nutt.
 Ames ; Grinnell ; Charles City.
Zizia integerrima, DC.
 Ames ; Burlington.
 Honewort. *Cryptotænia Canadensis*, DC.
 Ames.
 Chervil. *Chærophylum procumbens*, Lam.
 Ames.
 Smoother Sweet Cicely. *Osmorrhiza longistylis*, DC.
 Ames.

Hairy Sweet Cicely. *Osmorrhiza brevistylis*, DC.
Ames.

ARALIACEÆ.

Spikenard. *Aralia racemosa*, L.
Ames ; Fayette ; Burlington.

Wild Sarsaparilla. *Aralia nudicaulis*, L.
Ames ; Burlington.

Ginseng. *Aralia quinquefolia*, Gray.
Fayette ; Burlington.

CORNACEÆ.

Round Leaved Cornel. *Cornus circinata*, L'Her.
Ames.

Kinnikinnik. *Cornus sericea*, L.
Ames.

Red-Osier Dogwood. *Cornus stolonifera*, Michx.
Burlington.

Rough Leaved Dogwood. *Cornus asperifolia*, Michx.
Fayette.

Panicled Cornel. *Cornus paniculata*, L'Her.
Ames ; Charles City ; Burlington.

Alternate Leaved Cornel. *Cornus alternifolia*, L.
Fayette ; Burlington.

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

Wolfberry. *Symphoricarpus occidentalis*, R. Br.
Charles City.

Small Honey suckle. *Lonicera parviflora*, Lam. var. *Douglasii*.
Ames ; Charles City ; Fayette.

Horse Gentian. *Triosteum perfoliatum*, L.
Ames ; Grinnell ; Charles City ; Fayette ; Burlington.

Black Elder. *Sambucus Canadensis*, L.
Ames ; Charles City ; Burlington.

Red Elder. *Sambucus pubens*, Michx.
Ames.

Sheep-Berry. *Viburnum Lentago*, L.
Ames ; Grinnell ; Burlington.

- Withe-rod. *Viburnum nudum*, L.
 Fayette.
 Downy Arrow-wood *Viburnum pubescens*, Pursh.
 Ames.
 Cranberry Tree. *Viburnum Opulus*, L.
 This, or a nearly allied species, is found at Charles City.

RUBIACEÆ.

- Bedstraw. *Galium concinnum*, Torr. & Gr.
 Burlington.
 Small Bedstraw. *Galium trifidum*, L.
 Ames ; Grinnell ; Charles City.
 Button Bush. *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, L.
 Ames ; Burlington.

COMPOSITÆ.

- Iron-Weed. *Vernonia fasciculata*, Michx.
 Ames ; Grinnell ; Charles City ; Burlington. This, on low pas-
 ture lands, is a somewhat troublesome weed.
 Blazing Star. *Liatris cylindracea*, Michx.
 Ames ; Grinnell.
 Liatris scariosa, Willd.
 Ames ; Indianola ; Grinnell ; Charles City ; Burlington.
 Liatris pycnostachya, Michx.
 Ames ; Indianola ; Grinnell ; Charles City.
 Kuhnia eupatorioides, L.
 Ames ; Grinnell.
 Joe-Pye Weed. *Eupatorium purpureum*, L.
 Ames ; Grinnell ; Charles City.
 Boneset. *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, L.
 Ames ; Indianola ; Charles City ; Fayette ; Burlington.
 White Snakeroot. *Eupatorium ageratoides*, L.
 Ames ; Grinnell.
 Aster. *Aster sericeus*, Vent.
 Ames ; Grinnell ; Charles City.
 Aster patens, Ait.
 Ames ; Grinnell.
 Aster lævis, L.
 Grinnell.

Aster azureus, Lindl.

Grinnell.

Aster undulatus, L.

Grinnell.

Aster cordifolius, L.

Ames.

Aster multiflorus, Ait.

Ames ; Grinnell.

Aster dumosus, L. (?)

Ames.

Aster Tradescanti, L.

Grinnell.

Aster miser, L. (?)

Ames.

Aster simplex, Willd. (?)

Ames ; Grinnell.

Aster tenuifolius, L. (?)

Grinnell.

Aster carneus, Nees.

Ames.

Aster puniceus, L.

Grinnell.

Aster prenanthoides, Muhl.

Ames.

Aster oblongifolius, Nutt.

Grinnell. Seems to vary from typical

Aster Novæ Angliæ, L.

Ames.

Horse Weed.

Erigeron Canadense, L.

Grinnell. A rapidly spreading weed.

Erigeron divaricatum, Michx.

Ames. A native weed, of a low and spreading habit, which is intruding on our pastured prairies.

Robin's Plantain.

Erigeron bellidifolium, Muhl.

Burlington.

Common Fleabane. *Erigeron Philadelphicum*, L.

Ames ; Charles City ; Fayette.

- Daisy Fleabane. *Erigeron annuum*, Pers.
Ames; Grinnell.
- Daisy Fleabane. *Erigeron strigosum*, Muhl.
Ames; Charles City.
- Boltonia glastifolia*, L'Her.
Ames.
- Golden Rod. *Solidago latifolia*, L.
Ames.
- Solidago rigida*, L.
Ames; Grinnell; Charles City; Burlington.
- Solidago Riddellii*, Frank.
Ames.
- Solidago ulmifolia*, Muhl.
Ames.
- Solidago nemoralis*, Ait.
Grinnell.
- Solidago Missouriensis*, Nutt. (?)
Ames.
- Solidago Canadensis*, L.
Ames; Indianola; Grinnell.
- Solidago lanceolata*, L.
Ames, Grinnell.
- Compass Plant. *Silphium laciniatum*, L.
Ames; Charles City; Fayette; Burlington. This curious plant
is found abundantly on the moister parts of the prairies,
but cultivation soon drives it out.
- Prairie Dock. *Silphium terebenthinaceum*, L.
Burlington.
- Cup Plant. *Silphium perfoliatum*, L.
Ames; Charles City; Burlington. At Grinnell it seems to vary
from the typical form.
- Parthenium integrifolium*, L.
Charles City.
- Ragweed. *Ambrosia bidentata*, Michx.
Burlington.
- Great Rag-weed. *Ambrosia trifida*, L.
Ames; Charles City.
- var. *integrifolia*.
Ames.

- Bitter-weed. *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*, L.
Ames ; Charles City.
Ambrosia pilostachya, DC.
Ames.
These species of *Ambrosia* are vile weeds, and should be eradicated as rapidly as possible.
- Cock ebur. *Xanthium strumarium*, L.
Ames ; Burlington. A bad weed on low grounds.
- Ox ye. *Heliopsis lævis*, Pers.
Ames ; Indianola.
——— var. *scabra*.
Grinnell.
- Purple Cone-flower. *Echinacea angustifolia*, DC.
Ames ; Grinnell ; Burlington.
- Cone-flower. *Rudbeckia laciniata*, L.
Ames ; Charles City.
Rudbeckia triloba, L.
Ames ; Grinnell.
Rudbeckia hirta, L.
Ames ; Charles City.
Lepachys pinnata, Torr. & Gr.
Indianola ; Grinnell.
- Comm'n Sun-flower. *Helianthus annuus*, L.
Ames. Has become so thoroughly naturalized as to have much the appearance of a native plant.
Helianthus rigidus, Desf.
Ames ; Indianola ; Grinnell.
Helianthus lætiflorus, Pers.
Ames ; Charles City.
Helianthus grosse-serratus, Martens.
Ames ; Grinnell.
Helianthus doronicoides, Lam. (?)
Ames.
- Actinomeris. *Actinomeris squarrosa*, Nutt.
Ames.
- Tick-seed. *Coreopsis palmata*, Nutt.
Ames ; Charles City.
- Beggar-Ticks,
Spanish Needles. *Bidens frondosa*, L.
Ames ; Indianola.

- Swamp Beggar-Ticks. *Bidens connata*, L.
Ames.
——— var. *comosa*.
Ames.
- Bur-Marigold. *Bidens chrysanthemoides*, Michx.
Ames ; Grinnell.
These species of *Bidens* are often allowed to grow in corn-fields, along ditches, and in fence rows, by slovenly farmers.
- Fetid Marigold. *Dysodia chrysanthemoides*, Lag.
Ames ; Grinnell.
- Sneeze-Weed. *Helenium autumnale*, L.
Ames ; Grinnell.
- Leptopoda *brachypoda*, Torr. & Gr.
Indianola.
- May-Weed. *Maruta cotula*, DC.
Ames ; Charles City ; Burlington—common along roadsides.
- Garden Chamomile. *Anthemis nobilis*, L.
Roadsides at Ames.
- Milfoil. *Achillea Millefolium*, L.
Ames ; Indianola : Charles City ; Burlington.
- Ox-Eye Daisy, White-Weed. *Leucanthemum vulgare*, Lam.
Ames.
Lately introduced, and perhaps not yet established. A miserable weed.
- Wild Wormwood. *Artemisia dracunculoides*, Pursh.
Ames.
- Mugwort, or Sage Brush. *Artemisia Ludoviciana*, Nutt.
Ames ; Grinnell.
- Biennial Wormwood *Artemisia biennis*, Willd.
Ames.
- Common Wormwood. *Artemisia Absinthium*, L.
Charles City. Escaped from gardens.
- Everlasting. *Antennaria plantaginifolia*, Hook.
Ames ; Indianola ; Charles City.
- Fire-Weed. *Erechthites hieracifolia*, Raf.
Ames ; Grinnell.
- Indian Plantain. *Cacalia tuberosa*, Nutt.
Ames ; Grinnell ; Charles City.

- Golden Ragwort. *Senecio aureus*, L.
Ames ; Indianola ; Grinnell ; Charles City ; Burlington.
- Var. *Balsamitæ*.
Burlington.
- Bluebottle. *Centaurea Cyanus*, L.
Ames—introduced lately from the east.
- Common Thistle. *Cirsium lanceolatum*, Scop.
Burlington.
- Tall Thistle. *Cirsium altissimum*, Spreng.
Ames ; Indianola ; Charles City. The common Thistle of our fields and woodlands.
- Yellow Thistle. *Cirsium horridulum*, Michx.
Burlington.
- Canada Thistle. *Cirsium arvense*, Scop.
Keokuk ; Ottumwa.
I found this outlawed plant growing in the streets of the city of Keokuk in the autumn of 1870, and am informed on good authority that about Ottumwa it is also found. The strictest enforcement of our State law on this subject should be demanded by every enterprising farmer and gardener.
- Burdock. *Lappa officinalis*. Allioni, var. *Major*.
Ames ; Burlington. A detestable weed.
- Dwarf Dandelion. *Krigia Virginica*, Willd.
Burlington.
- Troximon. *Troximon cuspidatum*, Pursh.
Ames ; Grinnell.
- Long bearded Hawk-Weed. *Hieracium longipilum*, Torr.(?)
Ames.
- Rattlesnake-Weed. *Hieracium venosum*, L.
Grinnell ; Fayette.
- White Lettuce. *Nabalus albus*, Hook.
Ames ; Burlington.
- Nabalus asper*, Torr. & Gray.
Ames ; Grinnell.
- Nabalus crepidineus*, DC.
Ames.
- Dandelion. *Taraxacum Dens-leonis*, Desf.
Ames ; Indianola ; Charles City ; Fayette ; Burlington.
Probably introduced from the east at all these localities.

- Wild Lettuce. *Lactuca Canadensis*, L.
Ames.
- var. *sanguinea*, Torr. & Gr.
Ames.
- Prickly Lettuce. *Lectuca Scariola*, L.
Ames.
- False Lettuce. *Mulgedium Floridanum*, DC.
Grinnell.
- Sow Thistle. *Sonchus asper*, Vill.
Grinnell.

LOBELIACEÆ.

- Cardinal Flower. *Lobelia cardinalis*, L.
Ames ; Burlington.
- Great Lobelia. *Lobelia syphilitica*, L.
Ames ; Indianola ; Grinnell ; Burlington.
- Indian Tobacco. *Lobelia inflata*, L.
Cedar Rapids.
- Spiked Lobelia. *Lobelia spicata*, Lam.
Ames ; Grinnell ; Charles City.
- Lobelia paludosa*, Nutt.
Ames ; Burlington.

CAMPANULACEÆ.

- Harebell. *Campanula rotundifolia*, L.
Fayette.
- Marsh Bellflower. *Campanula aparinoides*, Pursh.
Ames ; Charles City.
- Tall Bellflower. *Campanula Americana*, L.
Ames ; Indianola ; Grinnell ; Burlington.
- Venus' Looking-glass. *Specularia perfoliata*, A. DC.
Ames ; Grinnell ; Burlington.

ERICACEÆ.

- Shin Leaf. *Pyrola elliptica*, Nutt.
Cedar Rapids.
- Indian Pipe. *Monotropa uniflora*, L.
Ames ; Grinnell.

- Pine Sap. *Monotropa Hypopitys*, L.
Fayette.

PLANTAGINACEÆ.

- Common Plantain. *Plantago major*, L.
Ames; Burlington, common.
- Rib-grass. *Plantago lanceolata*, L.
Ames.

PRIMULACEÆ.

- Shooting Star. *Dodecatheon Meadia*, L.
Charles City; Fayette; Burlington.
- Tufted Loosestrife. *Lysimachia thyrsiflora*, L.
Ames.
- Loosestrife. *Lysimachia ciliata*, L.
Ames.
- Lysimachia longifolia*, Pursh.
Ames; Grinnell.

BIGNONIACEÆ.

- Trumpet Creeper. *Tecoma radicans*, Juss.
Burlington.

SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

- Mullein. *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.
Ames; Burlington. A slovenly weed coming to us from the East.
- Butter and Eggs. *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill.
Indianola; Des Moines; Charles City. "A pernicious weed."
- Figwort. *Scrophularia nodosa*, L.
Ames; Charles City.
- Beard Tongue. *Pentstemon pubescens*, Solander.
Burlington.
- Pentstemon grandiflorus*, Fraser.
Dubuque.
- Monkey Flower. *Mimulus ringens*, L.
Ames; Grinnell. At the latter place Professor Parker describes it as having a stem four-angled; two opposite sides convex, the other two deeply concave

- Culver's Physic. *Veronica Virginica*, L.
Ames; Grinnell; Charles City.
- Water Speedwell. *Veronica Anagallis*, L.
Ames.
- Purslane Speedwell. *Veronica peregrina*, L.
Ames.
- Purple Gerardia. *Gerardia purpurea*, L.
Ames; Grinnell.
- Slender Gerardia. *Gerardia tenuifolia*, Vahl.
Ames; Grinnell; Burlington.
- Gerardia quercifolia*, Pursh.
Burlington.
- Gerardia auriculata*, Michx.
Ames; Grinnell.
- Scarlet Painted Cup. *Castilleia coccinea*, Spreng.
Grinnell; Charles City; Fayette; Burlington.
- Castilleia sessiliflora*, Pursh.
Ames; Fayette,
- Louse-wort. *Pedicularis Canadensis*, L.
Ames; Indianola; Grinnell; Charles City; Fayette; Burlington.
- Pedicularis lanceolata*, Michx.
Ames; Grinnell; Charles City. Seems to vary from the typical form.

ACANTHACEÆ.

- Ruellia ciliosa*, Pursh.
Indianola.

VERBENACEÆ.

- Blue Vervain. *Verbena hastata*, L.
Ames; Grinnell; Charles City; Burlington.
- White Vervain. *Verbena urticifolia*, L.
Ames; Grinnell; Charles City; Burlington.
- Hoary Vervain. *Verbena stricta*, Vent.
Ames; Charles City; Burlington. At Ames flowers not "blue," but decidedly purple. Stem occasionally branched, and leaves sometimes dentate.
- Low Vervain. *Verbena bracteosa*, Michx.
Ames; Grinnell; Charles City.

LABIATÆ.

Wood Sage.	<i>Teucrium Canadense</i> , L. Ames ; Grinnell ; Burlington.
Spearmint.	<i>Mentha viridis</i> , L. Burlington.
Wild Mint.	<i>Mentha Canadensis</i> , L. Ames. <i>Lycopus Europæus</i> , L. var. <i>sinuatus</i> , Gr. Ames ; Grinnell.
Basil.	<i>Pycnanthemum lanceolatum</i> , Pursh. Ames ; Grinnell ; Charles City ; Burlington.
Wild Bergamot.	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i> , L. Ames ; Indianola ; Burlington. <i>Blephilia hirsuta</i> , Benth. Ames.
Giant Hyssop.	<i>Lophanthus scrophulariæfolius</i> , Benth. Ames ; Grinnell.
Anise Hyssop.	<i>Lophanthus anisatus</i> , Benth. Grinnell.
Catnip.	<i>Nepeta cataria</i> , L. Ames ; Charles City ; Burlington.
Gill.	<i>Nepeta Glechoma</i> , Benth. Indianola.
False Dragon-head.	<i>Physostegia Virginiana</i> , Benth. Ames.
Heal-all.	<i>Brunella vulgaris</i> , L. Ames ; Grinnell ; Charles City.
Skull-cap.	<i>Scutellaria versicolor</i> , Nutt. Burlington.
Skull-cap.	<i>Scutellaria parvula</i> , Michx. Ames ; Grinnell. <i>Scutellaria lateriflora</i> , L. Ames.
Common Hore- hound.	<i>Marubium vulgare</i> , L. Burlington.

BORRAGINACEÆ.

- False Gromwell. *Onosmodium Carolinianum*, DC. (?)
 Ames. Our plant seems intermediate between *O. Carolinianum* and *molle*. Professor Parker gives what I presume is the same plant as "an undescribed variety of *O. Virginianum*."
- Gromwell. *Lithospermum latifolium*, Michx.
 Ames.
- Hairy Puccoon. *Lithospermum canescens*, Lehm.
 Ames; Charles City; Grinnell; Fayette; Burlington.
Lithospermum longiflorum, Spreng.
 Ames; Charles City; Fayette.
- Lungwort. *Mertensia Virginica*, DC.
 Ames; Indianola; Grinnell; Charles City; Fayette; Burlington.
- Stickseed. *Echinospermum Lappula*, Lehm.
 Ames; Grinnell; Charles City.
- Beggar's Lice. *Cynoglossum Morissoni*, DC.
 Ames. Both last mentioned plants are weeds.

HYDROPHYLLACEÆ.

- Waterleaf. *Hydrophyllum Virginicum*, L.
 Ames; Grinnell.
- Ellisia. *Ellisia ambigua*, Nutt.
 Ames; Indianola; Grinnell; Fayette.

POLEMONIACEÆ.

- Greek Valerian. *Polemonium reptans*, L.
 Fayette; Burlington.
- Wild Sweet-william. *Phlox maculata*, L.
 Grinnell; Charles City; Burlington.
- Wild Pink. *Phlox pilosa*, L.
 Ames; Indianola; Grinnell; Charles City; Fayette. The common Wild Pink of the prairies.
- Wood Pink. *Phlox procumbens*, Lehm.
 Ames. Common in timber land.
Phlox divaricata, L.
 Grinnell; Burlington.
Phlox bifida, Beck.
 Burlington.

CONVOLVULACEÆ.

- Hedge Bindweed. *Calystegia sepium*, R. Br.
Ames; Charles City; Grinnell; Burlington. A common and
troublesome weed in fields.
- Dodder. *Cuscuta Gronovii*, Willd.
Ames.
Cuscuta glomerata, Choisy.
Ames; Indianola.

SOLANACEÆ.

- Black Nightshade. *Solanum nigrum*, L.
Ames, and elsewhere. Flowers purplish tinged! $\frac{1}{8}$ inch
broad. Berries eaten in some parts of the State.
- Ground Cherry. *Physalis viscosa*, L.
Ames; Grinnell?
Physalis Pennsylvanica, L.
Ames; Charles City.
- "Jimson," or Thorn Apple. *Datura Stramonium*, L.
Ames, Indianola, Knoxville, and Burlington. An uneightly and
poisonous weed.

GENTIANACEÆ.

- Five-flowered Gen- *Gentiana quinqueflora*, Lam.
tian. - Ames.
- Fringed Gentian. *Gentiana crinita*, Frœl.
Ames; Grinnell.
- Whitish Gentian. *Gentiana alba*, Muhl.
Ames.
- Closed Gentian. *Gentiana Andrewsii*, Griseb.
Ames; Grinnell; Charles City.
- Soapwort Gentian. *Gentiana Saponaria*, L.
Ames.
Gentiana puberula, Michx.
Ames.

APOCYNACEÆ.

- Spreading Dogbane. *Apocynum androsæmifolium*, L.
Ames; Charles City; Burlington.
- Indian Hemp. *Apocynum cannabinum*, L.
Ames; Burlington.

ASCLEPIADACEÆ.

- Milkweed or Silk-weed. *Asclepias Cornuti*, Decaisne.
Ames ; Indianola ; Charles City ; Burlington.
- Purple Milkweed. *Asclepias purpurascens*, L.
Ames.
- Swamp Milkweed. *Asclepias incarnata*, L.
Ames ; Grinnell.
- Asclepias obtusifolia*, Michx.
Grinnell.
- Pleurisy-root. *Asclepias tuberosa*, L.
Ames ; Indianola ; Grinnell ; Charles City ; Burlington.
- Whorled Milkweed. *Asclepias verticillata*, L.
Ames ; Burlington.
- Green Milkweed. *Acerates viridiflora*, Ell.
Ames ; Charles City.

OLEACEÆ.

- White Ash. *Fraxinus Americana*, L.
Ames ; Burlington.

ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ.

- Wild Ginger. *Asarum Canadense*, L.
Ames ; Fayette ; Burlington.

CHENOPODIACEÆ.

- Lamb's Quarters. *Chenopodium album*, L.
Ames.
- var. *Boschianum*, Gr.
Ames. Both common in gardens.
- Maple-leaved Goose-foot. *Chenopodium hybridum*, L.
Ames.

AMARANTACEÆ.

- Pig-weed. *Amarantus retroflexus*, L.
Ames. Several other species of *Amarantus* are found here, but they have not yet been fully identified. All are weeds, the most prominent of which is the common Tumble-weed (*A. albus*, L. ?)

POLYGONACEÆ.

- Prince's Feather. *Polygonum orientale*, L.
Ames.
- Polygonum. *Polygonum Pennsylvanicum*, L.
Ames.
- Lady's Thumb. *Polygonum Persicaria*, L.
Ames ; Burlington.
- Smartweed. *Polygonum Hydropiper*, L.
Ames ; Burlington.
- Water Persicaria. *Polygonum amphibium*, L., var. *terrestre*, Willd.
Ames.
- Polygonum Virginianum*, L.
Ames.
- Knotgrass. *Polygonum aviculare*, L.
Ames ; Burlington.
- Larger Knotgrass. *Polygonum ramosissimum*, Michx.
Ames.
- Black Bindweed. *Polygonum Convolvulus*, L.
Ames ; Burlington.
- Climb'g False Buck-
wheat. *Polygonum dumetorum*. L. (?)
Grinnell.
- Buckwheat. *Fagopyrum esculentum*, Moench.
Ames. Escaped from cultivation.
- Pale Dock. *Rumex Britannica*, L.
Ames.
- Curled Dock. *Rumex crispus*, L.
Ames ; Charles City.
- Sheep Sorrel. *Rumex Acetosella*, L.
Ames. Lately introduced from the East, where it is abundant
in sterile and worn fields, as on unwelcome weed.

SANTALACEÆ.

- Bastard Toad-flax. *Comandra umbellata*, Nutt.
Ames ; Charles City ; Grinnell ; Burlington.

EUPHORBIACEÆ.

- Spurge. *Euphorbia serpyllifolia*, Pers.
Ames ; Charles City.

- Spotted Spurge. *Euphorbia maculata*, L.
Ames ; Charles City.
- Euphorbia hypericifolia*, L.
Ames.
- Euphorbia marginata*, Pursh. (?)
Grinnell.
- Euphorbia corollata*, L.
Ames ; Grinnell ; Charles City ; Burlington.
- Three-seeded
Mercury. *Acalypha Virginica*, L.
Ames ; Charles City.

URTICACEÆ.

- Slippery or Red
Elm. *Ulmus fulva*, Michx.
Ames ; Charles City ; Fayette ; Burlington.
- White Elm. *Ulmus Americana*, L.
Ames ; Charles City ; Fayette ; Burlington.
- Hackberry. *Celtis occidentalis*, L.
Ames.
- Red Mulberry. *Morus rubra*, L.
Ames.
- Wood-Nettle. *Laportea Canadensis*, Gaudich.
Ames ; Grinnell.
- Clear-weed. *Pilea pumila*, Gray.
Ames.
- Hemp. *Cannabis sativa*, L.
Ames. Escaped to road-sides and fence-rows.
- Hop. *Humulus Lupulus*, L.
Ames. Found abundantly in timber land. Certainly indige-
nous. Also at Burlington.

PLATANACEÆ,

- Button-wood or
Sycamore. *Platanus occidentalis*, L.
Ames ; Fayette ; Burlington.

JUGLANDACEÆ.

- Butternut. *Juglans cinerea*, L.
Ames ; Fayette ; Burlington.
- Black Walnut. *Juglans nigra*, L.
Ames ; Fayette ; Burlington.

- Pecan-nut. *Carya olivæformis*, Nutt.
 Dr. White in his Report on the Geology of Iowa, gives this as
 one of the trees of Iowa. I have not seen it in the State.
- Shell-bark Hickory. *Carya alba*, Nutt.
 Ames ; Burlington.
- Bitternut. *Carya amara*, Nutt.
 Ames.

CUPULIFERÆ.

- White Oak. *Quercus alba*, L.
 Ames ; Burlington.
- Bur-Oak. *Quercus macrocarpa*, Michx.
 Ames ; Burlington.
- Chinquapin Oak. *Quercus prinoides*, Willd.
 On authority of Dr. Vasey in 3d vol. Am. Ent. and Botanist,
 page 282.
- Laurel Oak. *Quercus imbricaria*, Michx.
 In the State, on the authority of Dr. White.
- Black Oak. *Quercus tinctoria*, Bartram.
 In the State, on the authority of Dr. White.
- Red Oak. *Quercus rubra*, L.
 Burlington.
- Pin Oak. *Quercus palustris*, Du Roi.
 Burlington.
- Hazel-nut. *Corylus Americana*, Walt.
 Ames ; Fayette ; Burlington.
- Beaked Hazel-nut. *Corylus rostrata*, Ait.
 Fayette.
- Iron-wood. *Ostrya Virginica*, Willd.
 Ames ; Burlington.
- Blue Beech. *Carpinus Americana*, Michx.
 Along Des Moines River bluffs, Boone county.

BETULACEÆ,

- White Birch. *Betula alba*, var. *populifolia*, Spach.
 Fayette.
- River or Red Birch. *Betula nigra*, L.
 On authority of Dr. White.

SALICACEÆ.

- Willow. *Salix* — — — many species, but not yet fully identified.
- Aspen. *Populus tremuloides*, Michx.
Ames; Charles City; Burlington.
- Downy Poplar. *Populus heterophylla*, L.
Fayette.
- Cotton-wood. *Populus monilifera*, Ait.
Ames; Fayette; Burlington.
- Angled Cotton-wood. *Populus angulata*, Ait.
Ames.

CONIFERÆ.

- Several Pines and Firs grow in the northern portions of the State, but I have been unable as yet to secure reliable information regarding them.
- Red Cedar. *Juniperus Virginiana*, L.
On Rocky bluffs of Des Moines river, Boone county, and in the eastern part of the State along Cedar River; Burlington.

ARACEÆ.

- Indian Turnip. *Arisæma triphyllum*, Torr.
Ames; Indianola; Grinnell; Charles City; Fayette; Burlington.
- Green Dragon. *Arisæma Dracontium*, Schott.
Ames.
- Calamus. *Acorus Calamus*, L.
Hamilton county.

LEMNACEÆ

- Duckweed. *Lemna minor*, L.
Ames.
- Lemna polyrrhiza*, L.
Ames.

TYPHACEÆ.

- Cat-tail Flag. *Typha latifolia*, L.
Ames; Burlington.

ALISMAOEE.

- Water Plantain.** *Alisma Plantago*, L. var *Americanum*.
Ames ; Charles City.
- Arrow head.** *Sagittaria variabilis*, Engelm.
Ames ; Charles City ; Burlington.
- Sagittaria graminea*, Michx.
Ames,

ORCHIDACEÆ.

- Showy Orchis.** *Orchis spectabilis*, L.
Ames ; Fayette.
- Habenaria viridis*, R. Br. var. *bracteata*, Richenbach.
Ames.
- Fringed Orchis.** *Habenaria, leucophæa*, Gr.
Ames ; Grinnell ; Charles City.
- Ladies' Tresses.** *Spiranthes cernua*, Richard.
Ames.
- Putty-root.** *Aplectrum hyemale*, Nutt.
Fayette.
- Small White Lady's Slipper.** *Cypripedium candidum*, Muhl.
Ames ; Grinnell ; Charles City.
- Smaller Yellow Lady's Slipper.** *Cypripedium parviflorum*, Salisb.
Grinnell ; Burlington.
- Larger Yellow Lady's Slipper.** *Cypripedium pubescens*, Willd.
Ames ; Indianola ; Charles City ; Fayette.
- Showy Lady's Slipper.** *Cypripedium spectabile*, Swartz.
Ames ; Charles City ; Fayette ; Burlington.

AMARYLLIDACEÆ.

- Star grass.** *Hypoxys erecta*, L,
Ames ; Indianola ; Grinnell ; Charles City ; Fayette ; Burlington.

IRIDACEÆ.

- Blue Flag.** *Iris versicolor*, L.
Ames ; Charles City ; Fayette ; Burlington.

- Blue-eyed Grass. *Sisyrinchium Bermudiana*, L.
 Indianola ; Fayette.
 Vars. *anceps*, and *albidum*, at Ames.
 Var. *mucronatum*, at Ames and Grinnell.

DIOSCOREACEÆ.

- Wild Yam-root. *Dioscorea villosa*, L.
 Ames ; Charles City ; Grinnell.

SMILACEÆ.

- Greenbrier. *Smilax hispida*, Muhl.
 Ames.
 Carrion Flower. *Smilax herbacea*, L.
 Ames ; Grinnell.

LILIACEÆ.

- Trillium sessile*, L.
 Burlington.
Trillium recurvatum, Beck.
 Burlington.
 Large White Trillium. *Trillium grandiflorum*, Salisb.
 um. Fayette ; Burlington.
Trillium erectum, L., var. *album*.
 Grinnell.
 Nodding Trillium. *Trillium cernuum*, L.
 Fayette.
 Dwarf White Trillium. *Trillium nivale*, Riddell.
 um. Burlington. Rare.
 Bellwort. *Uvularia grandiflora*, Smith.
 Ames ; Grinnell. (?)
Uvularia perfoliata, L.
 Fayette ; Burlington.
Uvularia sessilifolia, L.
 Fayette.
 False Spikenard. *Smilacina racemosa*, Desf.
 Ames ; Fayette ; Burlington.
Smilacina stellata, Desf.
 Ames ; Grinnell ; Fayette ; Burlington.

- Great Solomon's Seal. *Polygonatum giganteum*, Dietrich.
Ames ; Grinnell.
- Wild Orange-red Lily. *Lilium Philadelphicum*, L.
Ames ; Grinnell ; Charles City ; Burlington.
- Turk's-cap Lily. *Lilium superbum*, L.
Ames ; Charles City ; Burlington.
- Yellow Adder's Tongue. *Erythronium Americanum*, Smith.
Fayette.
- White Dog's-tooth Violet. *Erythronium albidum*, Nutt.
Ames ; Indianola ; Grinnell ; Fayette ; Burlington
- Wild Leek. *Allium tricoccum*, Ait.
Ames.
- Wild Garlic. *Allium Canadense*, Kalm.
Ames ; Charles City.

JUNCACEÆ.

- Rush. *Juncus tenuis*, Willd.
Ames.

COMMELYNACEÆ.

- Spiderwort. *Tradescantia Virginica*, L.
Ames ; Charles City ; Grinnell ; Burlington
- Tradescantia pilosa*, Lehm.
Fayette.

CYPERACEÆ.

- Galingale. *Cyperus Michauxianus*, Schultes.
Ames.
- Spike Rush. *Eleocharis palustris*, R. Br.
Ames.
- Eleocharis acicularis*, R. Br.
Ames.
- Great Bulrush. *Scirpus validus*, Vahl.
Ames.
- Scirpus atrovirens*, Muhl.
Ames.
- Cotton Grass. *Eriophorum polystachyon*, L.
Ames ; Grinnell.

Sedge.

Carex bromoides, Schk.

Ames.

Carex disticha, Huds.

Ames.

Carex vulpinoidea, Michx.

Ames.

Carex sparganoides, Muhl.

Ames.

Carex cephalophora, Muhl.

Ames.

Carex rosea, Schk.

Ames

Carex lagopodioides, Schk.

Ames.

Carex adusta, Boott.

Ames.

Carex straminea, Schk. var. *Meadii*.

Ames.

Carex stricta, Lam.

Ames.

Carex grisea, Wahl.

Ames.

Carex lanuginosa, Michx.

Ames.

Carex hystericina, Willd.

Ames.

Carex folliculata, L.

Ames.

Carex longirostris, Torr.

Ames.

GRAMINEÆ.

Timothy.

Phleum pratense, L.

Ames. Cultivated largely, and becoming spontaneous.

Red-top.

Agrostis vulgaris, With.

Ames. Cultivated ; becoming spontaneous.

Drop-seed Grass.	Muhlenbergia glomerata, Trin. Ames.
Porcupine Grass.	Stipa spartea, Trin. Ames.
Cord Grass.	Spartina cynosuroides, Willd. Ames.
Muskit Grass.	Bouteloua hirsuta, Lagasca. Ames.
	Bouteloua curtipendula, Gray Ames.
Orchard Grass.	Dactylis glomerata, L. Ames. Introduced.
	Glyceria nervata, Trin. Ames.
Wire Grass.	Poa compressa, L. Grinnell. Probably introduced.
Blue Grass.	Poa pratensis, L. Ames. Introduced as a pasture and lawn grass.
	Eragrostis reptans, Nees. Ames.
	Eragrostis poæoides, Beauv. Ames.
	Var. megastachya. Ames.
	Eragrostis Frankii, Myer (?) Ames.
Fescue Grass.	Festuca tenella, Willd. Ames.
Chess.	Bromus secalinus, L. Ames.
	In wheat-fields.
Wild Chess.	Bromus Kalmii, Gray. Ames.
	Bromus ciliatus, L. var purgans. Ames.
Reed.	Phragmites communis, Trin. Ames.

Quack, or Grass.	<i>Triticum repens</i> , L. Ames. Introduced ?
Squirrel-tail Grass.	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i> , L. Ames. Found along railroad. Perhaps introduced.
Wild Rye.	<i>Elymus Canadensis</i> , L. Ames.
Bottle-brush Grass.	<i>Gymnostichum Hystrix</i> , Schreb. Ames.
Vanilla Grass.	<i>Hierochloa borealis</i> , Roem & Schultes. Ames. In dry woods !
Sweet Vernal Grass.	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> , L. Ames. Introduced. <i>Panicum glabrum</i> , Gaudin. Ames.
Finger-Grass.	<i>Panicum sanguinale</i> , L. Ames.
Prairie Grass.	<i>Panicum agrostoides</i> , L. Ames.
Old Witch Grass.	<i>Panicum capillare</i> , L. Ames. Common. Breaks off at the ground in early winter, and blows all over the prairies. <i>Panicum latifolium</i> , L. Ames. <i>Panicum xanthophyllum</i> , Gray. Ames. <i>Panicum dichotomum</i> , L. Ames. Several forms of this variable species are found here.
Barnyard Grass.	<i>Panicum Crus-galli</i> , L. Ames. Introduced. A weed.
Green Foxtail.	<i>Setaria viridis</i> , Beauv. Ames. A weed in fields and gardens.
Sand Bur, or Bur Grass.	<i>Cenchrus tribuloides</i> , L. Cedar Rapids.

Beard Grass. *Andropogon furcatus*, Muhl.
Ames.

Andropogon scoparius, Michx.
Ames.

Indian Grass. *Sorghum nutans*, Gray.
Ames.
Common on the prairies.

EQUISETACEÆ.

Common Horsetail. *Equisetum arvense*, L.
Ames; Charles City.
At Ames, also, the "accidental state"—var. *serotinum*, Myer.
—"In which the sterile plant produces a spike of fruit from its summit."

Equisetum palustre, L.(?)
Ames.

Annual stemmed; main stems 12-14 grooved, and branches
6-9 grooved!

Scouring Rush. *Equisetum hyemale*, L.
Ames.

FILICES.

Polypody. *Polypodium vulgare*, L.
Ames (on Des Moines River bluffs.)

Maidenhair Fern. *Adiantum pedatum*, L.
Ames; Charles City.

Spleenwort. *Asplenium thelypteroides*, Michx.
Ames.

Walking Fern. *Camptosorus rhizophyllus*, Link.
Ames (on Des Moines River bluffs.)

Bladder Fern. *Cystopteris fragilis*, Bernh.
Ames.

Sensitive Fern. *Onoclea sensibilis*, L.
Ames.

Moonwort. *Botrychium, Virginicum*, Swartz.
Ames.

NOTE.—As the preceding catalogue is as yet very imperfect, persons noting omissions or errors will confer a favor by corresponding with C. E. Bessey, Ames, Iowa.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS AND MECHANICS.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Iowa Agricultural College:

GENTLEMEN:—I beg leave to present the following report regarding the apparatus and other facilities for instruction needed in the department of Physics and Mechanics.

During the past year about two thousand dollars have been expended for apparatus relating to heat and light mainly, but care has been taken to select instruments having as wide a range of application as possible. The necessity for apparatus is so urgent that I hope that this year a very much larger sum will be appropriated.

This apparatus is needed—

To enable the student to acquire knowledge that is beyond his reach without it.

To enable the student to make more rapid progress.

And most important of all, perhaps, to train the student to experiment and observe; to inculcate those habits of thought that fit him to discover new truth. This is one of the highest aims of the "New Education," to send young men into the active pursuits of life, prepared by their peculiar training to extend the boundaries of human knowledge, as they can only be extended, by experiment and observation. The study of science from text-books alone not only fails to give such training, but engenders habits of thought inconsistent with it. Such teaching is a failure, and worse than a failure, as regards the great object it is desirable to attain.

To accomplish this important object, the *best* apparatus is necessary. It must be capable of, and the student must be trained to attain, the utmost precision. Some single instruments of this class cost from \$1,000 to \$2,000, and the instruments must accompany these to render them available for all the purposes for which they

may be used. I hope, therefore, that ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars at least, and a larger sum, if such is possible, may be obtained for the purchase of apparatus for this department.

I have made a somewhat detailed estimate of the physical apparatus, models of machinery, and models for the study of drawing, needed to do full justice to the classes already organized. The sum total is thirty thousand dollars. I have seen it stated that the University of California expended that amount for apparatus the first year, and there are many institutions in the country that have larger sums invested in such property.

The sum named above is not expected from the interest fund of this year, but is asked for with the hope that the State legislature will refund the money that has been expended for heating buildings and for other purposes not contemplated in the act giving the lands to the State.

Regarding the workshop, I have the following to submit for your consideration:

Suppose it to be the primary object of the workshop with its equipment to furnish instructive labor for the students in mechanics arts.

To accomplish this object, the work must present as great a variety as possible, the object being to make the student acquainted with the resources at his command, while he acquires a fair proficiency in the use of tools.

The work being done almost wholly by students who are not skilled workmen, it can not be expected that articles can be manufactured for sale at a profit, for no business man would expect to run a shop on a paying basis, with the workmen nearly all apprentices, whose object was to learn as rapidly as possible.

At the Worcester Free Institute is a workshop in full operation, whose object is such as I have indicated above. The building and its equipments, which are as full and complete as could be desired, were given to the institute, which received in addition \$5,000 to be expended in stock, and the interest of \$50,000 to provide for contingencies; and yet, says the last catalogue, "with all these advantages, the work done by the students is hardly an adequate compensation for the expense involved in their instruction."

Students should be instructed in the *best kind of work*. "Miscellaneous jobbing and inferior work are not the models for a boy to study, nor are second-rate workmen his proper instructors." "*Nothing is too good for a boy.*"

I would suggest as accomplishing the object better than anything else I know, that the business of the shop be the manufacture of mechanical models and such pieces of apparatus as can be made here. This will furnish a great variety of the best work, will require no great outlay for material, and the product will be worth to the college at least what it costs.

The workshop connected with this institution is already provided with power and a few tools, at a cost altogether of \$6,400, \$4,400 of which have been expended during the past year. Other tools are needed to permit a greater variety of work, and some should be duplicated to furnish work for a greater number of students. It is of the utmost importance to the success of the enterprise that there should be employed, two *first-class* workmen, one in wood and the other in metal, intelligent men, of good moral character, having a good English education, who shall lay out work for and give instruction to students, and perform the nicer work that students cannot do. I would recommend that an appropriation of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) be asked for, to furnish tools and material for the purposes I have named. This is a small sum for the great object to be gained. Illinois has given \$25,000 for the workshop at her Industrial School, and the amount invested at the Worcester free Institute must be \$100,000. The sum that I ask for, together with the amounts previously expended here for the workshop and its equipments, is considerably less than the least of the two mentioned above, but I think with it, good work can be done, and good instruction given.

WM. A. ANTHONY,
Prof. of Physics and Mechanics.

REPORT ON CHEMISTRY.

Hon. A. S. Welch, President of the Board of Trustees:

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report of the Department of Chemistry for the year 1871. The upper rooms of the new laboratory were ready for use soon after the opening of the first term, and proved hardly sufficient for our accommodation, as there were thirteen more students than tables. The experience of the year has proved to me, that, so far as completed, our laboratory is not excelled in convenience by any in the world. This I can say, after having worked in the largest and best laboratories in this country, and in the newest and best in Europe, and after having visited nearly all that are of any note. Lack of funds compelled us to leave the fittings of the laboratory in an incomplete state. Additional cases, tables, etc. are needed. A room is needed in which the Professor can perform the numerous analysis that are submitted to him. It is exceedingly desirable that each student should have a table to himself, and it is almost necessary that students pursuing different studies should work in different rooms. These and other needs I hope to see provided for in the extension of the laboratory. In the meanwhile the preparation room, that has never been fitted up, can at a small expense be made to serve temporarily as a professor's work-room. For making the necessary completions and provisions, I estimate that \$450 will be needed.

During the first term, the following classes were taught:

Inorganic Chemistry, by recitations, lectures, and laboratory practice.

Organic Chemistry, by lectures, text-book, and laboratory practice.

Quantitative Analysis, by laboratory practice.

Each of these classes received daily instruction.

During the second term:

Inorganic Chemistry, was taught by text-book, lectures, and laboratory work.

Theoretical Chemistry, by lectures, and recitations from notes.

Qualitative Analysis, by laboratory work.

Agricultural Chemistry, by text-book and lectures.

Physiological Chemistry, by text-book and lectures.

Quantitative Analysis, by laboratory practice.

But few experiments were performed before the classes, owing to a lack of apparatus. Such experiments greatly lighten the labors of an instructor, rendering the class exercises far more interesting. The sum of \$1,000 was asked for last year for the purpose of purchasing illustrative apparatus, much needed then, and which is even more needed this year. Several of the classes had the far greater advantage of performing with their own hands many illustrative experiments.

Each member of the class in Inorganic Chemistry performed a series of over 360 experiments, illustrating the facts, laws, and theories of the science. These experiments were performed by processes that are of daily use in manufacturing. Each student made such compounds as blueing, common ink, gunpowder, potash from ashes, sulphuric acid, etc., etc. Taught in this manner, chemistry trains all the senses, and the processes of reason required to attain successful results, are of the same character as are required in the daily operations of common life. In this country, President Eliot, of Harvard, was the first to introduce this method of teaching chemistry. The course in Inorganic Chemistry can be rendered more complete and less expensive by the purchase of more apparatus and with the larger class expected next year, at least \$250 should be expended upon this branch.

Lectures on Organic Chemistry were given daily throughout the term, and daily work illustrating the facts and principles of the study, was performed by each student. Sugar was made from sheeting and saw-dust; starch was extracted from potatoes and grain; fruits were analyzed; parchment was made from paper; gun-cotton and collodion from cotton fibre; ether, chlorform, and alcohol, were manufactured; nitro-glycerine was made from glycerine,

which had been extracted from fat; hard, soft, and transparent soaps were made, etc., etc. Special experiments of considerable interest were performed with the various substances used by bakers to adulterate bread, and with the volatile ethers, some of which are used for flavoring agents, and others possess remarkable anæsthetic properties. All the arguments in favor of teaching Inorganic Chemistry by laboratory practice, (and they are so numerous and weighty that other institutions are rapidly adopting the plan,) are equally strong in favor of teaching Organic Chemistry in the same manner. Yet I believe that we were the first in this country to teach this branch in this manner. The need of apparatus for this class is urgent, and from \$300 to \$500 should be at once expended.

The class in Quantitative Analysis was necessarily quite limited in number as the college owns no analytical balance. The one used belongs to the State Geological Survey, and but a few of the most careful men in the class were allowed to work with it. If Quantitative Analysis is pursued to the extent that is laid down in our course, we should own at least five balances next year. These will cost between \$400 and \$500.

The peat found upon the farm was analyzed and ascertained to be a very valuable fertilizer. Quite a number of other quantitative analyses were made, and some very interesting experiments with burning fluids were performed. A report upon dangerous burning fluids was published from which a few extracts are given. The course in qualitative analysis was similar to that given last year, and consisted in the analysis of a series of compounds like salt, white lead, nickel coin, German silver, type metal, wood and coal ashes, &c., &c., fitting the students for the analysis of most substances of inorganic origin. The supply of apparatus in this branch is quite limited, and for the increased class that we will have next year at least \$150 should be expended for re-agent bottles, &c.

In Agricultural Chemistry, Johnson's "How Crops Grow," and "How Crops Feed," treating of such subjects as "The Ash of Plants," "The Atmosphere as Relating to Vegetable Production," "The Soil," were used as text-books. Manures and their application were treated of in a series of lectures.

The analysis of soils and manures could not be pursued by the

class because there was no apparatus for this purpose. It is particularly unfortunate that just as the best fruit of the course is almost within the students grasp that he should fail to reach it for the lack of a proper stepping stone. The expenditure of \$400 for balances and \$500 for apparatus will enable us to give the necessary instruction in quantitative analysis and the "Analysis of Soils and Manures" next year. Without such expenditure, the instruction cannot be given.

The class in Mineralogy will need considerable apparatus, most of which we have on hand, and with the expenditure of \$100 the class can be instructed properly.

The expenses of the laboratory per student were somewhat less this year than last, and were *much* lower than in any other institution with which I am acquainted. Yet several of my best students were obliged to leave the class on account of the expense, (about \$17). The college last year allowed \$10 per student upon their bills for chemicals. As the bills are incurred in the necessary pursuit of the study, and as without taking the study the student cannot graduate, this remitting of at least one-half his necessary expenses seems to me to be a wise provision. Were I to expend several hundred dollars per year in class experiments as many Professors do, no one would make objections. Yet these expenses charged to individual members are just as purely for their instruction, as if expended by me for class experiments. It seems clear to me, then, that the college should pay such expenses for the student as are necessary and unavoidable: As for instance, clearing, water, heating, gas, ventilation, assistance and chemicals necessarily used in the experiments, and that the student should be charged for all breakage, all chemicals needlessly used, and all extra labor caused by his thoughtlessness.

The expenses of the laboratory could be greatly decreased were we able to manufacture many of our chemicals and much of our apparatus. We have now a class of fifteen students who have been engaged in laboratory practice for nearly two years, and many of them would be glad to engage in such work. By the expenditure of \$500 for the necessary apparatus, I am convinced that we could at once save at least \$200 per year. We have had a number of applications from teachers for supplies of chemicals and apparatus, and

as advised, I have furnished them where it could be done without detriment to the college. I hope that we shall be able during the coming year to keep an extra stock of \$1000 worth of chemicals and apparatus on hand, and thus avoid express rates, retail dealers' charges, as well as much inconvenience.

RECAPITULATION.

In order to teach certain classes and do certain work at all, the following expenses must be incurred:

Apparatus for analysis of oils and manures.....	\$500 00
Balances for quantitative analysis.....	400 00
Necessary apparatus for larger class in Inorganic Chemistry	250 00
Necessary apparatus for larger class in second Qualitative Analysis	150 00
Apparatus for class in Mineralogy.....	100 00
Apparatus for class illustration	1000 00
Apparatus for manufacturing chemicals, etc.....	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,900 00

The following needs are pressing:

Fitting up laboratory and Professor's working and prepara- tion room.....	\$ 450 00
For procuring stock of apparatus and chemicals.....	1000 00
Apparatus for class in organic chemistry.....	300 00
	<hr/>
	1750 00

Below will be found an abstract of an article I prepared some time ago upon the subject of burning oils and fluids, which may be of sufficient interest to be published in your forthcoming report:

Very respectfully submitted.

A. E. FOOTE.

BURNING FLUIDS.

Pure kerosene is of a pale bluish tint and has but little odor. If it, or any burning fluid, gives off sufficient vapor to light when a lighted match is brought near it, (at the highest summer heat), then it is dangerous. Before giving reliable tests, such as are prescribed by United States law, it may be of interest to give a short sketch of kerosene. Chemistry, the science that has furnished us with soap, glass, chloral, nitro-glycerine, the aniline colors, and innumerable other comforts that make the life of the modern artizan more agreeable than that of the chieftains of antiquity, furnished the 19th century with gas, and when the farmer complained of her partiality toward his city cousin, kerosene, its worthy rival, was offered him. Before the first native "struck ile" among the barren hillsides of Pennsylvania before the thousands of speculators had rushed to the new found El Dorado, kerosene was manufactured from soft coal by distillations, repeated, and costly in their character. In petroleum, kind nature, having completed the first and most costly steps of the process, has left but little for man to do. The oil from the wells must be purified by distillation. First, the light and inflammable rhigolene is condensed. This boils violently at summer heat and in its evaporation produces intense cold. It is much used in surgery for freezing a finger or decayed tooth, after which the operation of removal is painless. Gasoline, largely advertised for use in gas machines, comes next. It is more dangerous than benzine for use in lamps, and may be considered as worthless in Iowa for making gas. It is more inflammable than gunpowder or benzine, and the cold of our winter condenses it in the gas-pipes, leaving the family adopting it to lament their folly in darkness and sorrow.

Benzine, much used for removing grease, paint, etc., passes over next. Though much less inflammable than naptha or gasoline, it is still too dangerous for lighting purposes. From benzine the chemist manufactures the beautiful aniline dyes and inks now so popular. The black waste of the gas retorts, which a few years ago was an expensive nuisance, is now converted into the varied rainbow tints that dye the wools and most beautiful silks. Below 120° these

lighter oils are distilled—above that point kerosene begins to pass over. At a varying point the distillation is stopped, and we have left in the retort, paraffine, and heavy oils used for lubricating purposes. The manufacturer *may* distill his oil at too low a temperature, but this is a rare occurrence. If the oil is not pure, it is usually due to the addition of from 20 to 50, or even 75 per cent of naphtha by the dealer. Such kerosene is unsafe but not explosive. The idea prevails that kerosene, like gunpowder or nitro-glycerine, is explosive, and therefore dangerous. Water will explode as readily as kerosene, and pure kerosene is as safe for burning purposes as water. But you say kerosene feeds flame! So will water, if you heat it hot enough, and bring it in contact with the right substances. The really dangerous benzine or gasoline *will not explode*, nor will their vapor explode. We must introduce air, and thoroughly mingle it with their vapor in the right proportions, before an explosive mixture is formed. This may be done in two ways:

First. When at retiring, a nearly empty lamp is extinguished, the vapor with which it has been filled cools, partially condenses, air enters to fill its place, and an explosive mixture may be formed. If lighted without refilling, an explosion may take place.

Second. When, late in the evening, the oil is nearly out of the lamp, the space above is filled with vapor. If, now, the lamp is carried into a cold room, or a cold draught strikes the lamp, the vapor condenses, air enters, and an explosion may occur. The whole danger of explosion, then, comes from air mixed vapor, and may be entirely avoided by using a large lamp and filling it every day. Most of the so-called explosions are merely bursts of flame arising from the ignition of a large surface of volatile fluid. An ordinary kerosene lamp, filled with kerosene, will be extinguish by upsetting it.

Little care will assure one of perfect safety in the use of kerosene. A simple experiment will decide as to the quality of the article in question. The United States law says that no burning fluid, whose burning point is below 110°F., shall be sold. A special act was passed by Congress, March 2d, 1867, to punish by fine and imprisonment all who should sell burning fluid below this standard, and the United States Grand Jury advised the re-enactment of this law

by our State Legislature. A lighted match should be instantly extinguished by being thrust into good oil of the legal standard. The following simple test, which may be applied by any one, furnishes information as to the safety of the fluid tested. Half fill an ordinary bowl with boiling water. Insert the bulb of a thermometer. The mercury will rise to about 200° F. Slowly pour in cold water, stirring with a thermometer till the temperature is reduced to 110 degrees (the legal standard). Now pour on the surface of the water a quantity of the fluid to be tested, and apply a match. If the fluid burns, reject it as dangerous. If a thermometer is not at hand: fill the bowl one quarter full of boiling water; add twice as much water that has been standing in the room for some time; pour on the fluid and apply the lighted match. If the fluid burns, reject it. Always use the thermometer if possible, but test the oil you buy at any rate. If you do, we will insure you against danger, from the burning fluid you use, for nothing.

In spite of the fact that insurance policies are forfeited by using or storing these dangerous fluids in any store or dwelling-house, not only are large quantities of "Danforths," "Eureka," "Safety," "Crystal," "Carbon," and "Sunlight" oils sold: but kerosene is largely adulterated with the lighter oils, and to cap the climax, gasoline is sold as a safe burning fluid. A man might more safely store a keg of gunpowder or a can of nitro-glycerine under his bed than to use the above mentioned fluids for lighting purposes. There are people who are willing to run any risk for the sake of making or saving a few dimes, but we would advise such to examine their insurance policies carefully, and see if they do not distinctly specify the fluids that may be burned. Gasoline or naptha, the basis of the secret (not patent, for they cannot get a patent on them,) oils is not specified among these, but is specified among the articles the storage or use of which forfeits the policy.

Below the point at which an oil will burn, light blue flames will run across its surface, showing that some inflammable gas is given off. The temperature at which this takes place is called the flashing point. At my request, Mr. I. W. Smith, of our State Agricultural College Laboratory, made the following tests with "Sunlight" and

"Safety" oils, and some of the materials used in manufacturing these *valuable* burning fluids:

FLUIDS.	Sp. Gravity. Water 1,000.	Flashing Point.	Burning Point.
Sunlight Oil.....	0.780	25° F.	87.5° F.
Safety Oil.....	0.688	below 0° F	below 0° F
Kerosene, used at farm house	0.800	115° F.	121° good.
Benzine.....	0.721	18° F.	84.5° F.
Gasoline.....	0.692	below 0° F	below 7° F
Alcohol	0.817	92 per cent	50° F.

It is claimed by some of the men who vend these fluids, that the low point at which the oil burns, prevents it from igniting wood, cloth, etc., and that there is no danger of fire in upsetting a lamp. In the first place, both gasoline, kerosene, and the secret burning fluids, are compounds of carbon and hydrogen, and there is just as much heat produced in the burning of carbon and hydrogen in one form as in another. But the one which burns most rapidly will produce the greatest amount of heat in the shortest space of time. The secret oil and gasoline venders claim that their fluids will burn most rapidly; therefore, out of their own mouths are they condemned, for if their fluids burn more rapidly than kerosene, they will produce more heat in a given space of time, and hence will be more dangerous. They perform the deceptive experiment of pouring gasoline, etc., upon a board, or on the floor, light it, then pouring kerosene over the same floor and lighting it. The kerosene burns the floor, while the gasoline, etc., apparently does not. But if you watch them, you will find them putting out the fire along the cracks in the floor and edges of the wall. The gasoline burns so rapidly from a smooth surface, that the heat mainly rises, but wherever rough surface or inflammable material is presented, a fire is kindled. A number of experiments, with the "Safety Oil," were tried, simulating the state of things likely to exist in a room, when a lamp was upset, and in every case the material was set on fire.

The only effective ingredients in the "Sunlight," as in most of the secret oils that I have examined, are the dangerous gasoline, naphtha, and alcohol. Potatoes, salt, soda, and the essential oils are introduced to deceive. The conclusions then are, that every person should test the oil he uses; that our legislators should, this coming

winter, as recommended by the grand jury, indorse the U. S. law; and that then the people should see to it, that no person is allowed to sell this Greek fire and liquid death, to the destruction of the ignorant and innocent. Intelligent (understanding these dangers) men may deal in these fluids. Honest men may deal in them. Can an honest *and* intelligent man deal in them? We must alarm the first, and inform the second class.

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY TACTICS AND ENGINEERING.

Hon. A. S. Welch, President of Board of Trustees:

Sir:—I have the honor to submit for your information, and the consideration of the Board of Trustees, the following report of the Department of Military Tactics and Engineering for the past year.

During the first term, a class of forty-five students was instructed and drilled three times a week in the schools of the soldier and company; also a class of nineteen students received instructions in field artillery, confined mainly to the manual of the piece, the different parts and nomenclature of the same. The class in artillery was drilled with the piece one hour three times a week during the first term. Total number receiving military instruction during the first term, sixty-four.

The instruction of the second term comprised the school for the company, bayonet exercise, broad sword and small sword exercise, and field artillery. In the artillery class, the students were taught the theory and practice of pointing the piece, and instructed in the various parts of the same. Toward the end of the term, the gun detachment received instruction in target practice with fixed ammunition, nineteen shells, and six round shot, were expended in said practice, at a range of one thousand yards.

Total number of students in attendance during second term, thirty. Time expended in drill, infantry class, one hour twice a week; artillery class, one hour three times a week.

The arms and accoutrements received from the State of Iowa for the use of this department, are as follows:

40 U. S. Breech loading muskets.

40 Enfield Rifles, cal. 58, complete.

- 40 sets of accoutrements.
- 1 light 12 pounder bronze gun and limber.
- 1,000 rounds center fire cartridges.
- 96 rounds fixed ammunition for 12 pounder.
- 40 sets light cavalry sabres and belts.
- 4 non-commissioned officers swords.

There has also been received from the College, one bass and three tenor drums. The two tenor drums need repairing before they can be used.

About the middle of the second term, the company organization was discontinued, and the remaining members of the class were instructed in bayonet exercise during the rest of the term.

The State authorities impressed with the necessity of sustaining this department of the college, not only with a view to fulfilling the obligations the State is under to the Federal Government as per contract, but also from their personal knowledge of the wants of this commonwealth at the commencement of the last war, which found it totally unprepared—except in raw material—for the great emergency, have responded promptly to my requisitions for arms and ammunition in every instance and forwarded the same without expense to the college.

From time to time, as the necessities of this department required, arms and appliances have accumulated, and to-day finds us with about \$3,500 worth of State and U. S. property on our hands without a safe or proper place to store a solitary article.

The subscriber, in conjunction with the President, is under bonds to the State government in the sum of \$2,000 for their safe keeping and proper condition, without a single facility for so doing. A temporary shed was erected by the members of the class in artillery for the protection of the piece from the odd scraps of lumber which could be found on the farm not fit for anything else.

To keep in proper condition, and save from injury, and loss, so much valuable property, requires no small amount of attention and labor with the best facilities; but, when such property is necessarily distributed among sixty or seventy inexperienced boys for the purposes of drill, without these facilities, it becomes a task which very few—no matter what their previous military experience may

have been—would deem it prudent to assume, apart from the risk of heavy pecuniary loss to the parties responsible for the same. In consideration of the above facts, I would respectfully recommend that the necessary steps be taken to provide an armory properly fitted up, and a gun-shed for the protection of a piece of artillery, so that the property of the State be adequately cared for.

IN REGARD TO MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

Military tactics includes discipline in its strictest military sense, and cannot be taught without it. Being very different from the discipline of the recitation room. To be successful its authority must be sustained, and its code enforced by all the power vested in the college executive. There can be no letting down, orders issued must be obeyed, and obeyed promptly. Duties prescribed must be discharged, and discharged fully. A military organization one iota below the above standard ceases to be disciplined, and degenerates to a mob. A college military organization below this standard will never be able to make that point of excellence designed by the government, and will never do honor to itself or any one connected with it. Having been identified with this department of the college from its inception, I feel deeply interested in its real progress, and if an opportunity is given me, will do my utmost to make it a success. My opinion in regard to what this organization should be, permit me to say, is based upon the experience of a life time devoted to the military profession, in view of which you will bear with me while I present the following suggestions :

All the able-bodied male students should be formed into a "College Battalion," to consist of four companies. Each company to have one captain, one first lieutenant, one orderly sergeant, and two sergeants, second and third. The non-commissioned staff to consist of one sergeant-major, and the field and commissioned staff to consist of one major, and one adjutant, with the rank of first lieutenant.

The system of self-government which has been so successfully carried out in this college, may with equal propriety be extended to this department. Let the code of discipline be the regulations for the United States army, as near as the case will admit, and the punishment for any infraction of the same to be elected by the members

of the organization. For instance: suppose a member of any company guilty of unsteadiness in the ranks, while on parade, let charges be preferred against him—in proper form, by his commanding officer. Said charges sent to the commanding officer of the battalion, who, if the charges warrant the same will call a court-martial which will try the case, convening and sitting according to regulations. Find guilty or not guilty; sentence or acquit, as the case may be. The proceedings of said court to be forwarded to the college executive—through the Professor of Military Tactics—for his approval or otherwise. The punishment may be restricted to fines or extra drills during the hours of recreation.

I would further recommend that the students of the college be required to uniform themselves in accordance with an approved pattern and to remain so during their stay in the college.

In conclusion, permit me to say that in order to make this department a success, a thorough and recognized organization must be made; greater interest taken in its progress and welfare than has been heretofore evinced, and the professor in charge allowed more time to carry out its requirements.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES L. GEDDES.

REPORT ON DRAWING.

HON. A. S. WELCH.

SIR :—Although a formal report is not required from this branch of study, which is so intimately connected with the mechanic arts, I deem it highly proper, on account of its importance when viewed in connection with some of the objects for which this college was established, to lay the subject before you.

The importance of a knowledge of the art of design, as a branch of education, in its relation to the proper development of the mechanic arts, is universally admitted. The close connection existing between the artist and the mechanic, the studio and the workshop, is too evident not to be acknowledged.

In Europe, the importance of schools of design in the development of inventive powers, in directing the public taste toward a higher standard of excellence in articles of usefulness and luxury, has led to the establishment of schools of art in nearly every town. The result—as would be expected—is a higher order of taste in all the departments of mechanics and art. This, unfortunately, is not the case in our own country. Not a school of design exists under the auspices of our government, consequently our markets are flooded with articles of taste from foreign sources.

This important art should be sustained in this college with the utmost earnestness of purpose, and every facility given for its thorough development. It is not enough that a few plates are provided for copying. Casts from the antique should be procured, and plates of a superior character should be furnished for the more advanced students.

I am urged to present this subject for your consideration, more especially, from the fact that a class of sixty students, which I have instructed in free hand drawing during the past year, chiefly through

the medium of rough sketches on the black-board, will continue this study in the spring, and I have nothing to present them as a suitable object for study. I would, therefore, recommend that suitable casts, models, pictures, and plates be furnished for the use of students pursuing this branch of study.

Respectfully yours,

JAS. L. GEDDES.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE AND BUILDING COMMITTEE.

To the Board of Trustees:

The Executive and Building Committee, elected May 4th, 1870, have according to instruction by the Board, had in their charge the general business of the Agricultural College, and the especial superintendence of certain new buildings to be erected by appropriations from the legislature. These buildings were as follows: Two wings to be added to the College, a workshop, a chemical laboratory, a horse barn, a professor's house, a corn crib and hen house, and a root cellar.

Having failed to get satisfactory bids to finish the wings by October 1st, 1870, they at once proceeded to re-advertise in several prominent newspapers for proposals to build the new wings and complete them by October first, 1871. Five bids were received in response to these advertisements, of which, that of Faucett & Bro. was found to be the lowest, and the contract was consequently given to them for the sum of thirty-nine thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars, not including the heating apparatus.

In the fulfillment of their contract, Faucett & Bro. have proceeded with the work, until now. With the exception of a few details, the wings are completed; as the business of building them progressed it was found that some modifications were necessary, which will vary the amount for which the original contract was made.

A contract was made with Pennell & Co., to furnish heating apparatus for four thousand dollars.

A frame workshop, 30 x 50 feet, two stories high, with an engine house containing two laundry rooms 27 x 23½ feet, also two stories, with a brick smoke stack fifty feet high and necessary fixtures, was erected under direction of the committee, at a cost of five thousand dollars.

The committee also applied the appropriation granted for that purpose, to the construction of a brick building for a chemical laboratory.

This building, 30 x 60 feet, one story high, with a basement fitted up for lecture-rooms, and with convenient rooms above, was entirely finished for four thousand nine hundred and ninety-six dollars and forty cents. The walls are made thick, so that the roof may be raised for an additional story when the necessary means are provided.

The horse barn, likewise of brick, 30 x 40 feet, and provided with suitable stalls, loft, harness-room, and granary, was put up with an appropriation granted by the legislature of 1868. The construction and fitting up of a basement made the aggregate expense of one hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty-five cents more than the sum appropriated, which was two thousand five hundred dollars. This excess was paid by the transfer, made according to a law of 1868, of a part of the amount saved in the building of a hen-house and a corn crib.

The appropriation having been made in 1868 a gas-house was constructed in the rear of the College building, for five hundred dollars.

Another appropriation of four thousand five hundred dollars was applied by the committee to the construction of a professor's house.

The extension of the President's house far exceeded the estimates of the architect. His estimates given to the committee being \$500, and the addition costing \$1,439.14.

A corn crib and hen-house, 14 x 42 feet, 16 feet high, with basement 12 x 15 feet, has been added to the old barn and the entire barn painted. A portion of the basement of the barn has been fitted up for a root cellar, and the remainder prepared for cattle stalls—all of which cost, \$565.61.

The farm house has been so changed as to enlarge the kitchen, fit up the east wing for the Secretary's office and reporting room, and to re-arrange the old office for a parlor.

A well has been dug near the rear of the horse barn, which affords a large amount of water for stock and other purposes.

The committee made an effort to supply water for the College building, the laboratory, and engine boiler, by digging a well 12 feet in diameter where it could be pumped by the windmill. After

sinking it to a depth of 30 feet, and boring it 30 feet more, they became convinced that it would not supply water in sufficient quantity for the purposes desired, and discontinued the work.

The committee have since completed a reservoir south of the laboratory for supplying water to the laboratory and engine. The committee earnestly recommend that the legislature be asked to appropriate a sum sufficient to convey water from the spring east of the farm house, and thus make provision for a permanent supply of pure water for the College.

In the spring of 1870, Superintendent Thomson, who was directed to buy two teams, purchased one span of horses, and a mare with colt by her side, at an aggregate cost of \$621.25.

Under direction of the committee, a new spring wagon was bought to replace the old spring wagon which had become unsuitable for the business of the College; also, a set of new harness.

Upon an examination of the financial condition of the College, we found that there has been an excess of \$19,073.77 expended upon College building for heating, lighting, supplying water, etc., and upon professors' houses, an excess of \$10,791.72, over appropriations by order of a former building committee.

Work on the wings is still progressing, and we have settled with Fancett & Brother, so far as extras are concerned, by the payment of \$1,500 for them.

Below will be found a statement of the expenditures of the appropriations made by the legislature at its last sessions.

J. D. WRIGHT,
O. H. P. BUCHANAN,
I. J. MITCHELL,
A. S. WELCH,
Committee,

*Report of Expenditures of the Appropriations made by the
Thirteenth General Assembly to the Agricultural College.*

COLLEGE EXTENSION.

DR.

To appropriation.....\$50000 00—\$50000 00

CR.

By amount paid Faucett Bros. as per con-
tract.....\$39475 00

By amount W. A. Pennell & Co. for heat-
ing apparatus..... 4000 00

By amount paid Faucett Bros. for extra la-
bor as per contract..... 1700 00

By amount paid for pipes in foul air shafts.. 315 30

By amount paid for work in chapel..... 63 50

By amount paid for kitchen boiler..... 94 72

By amount paid for piping to water-tank... 101 18

By amount paid for removing rubbish and
grading around cellar wall..... 277 15

By amount paid for plans and specifications
and for superintending work..... 1428 51

Total amount expended.....\$47,455 36—\$47,455 36

Amount unexpended.....\$2,544 64

PROFESSOR'S HOUSE.

DR.

To appropriation.....\$4500 00—\$4500 00

CR.

By amount paid J. M. Linnell as per contract	\$3624 00	
By amount paid for steam heating apparatus	602 15	
By amount paid for gas-pipe.....	19 29	
By amount paid for brick for setting boiler..	33 82	
By amount paid for freight on material.....	66 13	
By amount paid for labor, removing rubbish, grading about cellar, &c.....	144 61	
By amount paid for plans and specifications, and superintending work.....	10 00—	\$4,500 00

LABORATORY BUILDING.

DR.

To appropriation.....	\$5000 00—	\$5000 00
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CR.

By amount paid for lumber.....	\$1039 25	
By amount paid for brick.....	786 95	
By amount paid for stone.....	542 16	
By amount paid for hardware.....	164 89	
By amount paid for sewer tile.....	85 32	
By amount paid for painting material.....	74 98	
By amount paid for freight on material.....	345 08	
By amount paid for mason work as per con- tract.....	625 00	
By amount paid carpenter and joiner as per contract.....	625 00	
By amount paid for labor.....	92 66	
By amount paid for labor, mainly for excava- tion and foundation walls not included in contract.....	491 02	
By amount paid for plans, specifications and superintending.....	124 00	
Total amount expended.....	<u>\$4,996 31—</u>	<u>\$4,996 31</u>
Amount unexpended.....		\$3 69

GAS HOUSE.

DR.

To appropriation.....	\$500 00—	\$500 00
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CR.

By amount paid Faucett Bros. per contract	\$350 00	
By amount paid for gas making apparatus..	57 61	
By amount paid for lumber.....	12 51	
By amount paid for brick and cement.....	14 55	
By amount paid for freight on material.....	9 33	
By amount paid for work.....	56 00—	\$500 00

WORK-SHOP BUILDING.

DR.

To appropriation.....	\$5000 00—	\$5000 00
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CR.

By amount paid for lumber.....	\$1052 78	
By amount paid for stone and cement.....	224 46	
By amount paid for brick and lime.....	175 64	
By amount paid for hardware.....	131 89	
By amount paid for sewer tile.....	38 00	
By amount paid for painting material.....	53 25	
By amount paid Rafft & Lindsay on excavating and cellar walls of engine-house, as per contract.	275 00	
By amount paid J. W. Linnell as per contract	825 00	
By amount paid for freight on material.....	560 05	
By amount paid for labor.....	1077 77	
By amount paid for material setting engine.	463 26	
By amount paid plans, specifications and superintending.....	120 00	
Total amount expended.....	\$4,997 10—	\$4,997 10
Amount unexpended.....		\$2 90

FARM TILE DRAIN.

DR.

To appropriation.....	\$1000 00—	\$1000 00
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CR.

By amount paid for tiles.....	\$163 00
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By amount paid for freight.....	198 00
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By amount paid Wood & Austin as per contract.....	255 00
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By amount paid for labor.....	366 65
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Total amount expended.....	\$982 25—	\$982 65
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Amount unexpended.....		\$22 35
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FARM IMPROVEMENT.

DR.

To appropriation.....	\$2000 00—	\$2000 00
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CR.

By amount paid for labor.....	\$359 89
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By amount paid for hardware.....	135 81
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By amount paid for grass and rye seed....	140 25
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By amount paid for brick, lime, and mortar.	23 65
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By amount paid for barn well.....	186 57
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By amount paid for labor.....	1179 16
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Total amount expended.....	\$2,025 33—	\$2,025 33
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Amount above appropriation.....	\$25 33
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SEED AND PLANT.

DR.

To appropriation.....	\$500 00—	\$500 00
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CR.

By amount paid for seeds.....	\$44 15
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By amount paid for freight.....	1 60
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Total amount expended.....	\$45 75
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Amount unexpended.....		\$454 25
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REPORT OF LAND AGENT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Agricultural College:

The following report of the transactions of the land department of the College for the years 1870 and 1871, is hereby submitted for your consideration.

During the year 1870, interest has been collected and paid over to the Treasurer as follows:

March 31, first quarter, ending March 31, 1870.....	\$ 7426 34
Jan. 30, second quarter, ending June 30, 1870.....	7241 44
Sept. 30, third quarter, ending Sept. 30, 1870.....	8672 89
Dec. 31, fourth quarter, ending Dec. 31, 1870.....	6431 75
March 31, paid Treasurer, voucher No. 25...	\$ 7426 34
Jan. 30, paid Treasurer, voucher No. 26....	7241 44
Sept. 30, paid Treasurer, voucher No. 27...	8672 89
Dec. 31, paid Treasurer, voucher No. 28....	6431 75

Amount collected and paid over in 1870. \$29772 42—\$29772 42

During the year 1871, interest was collected and paid over as follows:

March 31, first quarter, ending March 31, 1871....	\$ 8729 87
June 30, second quarter, ending June 30, 1871	6568 61
Sept. 30, third quarter, ending Sept. 30, 1871.....	9277 50
Dec. 30, fourth quarter, ending Dec. 30, 1871.....	7193 37
March 31, paid Treasurer voucher No. 29....	\$ 8729 87
June 30, paid Treasurer, voucher No. 30....	6768 61
Sept. 30, paid Treasurer, voucher No. 31....	9277 50
Dec. 30, paid Treasurer, voucher No. 32....	7193 37

Amount collected and paid over in 1871 \$31969 35—\$31969 35

The following endowment fund was collected and paid over during the years 1870 and 1871:

March 31, endowment fund received first quarter,	
1870.....	\$ 480 00
June 30, endowment fund received second quarter, 1870.....	2367 27
December 31, endowment fund received fourth quarter, 1870.....	480 00
March 31, endowment fund received first quarter, 1871	749 92
	<hr/>
	\$4437 19
March 31, 1870, remitted to Treasurer, voucher No. 4.....	\$ 480 00
June 30, 1870, remitted to Treasurer, voucher No. 5.....	2367 27
January 2, 1871, remitted to Treasurer, voucher No. 6.....	480 00
April 6, 1871, remitted to Treasurer, voucher No. 7	360 00
December 30, 1871, remitted to Treasurer, vouchers Nos. 8 and 9.....	360 00
December 30, endowment fund received fourth quarter, 1871.....	749 92
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Amount collected and paid over in 1870 and 1871	\$4437 19
Number of acres of forfeited land not disposed of at date of last annual report, December 31, 1870	14818 68
Number of acres forfeited since last annual report,	6248 33
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	21067 01
Number leased since last annual report.....	1520 00
Number not leased, (forfeited lands,).....	19547 01
	<hr/>
	21067 01

The action brought to test the rights of lessees in lands forfeited for non-payment of interest, and to determine whether foreclosure was necessary, has been decided by the Supreme Court of the State, the delinquents, in the opinion of the court, having forfeited

all rights and interest in the land, no action to foreclose their equities is necessary.

The forfeited lands having been withdrawn at the December meeting, 1870, and re-appraised by a special committee, were restored to market in May, 1871, at an advanced price ranging from \$3 50 to \$6.00 per acre.

Owing to the advance in price and the limited term for which leases are now issued, all contracts being made to terminate on or before Dec. 31, 1875, but few tracts have been leased since the re-appraisement of the land.

The Board having ordered a stricter enforcement of forfeitures, circulars were issued to lessees so far as their address could be ascertained, and the interest is now being paid with unusual promptness, there being but few delinquents.

The attention of the Board has been frequently called to the subject of the taxation of the College lands while held under leases.

In compliance with your instructions a case was brought in the District Court of Webster county to test the question, and was decided at the last term, the court holding that the lands are not liable to taxation during the term of the lease and that all taxes levied on lands so held are illegal.

The case has been appealed to the Supreme Court and will probably be brought to a hearing at this December Term, and the decision of the District Court affirmed.

In compliance with the instructions of the Board of Trustees, quarterly reports, giving detailed statements of all the transactions of this office, have been regularly made to the Secretary. These reports are full copies of the books kept in my office, and contain statements of interest received, name of payor, date and amount of payment, and number of lease upon which payment is made; also, tabular statement of lands leased, showing number of lease, description of tract, price per acre, name of lessee, date of lease, and amount of payment; also, statement of lands forfeited during the quarter. These reports are filed in the office of the Secretary and are open to the inspection of the officers of the College and the public. All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. BASSETT.

The following is a tabular statement of all lands leased since December 31, 1869, the date of the last biennial report.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. BASSETT, Agent.

Number of lease.	Part of section.	Number of Section.	Township.	Range.	Number of Acres.	Total Valuation.	Name of Lessee.	Date of Lease.	Amount Received.	Entrance Fee.
								1870.		
1288	e..	23	98	29	160	\$ 360 00	J. H. Todd, and W. M. Clagg.....	Jan. 17.	\$ 57 60	\$14
1289	se..	23	97	27	160	424 00	Peter Doyle.....	"	67 84	14
1290	ne..	26	97	27	160	424 00	J. H. Houston.....	"	67 84	14
1291	se..	26	97	27	160	424 00	Samuel Cooper.....	"	67 84	14
1292	ne..	35	97	27	160	424 00	Isaac Dilley.....	"	67 84	14
1293	se..	35	97	27	160	424 00	P. Gilmartin.....	"	67 84	14
1294	nw..	25	97	27	160	424 00	John Ackerly.....	"	67 84	14
1295	ne..	25	97	27	160	424 00	A. D. Phillips.....	"	67 84	14
1296	se 1/4	25	97	27	160	424 00	Spencer Fornham.....	"	67 84	14
1297	sw..	25	97	27	160	424 00	L. Quinn.....	"	67 84	14
1298	nw..	36	97	27	160	424 00	Ira Bisbie.....	"	67 84	14
1299	ne..	36	97	27	160	424 00	James Lawler.....	"	67 84	14
1300	se 1/4	33	97	27	160	424 00	James Lawler.....	"	67 84	14
1301	nw..	32	90	32	160	696 00	J. Carstens.....	Jan. 24.	111 86	14
1302	ne..	34	98	28	160	432 00	D. E. Flint.....	Feb. 14.	69 12	14
1303	nw..	34	98	28	1 0	492 00	M. R. Flint.....	"	69 12	14
1304	nw..	15	96	30	160	408 00	M. J. Booth.....	March 8.	65 28	14
1305	se..	35	97	30	160	860 00	J. R. Smith.....	April 18	57 60	14
1306	nw..	35	97	30	160	860 00	Elvira Smith.....	"	57 60	14
1307	se..	32	96	31	160	416 00	R. H. Moss.....	"	66 56	14
1308	ne..	32	96	31	160	416 00	P. S. Dorsay.....	"	66 56	14
1309	sw..	21	97	30	160	416 00	Albert Dorsay.....	"	66 56	14
1310	ne..	18	96	31	160	416 00	J. C. Huss.....	"	66 56	14
1311	se..	18	96	31	160	416 00	C. V. Burk.....	"	66 56	14
1312	se..	23	96	36	160	416 00	Alva Burk.....	"	66 56	14
1313	ne..	27	96	36	160	416 00	C. Burk.....	"	66 56	14
1314	nw..	23	96	36	160	416 00	John Norton.....	"	66 56	14
1315	nw..	27	96	36	160	416 00	Calvin Norton.....	"	66 56	14
1316	sw..	23	94	28	160	420 00	E. H. Norton.....	April 27.	67 20	14
1317	ne..	10	94	28	160	600 00	K. C. Norton.....	"	98 00	14
1318	se..	15	97	30	160	432 00	Andrew Paddock.....	"	69 12	14
1319	sw..	15	97	30	160	416 00	B. A. Arnold.....	Apr. 27	66 56	14
1320	nw..	4	94	32	147.60	891 14	G. W. Gifford.....	"	62 58	14
1321	ne..	4	94	32	148.88	898 20	Mary Gifford.....	"	62 90	14
1322	ne..	2	94	32	148.65	879 05	Chas. Couch.....	"	60 64	14
1423	nw..	2	94	32	148.21	892 75	Peter Couch.....	"	62 84	14
1324	se..	8	96	31	160	424 00	J. R. Snow.....	"	67 84	14
1325	se..	17	96	31	160	424 00	A. C. Snow.....	"	67 84	14
1326	se..	14	90	37	160	672 00	Thos. Sargent.....	May 10	107 52	14

REPORT OF LAND AGENT—CONTINUED.

Number of Lease.	Parts of Sections.	Number of Section.	Township.	Range.	Number of Acres.	Total Valuation.	Name of Lessee.	Date of Lease.	Amount Received.	Entrance Fee.
1327	ne.	14	94	38	160	\$ 584 00	E. C. Smith	May 16	\$ 93 44	\$ 14
1328	nw.	14	94	28	160	584 00	Wm. Curry	"	93 44	14
1329	ne.	13	94	28	160	496 00	A. Pliny	"	79 36	14
1330	ne.	36	95	31	160	400 00	G. Dean	"	64 00	14
1331	nw.	36	95	31	190	400 00	S. R. Leonard	"	64 00	14
1332	sw.	32	97	30	160	408 00	C. Remson	"	65 28	14
1333	se.	21	97	30	160	408 00	S. A. Gillard	"	65 28	14
1334	se.	20	95	27	160	552 00	Geo. P. Gillard	"	88 32	14
1335	sw.	20	95	27	160	552 00	P. Levering	"	88 32	14
1336	nw.	20	98	30	160	424 00	H. Kuston	"	67 84	14
1337	ne.	20	98	30	160	424 00	L. M. Pearce	"	67 84	14
1338	se.	18	96	33	160	432 00	W. Cleveland	May 21	69 12	14
1339	ne.	18	96	33	160	432 00	G. Cleveland	"	69 12	14
1340	sw.	20	90	32	160	704 00	Samuel Smith	May 26	112 64	14
1341	ne.	12	96	34	160	416 00	H. Waterhouse	May 27	66 56	14
1342	sw.	26	90	32	160	712 00	D. Hoeffling	June 4	113 92	14
1343	ne.	21	95	27	160	576 00	W. C. Putman	June 10	92 16	14
1344	ne.	1	96	32	148.24	385 42	Chas. Cartlin	"	61 66	14
1345	nw.	1	96	32	145.56	378 45	A. M. Cartlin	"	60 56	14
1346	se.	1	96	32	160	416 00	R. Wilder	"	66 56	14
1347	sw.	1	96	32	160	416 00	A. P. Wilder	"	66 56	14
1348	ne.	34	97	32	160	416 00	A. Levering	"	66 56	14
1349	nw.	34	97	32	160	416 00	A. Wilston	"	66 56	14
1350	se.	34	97	32	160	416 00	Chas. Wilston	"	66 56	14
1351	sw.	34	97	32	160	416 00	E. Roy	June 10	66.56	14
1352	nw.	24	94	32	160	432 00	C. Roy	"	69.12	14
1353	sw.	14	96	36	160	432 00	A. A. Call	June 16	69.12	14
1354	sw.	27	96	36	160	440 00	C. C. Washburne	"	70.40	14
1355	se.	27	96	36	160	440 00	Nancy E. Call	"	70.40	14
1356	ne.	12	95	36	160	432 00	Allen D. Grove	"	69.12	14
1357	nw.	24	98	29	160	432 00	E. E. Washburne	"	78.08	14
1358	sw.	10	96	36	160	432 00	Mary E. Neckart	"	69.12	14
1359	nw.	10	96	36	160	432 00	Asa F. Call	"	69.12	14
1360	sw.	3	96	36	160	432 00	J. H. Call	"	69.12	14
1361	nw.	1	95	36	175.56	474 00	Geo. C. Call	"	75.84	14
1362	sw.	1	95	36	160	432 00	A. M. Neckart	"	69.12	14
1363	ne.	36	85	29	160	432 00	John Hill	June 22	69.12	14
1364	nw.	36	85	29	160	432 00	L. L. Merrill	"	69.12	14
1365	ne.	33	95	30	160	392 00	C. M. Pickett	July 1	31.36	14
1366	se.	33	95	30	160	392 00	E. W. Pickett	"	31.36	14
1367	sw.	33	95	30	160	392 00	John Metcalf	"	62.72	14
1368	nw.	28	95	30	160	392 00	Mahala Metcalf	"	62.72	14
1369	se.	28	95	30	160	392 00	H. Venson	"	31.36	14
1370	nw.	34	97	30	160	416 00	Edwin Williams	"	66.56	14
1371	sw.	36	97	34	160	424 00	Calvin S. Warren	July 5	67.84	14
1372	se.	34	98	27	160	424 00	Z. McMahony	"	67.84	14
1373	se.	27	99	31	160	424 00	E. G. Smith	"	67.84	14
1374	nw.	32	99	30	160	424 00	W. H. Raymond	"	67.84	14
1375	ne.	10	98	27	160	424 00	Am. Robertson	"	33.92	14
1376	nw.	11	98	27	160	416 00	C. L. Thomson	"	33.28	14

REPORT OF LAND AGENT—CONTINUED.

Number of Lease.	Parts of Sections.	Number of Section.	Township.	Range.	Number of Acres.	Total Valuation.	Name of Lessee.	Date of Lease.	Amount Received.	Entrance Fee.
1377	ne.	25	98	28	160	\$ 416 00	Wm. Stanley.....	July 5	\$ 66.56	\$ 14
1378	ne.	36	90	32	160	696 00	M. M. Whiteford.....	"	55.68	14
1379	se.	36	90	32	160	696 00	D. G. Roderick.....	"	55.68	14
1380	nw.	24	100	36	160	392 00	E. N. Cowan.....	"	62.72	14
1381	se.	36	98	28	160	416 00	E. F. Riley.....	"	66.56	14
1382	sw.	36	98	28	160	416 00	Chas. P. Riley.....	"	66.56	14
1383	nw.	25	98	28	160	416 00	F. Z. Rossiter.....	July 5.	66.56	14
1384	sw.	25	98	28	160	146 00	Call. Rossiter.....	"	66.56	14
1385	sw.	12	100	36	160	292 00	A. D. Thomas.....	"	62.72	14
1386	nw.	13	100	36	160	392 00	P. R. Sanford.....	"	62.72	14
1387	nw.	4	94	36	140.61	464 00	James A. Paxton.....	"	74.24	14
1388	sw.	4	94	36	160	528 00	U. M. Scott.....	"	84.48	14
1389	nw.	3	94	36	141.03	465 40	Jesse Hauser.....	"	37.23	14
1390	sw.	3	94	36	160	529 09	F. M. Coons.....	"	42.24	14
1391	ne.	3	94	36	141.35	466 45	O. M. Gregg.....	"	37.31	14
1392	se.	3	94	36	160	528 00	H. K. Tinstey.....	"	42.24	14
1393	ne.	13	98	29	160	392 00	Ben. G. Riley.....	"	62.72	14
1394	se.	13	98	29	160	392 00	Anna F. Riley.....	"	62.72	14
1395	nw.	12	98	31	160	392 00	Henry Campbell.....	"	31.56	14
1396	se.	12	98	31	160	392 00	N. S. Joslin.....	"	62.72	14
1397	nw.	8	88	41	160	408 00	John S. Brown.....	"	32.64	14
1398	ne.	8	88	41	160	408 00	F. W. Iddings.....	"	65.28	14
1399	sw.	8	88	41	160	408 00	R. M. Braden.....	"	65.28	14
1400	ne.	14	88	41	160	408 00	A. A. Jennison.....	"	65.28	14
1401	sw.	14	88	41	160	408 00	John B. Robb.....	"	65.28	14
1402	se.	4	88	41	160	408 00	Geo. W. Coon.....	"	32.64	14
1403	sw.	14	88	41	160	408 00	Edward Nicholls.....	"	65.28	14
1404	se.	14	88	41	160	408 00	H. W. Clugstone.....	"	65.28	14
1405	se.	12	88	41	160	408 00	E. B. Wait.....	"	65.28	14
1406	sw.	12	88	41	160	424 00	H. C. Bradley.....	"	67.84	14
1407	ne.	26	88	41	160	680 00	E. B. Metar.....	"	108.86	14
1408	sw.	26	88	41	160	680 00	James A. Collins.....	"	108.80	14
1409	nw.	28	87	41	160	648 00	E. Goldspohn.....	"	103.68	14
1410	ne.	30	100	34	160	424 00	J. A. Elliott.....	July 23.	67.84	14
1411	sw.	26	90	24	160	720 00	Robert P. S. auldng.....	July 5.	115.26	14
1412	se.	25	90	24	160	720 00	H. R. Eaton.....	"	115.20	14
1413	sw.	14	96	27	160	448 00	George E. Clark.....	July 27.	71.68	14
1414	nw.	25	95	21	160	600 00	Lucy E. Clark.....	"	96.00	14
1415	se.	20	95	33	160	424 00	Maria W. Williams.....	Aug. 1	67.94	14
1416	ne.	8	97	32	160	392 00	Jas. P. White.....	" 30	62.72	14
1417	ne.	18	97	33	160	408 00	Wm. K. Mulroney.....	" 31	65.28	14
1418	nw.	8	94	32	160	424 00	Wm. H. Shed.....	" 31	67.84	14
1419	sw.	27	99	31	160	416 00	J. L. D. Morrison.....	Sept. 6	33.25	14
1420	ne.	9	98	29	160	424 00	S. B. Chandler.....	" 13	33.92	14
1421	nw.	9	98	29	160	424 00	Jas. M. Hughes.....	" 13	33.92	14
1422	sw.	20	95	33	160	424 00	E. J. Hartshorn.....	" 13	67.84	14
1423	ne.	17	98	36	160	440 00	F. M. Taylor.....	Oct. 1	70.40	14
1424	sw.	17	98	36	160	440 00	Mary Taylor.....	"	70.40	14
1425	ne.	6	84	80	190.99	276 98	E. C. Baffum.....	"	22.15	14
1426	nw.	11	96	30	160	400 00	Mary J. Clark.....	"	64.00	14

REPORT OF LAND AGENT—CONTINUED.

Number of Lease.	Parts of Sections.	Number of Section.	Township.	Range.	Number of Acres.	Total Valuation.	Name of Lessee.	Date of Lease.	Amount Received.	Entrance Fee.
1427	ne . 36	97 34	160			\$ 424 00	Thos. White	Oct. 1	\$ 67 84	\$14
1428	ne . 34	90 24	160			736 00	J. A. Carpenter	"	117 76	14
1429	nw . 34	90 24	160			736 00	J. M. Carpenter	"	117 76	14
1430	se . 34	90 24	160			736 00	E. E. Carpenter	"	117 76	14
1431	sw . 34	90 24	160			720 00	Ella Carpenter	"	115 20	14
1432	nw . 26	90 24	160			736 00	L. B. Clark	"	117 76	14
1433	ne . 26	90 24	160			736 00	Lydia J. Clark	"	117 76	14
1434	ne . 34	100 34	160			440 00	H. L. Leggett	"	70 40	14
1435	ne . 4	98 34	153.31			390 95	Mrs. F. Leggett	"	31 27	14
1436	se . 12	96 34	160			432 00	Benj. Peaslee	"	34 56	14
1437	se . 20	98 30	160			432 00	John Seippert	"	34 56	14
1438	sw . 4	98 29	160			400 00	Jacob Keeser	"	32 00	14
1439	se . 4	98 29	160			400 00	John P. Adams	"	32 00	14
1440	sw . 3	98 29	160			400 00	A. Geoffrey	"	32 00	14
1441	se . 20	90 31	160			600 00	H. Stuckelboy	" 12	96 00	14
1442	sw . 34	98 30	160			392 00	Z. Boyd	" 27	31 36	14
1443	ne . 4	94 36	140.79			478 69	Evan Jeffreys	" 31	38 30	14
1444	se . 4	94 36	160			544 00	Jas. Jeffreys	" 31	43 52	14
1445	ne . 26	98 34	160			448 00	Wm. Gemons	Nov. 11	71 68	14
1446	sw . 24	98 34	160			448 00	Nancy Gemons	"	71 86	14
1447	nw . 4	98 34	152.33			403 67	Caroline Jeffreys	"	64 60	14

LIST OF LANDS LEASED DURING THE YEAR 1871.

1448	ne . 34	95 33	160			\$ 880 00	E. J. Hartshorn	July 1	\$ 70 40	\$14
1449	sw . 32	90 31	160			600 00	Jas. S. Lewis	" 1	48 00	14
1450	se . 18	97 32	160			880 00	D. D. Shields	" 24	70 40	14
1451	nw . 28	97 33	160			880 00	Daniel Shea	" 24	70 40	14
1452	se . 1	98 27	160			560 00	Geo. F. Savitz	" 31	44 80	14
1453	ne . 12	98 27	160			560 00	R. H. Pabst	" 31	44 80	14
1454	se . 12	98 27	160			560 00	Charles H. Pabst	" 31	44 80	14
1455	s hf									
	se q. 18	87 40	80			400 00	Jos. Ferguson	Aug. 12	32 00	14
1456	sw . 2	98 27	160			560 00	Samuel Gillham	Sept. 6	44 80	14
1457	se . 6	98 27	160			560 00	Samuel C. Gillham	"	44 80	14

REPORT OF T. J. STONE.

The following described lands were purchased with interest accrued before the opening of the College :

List of lands leased by Thos. J. Stone, Agent for Iowa Agricultural College, from August 3d, 1869 to 1st day of December, 1871.

Date.	Parts of Sec.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Name of Lessee.	Appraised value.	per cent received
1870.								
Feb. 24	sw qr.....	24	93	36	160	Isaac Garmoe.....	\$ 2 50	\$ 32 00
"	se qr.....	24	93	36	160	N. M. Page.....	2 50	32 00
Feb. 17	ne qr.....	36	93	36	160	Christian Peterson.....	2 50	32 00
"	se qr.....	36	93	36	160	Andrew Peterson.....	2 50	32 00
Feb. 4	sw qr.....	36	93	36	160	Edwin H. Edwards.....	2 50	32 00
"	nw qr.....	36	93	36	160	Pierpont Edwards.....	2 50	32 00
Dec. 23	w hf nw qr	34	93	36	80	W. H. Buckwalter.....	2 50	16 00
Feb. 17	se qr.....	32	93	36	160	H. M. Thompson.....	2 50	32 00
"	ne qr.....	32	93	36	160	A. W. Brownlee.....	2 50	32 00
Nov. 3	sw qr.....	28	93	36	160	Geo. Murphy.....	2 50	32 00
1871.								
May 6	se qr of ne qr and lots 1 and 2....	7	97	48	137.66	J. F. Herwig.....	2 50	27 53
May 6	ne qr of s w qr and lots 3 and 4.....	7						
	and lot 3....	18	97	48	149.50	Isabel Herwig.	2 50	29 90
May 6	lots 1 & 2)	17	97	48				
	and 1 & 2)	18	97	48	166.01	J. K. Herwig.....	2 59	33 44
1870.								
April 6	ne qr.....	14	100	45	160	Hudson Burr.....	2 00	25 60
"	nw qr.....	14	100	45	160	Simon Burr.....	2 00	25 60
"	se qr.....	14	100	45	160	Alonzo Burr.....	2 00	25 60
"	sw qr.....	14	100	45	160	Norval Dixon.....	2 00	25 60
"	ne qr.....	15	100	45	160	E. H. Rood.....	2 00	25 60
"	nw qr.....	15	100	45	160	Charles Lamp.....	2 00	25 60
April 6	se qr.....	15	100	45	160	Reuben L. Davis.....	2 00	25 60
"	sw qr.....	15	100	45	160	Elizabeth Boyd.....	2 00	25 60
"	ne qr.....	22	100	45	160	Ellen A. Rood.....	2 00	25 60
"	se qr.....	22	100	45	160	Harvey L. Rood.....	2 00	25 60
"	ne qr.....	27	100	45	160	Major W. Packard.....	2 00	25 60
"	se qr.....	27	100	45	160	William E. Hughes.....	2 00	25 60
Jan. 26	se qr.....	12	99	45	160	Solomon T. Osborne....	2 00	25 60
"	sw qr.....	12	99	45	160	Harriett N. Osborne....	2 00	25 60

REPORT OF LAND AGENT—CONTINUED.

Date.	Parts of Sec.	Section.	Township. Range.	Acres.	Name of Lessee.	Appraised Value.	Eight per cent received.
.....	ne qr.....	12	99 45	160	Joseph Tangey.....	2 00	25 60
.....	nw qr.....	12	99 45	160	Elizabeth Tangey.....	2 00	25 60
Feb. 23	ne qr.....	24	99 45	160	Josiah Osborne.....	2 00	25 60
.....	nw qr.....	24	99 45	160	Louisa Osborne.....	2 00	25 60
.....	se qr.....	24	99 45	160	J. S. Daniels.....	2 00	25 60
.....	sw qr.....	24	99 45	160	Geo. P. Moore.....	2 00	25 60
Mar. 21	ne qr.....	19	98 47	160	Absalom Skewis.....	2 00	25 60
.....	se qr.....	19	98 47	160	Bennett T. Osborne.....	2 00	25 60
.....	nw qr.....	20	99 47	160	James Skewis.....	2 00	25 60
.....	sw qr.....	20	98 47	160	William Oates.....	2 00	25 60
Dec. 23	nw qr.....	29	98 47	160	J. A. Carpenter and L. B. Clark.....	2 00	25 60
Jan. 26	sw qr.....	29	98 47	160	Abisha Baker.....	2 00	25 60
Dec. 23	ne qr.....	19	100 48	160	Samuel A. Ayres.....	2 00	25 60
.....	se qr.....	19	100 48	160	Wm. Christy.....	2 00	25 60
1871.							
June 20	nw qr.....	20	100 48	160	John Little.....	2 00	25 60
.....	ne qr.....	20	100 48	160	Edward Bennett.....	2 00	25 60
.....	se qr.....	20	100 48	160	Jeanette Little.....	2 00	25 60
1871.							
June 20, 1870.	sw qr.....	20	100 48	160	Eleanor Bement.....	2 00	25 60
Aug. 18.	ne qr.....	32	100 48	160	G. W. Fife.....	2 00	25 60
.....	nw qr.....	32	100 48	160	Chas. A. Fife.....	2 00	25 60
.....	se qr.....	32	100 48	160	Wm. J. Fife.....	2 00	25 60
.....	sw qr.....	32	100 48	160	W. A. Fife.....	2 00	25 60
July 18	nw qr.....	17	99 47	160	Geo. Osgood.....	2 00	25 60
.....	sw qr.....	17	99 47	160	M. J. Elliott.....	2 00	25 60
.....	ne qr.....	18	99 47	160	James Calman.....	2 00	25 60
.....	se qr.....	18	99 47	160	Sam'l E. Rankin.....	2 00	25 60
July 26.	ne qr.....	17	99 47	160	L. E. Darling.....	2 00	25 60
.....	se qr.....	17	99 47	160	A. H. Morse.....	2 00	25 60
May 31.	se qr.....	30	91 43	160	Andrew J. Graves.....	2 00	25 60
.....	ne qr.....	30	91 43	160	Charles S. Pierce.....	2 00	25 60
July 18.	se qr.....	2	99 38	160	B. F. Allen.....	2 00	25 60
Feb. 18.	ne qr.....	24	100 38	160	David Kern.....	2 00	25 60
.....	nw qr.....	24	100 38	160	Hattie E. Kern.....	2 00	25 60
.....	se qr.....	24	100 38	160	Harry C. Demott.....	2 00	25 60
.....	sw qr.....	24	100 38	160	Jas. Beath.....	2 00	25 60
May 24.	ne qr.....	34	100 38	160	J. C. Cusey.....	2 00	25 60
.....	se qr.....	34	100 38	160	Marv Cusey.....	2 00	25 60
Feb. 17.	nw qr.....	36	90 41	160	G. W. Jones.....	2 25	28 80
.....	ne qr.....	36	90 41	160	M. J. Meuhennet.....	2 25	28 80
.....	se qr.....	36	90 41	160	W. Meuhennet.....	2 25	28 80

THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN SOLD AND PATENTED.

Nov. 14, 1870, Elizabeth T. Brownlie, paid \$320, in full for ne qr, 30, 98, 47.

Nov. 14, 1870, Wm. T. Brownlie, paid \$320, in full for se qr, 30, 98, 47.

THOS. J. STONE, *Agent.*

REPORT FOR 1871.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES, }
OF IOWA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM, }
DES MOINES, IOWA, Dec. 7, 1871. }

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm:

GENTLEMEN : I have the honor to submit the following biennial report of the financial transactions of the office during the fiscal term commencing January 11, 1870, and closing November 30, 1871, prepared in accordance with your instructions, from my annual report for 1870 and 1871, showing briefly the receipts and disbursements during that period, and the balance now in the treasury belonging to the different funds. In preparing this report I have been as brief as was consistent with a full showing of the several funds. In the endowment interest fund account I have, as in my last biennial report, made no entry of the purchase or sale of bonds belonging to that fund, as such bonds were purchased or sold at par, and such entry would not change the value, but only the character of the amount on hand.

The time of the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, having been changed by the Legislature at its last session, from the second Monday of January to the first Wednesday of December in each year, it becomes necessary to make up this report before the payment of the January interest on moneys invested and lands leased. And hence the receipts are not so great, nor the showing so favorable as if the report covered the entire period of two years.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL E. RANKIN,
Treasurer Board of Trustees of Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm.

SAMUEL E. RANKIN, *in account with Iowa Agricultural College "Building Fund," from January 11, 1870, to November 30, 1871, inclusive.*

1870.

Dr.

May 27. To appropriation by 13th General Assembly.....\$ 50000 00

1871.

Nov. 30. To amount transferred from End. Int. Fund, being am't of Col. Build. Fund expended prior to date of last report, and chargeable to End. Int. Fund 687 25

Nov. 30. To amount transferred from Contingent Fund, being am't expended for exchange and expressage 24 99—\$ 50712 24

1870.

Cr.

Jan. 11. By amount overdrawn as per last report..... 687 25

June 23. By amount paid Messrs. Wright & Buchanan..... 136 60

July 21. By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier..... 1000 00

Aug. 4. By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier..... 2000 00

Aug. 23. By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier..... 5500 00

Sept. 8. By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier, and exchange on same 5001 25

Oct. 5. By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier..... 3000 00

Nov. 25. By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier, and exchange on same. 3002 50

Dec. 10.	By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier, and exchange on same.....	\$ 1501 25
1871.		
Jan. 2.	By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier, and exchange on same....	1001 25
Jan. 25.	By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier.....	500 00
Feb. 25.	By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier, and exchange on same.....	1000 62
May 4.	By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier, and exchange on same.....	2503 12
May 15.	By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier.....	2000 00
June 5.	By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier, and exchange on same.....	2501 88
June 10.	By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier, and exchange on same.....	2500 62
Aug. 4.	By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier, and exchange on same.....	2503 13
Sept. 5.	By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier, and exchange on same.....	4002 50
Oct. 4.	By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier.....	2500 00
Nov. 11.	By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier, and exchange on same.....	2500 63
Nov. 23.	By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier.....	2825 00—\$ 48167 60
Balance in treasury.....		\$ 2544 64

SAMUEL E. RANKIN, *in account with Iowa Agricultural College "Farm Fund," from January 11, 1870, to November 30, 1871, inclusive.*

1870.	DR.		
Jan. 11.	To balance in Treasury as per last report.....	\$ 673 07	
Feb. 8.	To amount received from Hon. J. D. Wright.....	82 50	
1871.			
Nov. 1.	To amount transferred from Contingent Fund.....	8 00—\$ 763 57	
1870.	CR.		
Feb. 18.	By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier.....	755 57	
1871.			
Oct. 20.	By amount paid Dr. Thos. Holyoke, per G. W. J.....	8 00— 763 57	

SAMUEL E. RANKIN, *in account with the Iowa Agricultural College "Farm Improvement Fund," from January 11, 1870, to November 30, 1871, inclusive.*

1870.	DR.		
May 27.	To appropriation by 13th General Assembly.....	\$ 2000 00	
1871.			
Nov. 1.	To amount transferred from Contingent Fund.....	1 25—\$ 2001 25	
1870.	CR.		
Sept. 8.	By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier.....	1000 00	
1871.			
Mar. 11.	By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier, and exch'g. on same	1001 25— 2001 25	

SAMUEL E. RANKIN, in account with Iowa Agricultural College "Workshop Building Fund," from January 11, 1870, to November 30, 1871, inclusive.

1870.

DR.

May 27. To appropriation by 13th General Assembly.....\$ 5000 00

1871.

Nov. 1. To amount transferred from Contingent Fund..... 3 13—\$ 5003 13

1870.

CR.

May 27. By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier, and exch'g on same, 2501 25

June 7. By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier, and exch'g on same, 2501 88— 5003 13

SAMUEL E. RANKIN, in Account with the Iowa Agricultural College "Laboratory Building Fund, from Jan. 11, 1870, to Nov. 30, 1871, inclusive.

1870.

DR.

May 27. To appropriation by 13th General Assembly..... \$ 5000 00

1871.

Nov. 1. To amount transferred from Contingent Fund 3 75—\$ 5003 75

CR.

1870.

Sept. 2. By amount paid George W. Jones, cashier, and exchange on same..... \$ 2501 87

Sept. 22. By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier, and exchange on same..... 2501 88—\$ 5003 75

SAMUEL E. RANKIN, in Account with the Iowa Agricultural College "Fund for Building Granary, Stable, and Tool-House, from Jan. 11, 1870, to Nov. 30, 1871, inclusive.

1870.	DR.		
Jan. 11.	To balance in treasury, as per last report.....	\$ 2000 00	
1871.			
Nov. 1.	To amount transferred from Contingent Fund ..	2 50—\$ 2002 50	
1870.	CR.		
July 6.	By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier, and exchange on same.....	2002 50—\$ 2002 50	

SAMUEL E. RANKIN, in Account with the Iowa Agricultural College "Fund for Building Hog-House, Hen-House, and Corn Crib, from Jan. 11, 1870, to Nov. 30, 1871, inclusive.

1870.	DR.		
Jan. 11.	To balance in treasury, as per last report	\$ 800 00—\$ 800 00	
1870.	CR.		
Nov. 2.	By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier.....	800 00— 800 00	

SAMUEL E. RANKIN, in Account with the Iowa Agricultural College "Fund for The Draining Farm," from Jan. 11, 1870, to Nov. 30, 1871, inclusive.

1870.	DR.		
May 27.	To appropriation by 13th General Assembly.....	\$1000 00— \$1000 00	

1870.		CR.	
Sept.	8.	By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier.....	\$500 00
Nov.	2.	By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier.....	500 00— \$1000 00

SAMUEL E. RANKIN, in Account with the Iowa Agricultural College "Fund for Erecting Professors' Houses," from Jan. 11, 1870, to Nov. 30, 1871, inclusive.

1870.		DR.	
May	27.	To appropriation by 13th General Assembly.....	\$4500 00
1871.			
Nov.	1.	To amount transferred from Contingent Fund.....	9 37— \$4509 37

1870.		CR.	
Jan.	11.	By amount overdrawn as per last report.....	\$ 5 62
Nov.	9.	By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier, with exchange	3001 87
1871.			
Sept.	5.	By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier, with exchange	1501 88—\$ 4509 37

SAMUEL E. RANKIN, in Account with Iowa Agricultural College "Fund for the Purchase of Seeds and Plants," from the 11 day of Jan. 1870, to Nov. 30, 1871 inclusive.

1870.		DR.	
May	27.	To appropriation by 13th General Assembly.....	\$ 500 00
1871.			
Nov.	1.	To amount transferred from Contingent Fund.....	63—\$ 500 63

1871.	CR.		
March 11.	By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier, with exchange.....\$	500 63—\$	500 63

SAMUEL E. RANKIN, in Account with Iowa Agricultural College "Gasometer Building Fund," from Jan. 11, 1870, to Nov. 30, 1871, inclusive.

1870.	DR.		
May 27.	To appropriation by 13th General Assembly.....\$	500 00	
1871.			
Nov. 1.	To amount transferred from Contingent Fund.....	63—\$	500 63

1870.	CR.		
16.	By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier, with exchange.....	500 63—\$	500 63

SAMUEL E. RANKIN, in account with Iowa Agricultural College Endowment Interest Fund, from January 11, 1870, to November 30, 1871, inclusive.

1870.	DR.		
Jan. 11.	To balance in treasury, as per last report.....	\$21249 30	
April 1.	To amount received from G. W. Bassett	7426 34	
May 5.	To interest received from Story county, county bonds.....	337 35	
June 30.	To amount received from G. W. Bassett.....	7241 44	
Oct. 5.	To amount received from G. W. Bassett.....	8672 89	
Dec. 1.	To amount received from Thos. J. Stone	640 00	
Dec. 5.	To interest received from Iowa State bonds.....	742 00	

Dec. 5. To interest on Endowment
Fund\$ 238 00

Dec. 13. To amount received from Thos.
J. Stone 2048 00

1871.

Jan. 4. To amount received from G.
W. Bassett..... 6431 75

April 10. To amount received from G.
W. Bassett 8729 87

June 26. To amount received from G.
W. Bassett 4500 00

July 5. To amount received from G.
W. Bassett 2268 61

Aug. 4. To interest received on Story
county bonds 206 50

Oct. 8. To amount received from G.
W. Bassett 9277 50

Received \$80,009 55—\$80,009 55

1870.

Cr.

Jan. 19. By amount paid Prest. A. S.
Welch, with exchange....\$ 2002 50

Jan. 29. By amount paid G. W. Jones,
cashier 1500 00

Feb. 10. By amount paid G. W. Jones,
cashier, with exchange.... 1500 63

Feb. 19. By amount paid G. W. Jones,
cashier..... 1500 00

Mar. 10. By amount paid G. W. Jones,
cashier, with exchange.... 1501 88

Mar. 17. By amount paid Miss A. Ma-
thews..... 63 33

Mar. 22. By amount paid G. W. Jones,
cashier, with exchange.... 1501 88

Mar. 30. By amount paid G. W. Jones,
cashier, with exchange.... 1500 63

April 13.	By amount paid G. W. Jones, cashier, with exchange.....\$	1500 63
May 3.	By amount paid G. W. Jones, cashier, with exchange.....	1001 25
May 5.	By amount paid G. W. Jones, cashier	2000 00
June 7.	By amount paid Des Moines Iron Works.....	12 32
June 7.	By amount paid Hon. H. M. Thompson.....	800 00
June 22.	By amount paid G. W. Jones, cashier.....	1500 00
July 6.	By amount paid G. W. Jones, cashier.....	1500 00
July 18.	By amount paid G. W. Jones, cashier, with exchange....	1501 25
July 25.	By amount paid G. W. Jones, cashier, with exchange....	1501 88
Aug. 10.	By amount paid J. H. Bacon.	200 00
Sept. 16.	By amount paid G. W. Jones, cashier, with exchange.....	1501 87
Oct. 5.	By amount paid G. W. Jones, cashier, with exchange....	1501 25
Nov. 2.	By amount paid G. W. Jones, cashier, with exchange.....	1702 13
Dec. 5.	By amount paid G. W. Jones, cashier, with exchange.....	3001 25
Dec. 15.	By amount transferred to Con- tingent Fund	6162 55
Dec. 16.	By amount paid G. W. Jones, cashier.....	1500 00
Dec. 29.	By amount paid G. W. Jones, cashier, with exchange.....	1500 94
1871.		
Jan. 2.	By amount paid G. W. Jones, cashier	1000 00

Jan. 25.	By amount paid G. W. Jones, cashier, with exchange.....	\$ 1000 75
Feb. 11.	By amount paid Pres. A. S. Welch, with exchange.....	1501 25
Feb. 25.	By amount paid Prest. Welch	1000 00
Mar. 8.	By amount paid T. J. Cox...	1500 00
April 3.	By amount paid G. W. Jones, cashier, with exchange.....	7006 25
April 7.	By amount paid Mills & Co..	696 50
April 17.	By amount paid G. W. Jones, cashier, with exchange.....	1501 88
April 26.	By amount paid G. W. Jones, cashier.....	1500 00
May 4.	By amount paid G. W. Jones, cashier, with exchange.....	1500 63
May 15.	By amount paid G. W. Jones, cashier, with exchange.....	1501 88
June 6.	By amount paid G. W. Jones, cashier, with exchange.....	1501 87
June 19.	By amount paid G. W. Jones, cashier, with exchange.....	2002 50
June 29.	By amount paid G. W. Jones, cashier, with exchange.....	3001 88
Aug. 4.	By amount paid G. W. Jones, cashier.....	2500 00
Aug. 23.	By amount paid G. W. Jones, cashier, with exchange.....	1001 25
Sept. 4.	By amount paid G. W. Jones, cashier, with exchange.....	2501 25
Nov. 2.	By amount paid G. W. Jones, cashier.....	2000 00
Nov. 30.	By amount transferred to Col- lege Building Fund.....	687 25

Disbursed \$78,383 31—\$74 383 31

Balance in Treasury..... \$5626 24

SAMUEL E. RANKIN in Account with Iowa Agricultural College "Contingent Fund,
from Jan. 11, 1870, to Nov. 30, 1871, inclusive.

DR.

1870.

Dec. 15. To amount transferred from
Endowment Interest Fund ... \$ 6162 55

1871.

March 2. To amount of interest on Story
county bonds..... 257 10
July 27. To amount of interest on Story
county bonds..... 71 88
Aug. 4. To amount of interest on State
bonds..... 301 00
Sept. 13. To amount received of Thos. J.
Stone 1857 27— 8649 80

1871.

CR.

March 2. By amount of express charges
paid \$ 8 00
July 27. By amount of express charges
paid 2 50
Nov. 1. By amount transferred to Seed
and Plant Fund..... 63
Nov. 1. By amount transferred to Gasom-
eter Building Fund 62
Nov. 1. By amount transferred to Work-
shop Building Fund 3 13
Nov. 1. By amount transferred to Labor-
atory Building Fund..... 3 75
Nov. 1. By amount transferred to Stable,
Granary, and Tool-House Fund 2 50
Nov. 1. By amount transferred to Fund
for Erecting Professors' Houses 9 37
Nov. 1. By amount transferred to College
Farm Fund..... 8 00

Nov. 1.	By amount transferred to Farm Improvement Fund.....	\$	1	25	
Nov. 30.	By amount transferred to College Building Fund		24	99—	64 75
	Balance in treasury.....	\$	8,585	05	

GENERAL BALANCE.

DE.

1871.

Nov. 30.	To total receipts in Agricultural College "Building Fund"	\$50712	24
Nov. 30.	To total receipts in "Farm Fund"	763	57
Nov. 30.	To total receipts in "Farm Improvement Fund".....	2001	25
Nov. 30.	To total receipts in "Workshop Building Fund".....	5003	13
Nov. 30.	To total receipts in "Laboratory Building Fund".....	5003	75
Nov. 30.	To total receipts in Fund for building "Granary, Stable, and Tool-House.....	2002	50
Nov. 30.	To total receipts in "Fund Building Hog-House, Hen-House and Corn-Crib.....	800	00
Nov. 30.	To total receipts in "Fund for Tile Draining Farm".....	1000	00
Nov. 30.	To total receipts in "Fund for erecting Professors' Houses"	4509	37
Nov. 30.	To total receipts in fund for the Purchase of Seeds and Plants.....	500	63
Nov. 30.	To total receipts in "Gasometer Building fund".....	500	63
Nov. 30.	To total receipts in "Endowment Interest Fund".....	80009	55

Nov. 30.	To total receipts in "Contin-	
	gent Fund".....	\$ 8649 80
	Total receipts.....	\$161,456 42—\$161,456 42

1871.

CR.

Nov. 30.	By total disbursements in Agri-	
	cultural College "Building	
	Fund".	\$ 48167 60
Nov. 30.	By total disbursements in Farm	
	Fund	763 57
Nov. 30.	By total disbursements in Farm	
	Improvement Fund.....	2001 25
Nov. 30.	By total disbursements in	
	Work-shop Building Fund,	5003 13
Nov. 30.	By total disbursements in Lab-	
	oratory Building Fund.....	5003 75
Nov. 30.	By total disbursements in Fund	
	for building Granary, Stable,	
	and Tool-House.....	2002 50
Nov. 30.	By total disbursements in fund	
	for building Hog - House,	
	Hen-House, and Corn-Crib	800 00
Nov. 30.	By total disbursements in Fund	
	for Tile Draining Farm....	1000 00
Nov. 30.	By total disbursements in Fund	
	for Erect'g Professor's Houses,	4509 37
Nov. 30.	By total disbursements in Fund	
	for Purchase of Seeds and	
	Plants.....	500 63
Nov. 30.	By total disbursements in Gas-	
	ometer Building Fund.....	500 63
Nov. 30.	By total disbursements in	
	Endowment Interest Fund,	74383 31
Nov. 30.	By total disbursements in Con-	
	tingent Fund.....	64 75
	Total disbursements.....	\$136,029 06—136,029 06
	Balance in treasury.....	\$ 16,755 93

Belonging to the different funds as follows:

College Building Fund.....	\$ 2544 64
Endowment Interest Fund....	5626 24
Contingent Fund.....	8585 05

Total.....	\$ 16755 93—\$ 16755 93
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Of the above balance of \$16,755.93 remaining in the treasury, there is invested in Story county and

Iowa State bonds.....	\$ 9150 00
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Leaving a cash balance in the treasury of.....	\$ 7605 93
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CASHIER'S REPORT.

For two fiscal years, to-wit: from Jan. 1, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1871, and from Dec. 1, 1870, to Dec. 1, 1871.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

For salaries, being for payment of professors and teachers for 1870.....	\$ 11008 65
Total disbursements for 1871.	14914 50
For contingent expenses, being for the general expenses of the college not otherwise embraced; and particularly for ex- penses of officers when traveling on special duty, print- ing, stationery, post- age, clerk hire, care of College building, etc :	
Total disbursements for 1870.....	\$ 3591 00
Total receipts.....	7 03
Net expenditure.....	3583 07
Total disbursements for 1871.....	\$ 3462 28
Total receipts, being mainly from assessments on stu- dents in payment for such expenses as pertain specially to themselves.....	1324 60

Net expenditures.....	\$ 2137 68
For fires and lights, being for warming and lighting the public rooms and halls :	
Coal on hand, Jan. 1, 1870.....	\$ 300 00
Total disbursements for 1870.....	2893 11
Whole cost for 1870, \$3193 11	
Total receipts, being for light- ing and warming private rooms, and for gas and coal used by other departments.	\$ 1784 48
Net cost	1408 63
Total disbursements for 1871.....	\$2512 12
Total receipts.....	2372 14
Net cost.....	139 98
Value of material on hand	120 00
For Laundry—	
Total disbursements for 1870.....	1368 26
Total receipts.....	1176 81
Net loss	191 45
Total disbursements for 1871	\$1414 34
Total receipts.....	1014 23
Net loss	400 11
For chemicals, being for dona- tions to students in chemistry upon the term bills in 1870	257 37
For gymnasium, being for lun- cher used in 1870 :	
Total disbursements.....	7 49

For repairs, being for repairs of
buildings and furniture for
1870 :

Total disbursements . \$595 06

Total receipts, being for fines
collected for damages..... \$ 76 83

Net cost..... 518 23

For furniture, being for
purchases to com-
plete the furnishing
of the college build-
ing, and to replace
that destroyed :

Total disbursements

for 1870..... \$624 89

Total receipts, being mainly
fines for damages..... 207 34

Net cost..... 427 05

For Military Department—

Total disbursements for 1870. 53 90

Net disbursements for 1871.. 60 54

For annual net disbursements
for 1871..... 377 36

From Musical Instruction, being
for use of musical instru-
ment :

Net receipts for 1870..... \$ 283 00

Net receipts for 1871..... 280 00

SUMMARY FOR 1870.

Salaries..... \$11008 65

Contingent expenses..... 3583 07

Fires and lights..... 1408 63

Laundry..... 191 45

Chemicals..... 257 37

Gymnasium..... 7 49

Repairs..... 518 23

Furniture.....	\$ 427 05	
Military department.....	53 90	
Total.....	17,455 84	
Musical instruction.....		\$ 283 00
Net current expenses for 1870..	17,172 84	

SUMMARY FOR 1871.

Salaries.....	\$ 14,914 50	
Contingent expenses.....	2127 68	
Fires and lights.....	139 98	
Laundry.....	400 11	
Military department.....	60 54	
Annual.....	377 36	
Total....	18,030 17	
Musical instruction.....	.	280 00
Net current expenses for 1871	17,750 17	
Net current expenses for 1870	17,172 84	
Total current expenses for two years.....	\$ 34,923 01	

ORDINARY EXPENSES.

For machines and tools :

Total disbursements for 1870. \$ 1990 70

Total disbursements

for 1871..... \$ 5093 06

Total receipts being for sales,
and use of tools and for
work done.....

\$ 985 74

Net cost.....

4107 32

Present value per

inventory..... \$ 6000 00

Net loss not ac-

counted for.... 98 02

For philosophical apparatus :

Total disbursements for 1870..	\$ 588 39
Net disbursements for 1871..	2012 31

For gas-pipe and fittings :

Total disbursements	
for 1871.....	\$2839 99
Total receipts, being	
for sales.....	\$ 2758 78
Net loss.....	81 20

For fitting up lecture-room :

Net disbursements for 1871..	402 25
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For Chemical Laboratory :

Net disbursement for 1870...	1796 93
Total disbursements	
for 1871.....	\$2175 10
Total receipts, being mainly for	
payments by students for	
chemicals and chemical ap-	
paratus consumed by them.	860 48
Net disbursements.....	1314 67

For laboratory tables :

Net disbursements for 1871..	853 69
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For laboratory fixtures :

Net disbursements for 1871..	620 05
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For Museum :

Net disbursements for 1870..	87 97
Net disbursements for 1871..	58 06

For Library:

Net disbursements for 1870...	2329 66
Net disbursements for 1871...	1244 06

For Ornamental Grounds:

Total disbursements for 1870.	\$1516 82
Total disbursements for 1871, \$ 570 00	
Total receipts, being value of hay cut thereon.....	\$ 73 27
Net disbursements.....	496 73

For Orchard:

Total disbursements for 1870.	157 84
Net disbursements for 1871...	89 52

For Nursery:

Total disbursements for 1870.	189 04
Total disbursements for 1871.	57 87

For Vineyard:

Total disbursements for 1870.	134 11
Total disbursements for 1871.	115 34

For Small Fruits:

Total disbursements for 1870.	151 25
Total disbursements for 1871, \$ 213 08	
Total receipts for fruit.....	2 90
Net disbursements.....	210 18

For Cemetery :

Total disbursements for 1870.	6 89
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For Microscope:

Total disbursements for 1871.	66 00
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For New Laundry:

Net disbursements for 1871...	835 69
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For Experimental Grounds:

Total disbursements for 1870.	34 19
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For Flower Garden:

Total disbursements for 1871.	\$ 14 13
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For College Garden:

Total disbursements for 1870,	\$901 71	
Total receipts.....	\$ 398 66	
Net disbursements.....		503 05
Total disbursements for 1871,	569 72	
For experiments..	88 08	
Hot bed.....	26 03	
Improvements ...	79 70	
Permanent crops.	53 60	
Compost heap...	5 53	
Vegetables sold..	313 39	
Crops	3 39	
Total receipts.....	373 26	
Hot bed.....	24 00	
College garden, (bal. acc't).....	50	
Permanent crops..	14 50	
Vegetables.....	320 68	
Crops.....	13 58	
Net disbursements.....	195 46	
Value of stores...	39 30	

For Bell—

Total disbursements.....	299 30
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SUMMARY FOR 1870.

Machines and tools	\$1990 70
Philosophical apparatus.....	588 39
Chemical laboratory.....	1796 93
Museum	87 97
Library	2329 62
Orna. grounds.....	1516 82

Orchard	\$ 157 88
Nursery.....	189 04
Vineyard.....	134 11
Small fruits.....	151 25
Cemetery.....	6 89
College gardens.....	503 05
Total ordinary expenses for 1870,	<hr/> \$9452 69

SUMMARY FOR 1871.

Machines and tools.....	\$4107 32
Philosophical apparatus.....	2012 31
Gaspipie.....	81 21
Lecture room.....	402 25
Chemical laboratory.....	1314 67
Laboratory tables.....	853 60
Laboratory fixtures.....	620 05
Museum	58 06
Library	1244 06
Ornamental grounds.....	496 73
Orchard.....	89 52
Nursery.....	57 87
Vineyard.....	115 34
Small fruits.....	210 18
Microscope	66 00
New Laundry.....	835 69
Experimental grounds.....	34 19
Flower garden.....	14 13
College garden.....	196 46
Bell	299 30
Total ordinary expenses for 1871,	<hr/> \$13109 03
Total ordinary expenses for 1870,	9452 69
Total for two years.....	<hr/> \$22561 72

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.

For sewer, being for its completion :

Total disbursements for 1870. \$ 153 63

For College building, being for the completion of the heating apparatus :

Total disbursements for 1870. 7373 82

For professors' houses, being for their completion :

3603 22

Net disbursements for 1870.....\$3552 37

Net disbursements for 1871 50 85

To addition to President's house:

Net disbursements for 1870.. 1439 14

For repairs of gas house and tank :

Net disbursements for 1871.. 302 67

For heating and ventilating apparatus for laboratory building for 1871 :

Net disbursements for 1871.. 2234 05

For water works, being for attempts by various methods to obtain water for the supply of the College.....

800 39

Net disbursements for 1870.....\$336 36

Net disbursements for 1871..... 464 03

SUMMARY FOR 1870.

Sewer	\$ 153 63
College building	7373 82
Professors' houses	3552 37
Addition to President's house	1439 14
Water works	336 36

Total extraordinary expenses for 1870 \$ 12,855 32

SUMMARY FOR 1871.

Professors' houses	\$ 50 85
Repairs to gas-house	302 67
Heating and ventilating apparatus for Laboratory building	2234 05
Water works	464 03

Total extraordinary expenses for 1871.....\$ 3051 60

Total extraordinary expenses for 1870..... 12855 32

Total for two years..... 15,906 92

FARM—1870.

	Total disburse- ments.	Total Receipts.	Net disburse- ments.	Net receipts.
Farm fund	\$ 802 14	\$ 955 57		\$ 153 43
Farm garden	175 16	100 00	\$ 75 16	
Farm labor	265 54	23 20	242 34	
Farm incidental expenses	43 38		43 38	
Farm implements	470 42		470 42	
Farm cornfield	656 40	1 50	654 90	
Farm oat field	164 92		164 92	
Farm barley field	6 43		6 43	
Farm wheat field	77 39		77 39	
Farm potato field	150 49	80 03	70 46	
Farm hay field	134 27		134 27	
Farm turnip field	78 16		78 16	

FARM—1870.—CONTINUED.

	Total disburse- ments.	Total receipts.	Net disburse- ments.	Net receipts.
Farm carrot field .	\$ 117 27	.....	\$ 117 27	.....
Farm beet field..	97 32	.....	97 32	.....
Farm stock	2647 44	\$ 1744 46	902 98	.....
Farm products ...	378 62	371 81	6 81	.....
Farm teams	1237 90	1975 50	.....	\$ 737 60
Farm boarding house	2323 02	2635 62	.....	312 60
Farm saw logs...	87 25	135 27	.....	48 02
Totals .....	.....	.....	3142 21	1251 65
Net disburse- ments for 1870	.....	.....	1890 56	.....

In the above, no account has been taken of crops raised, or their use, and no inventory of values of stock, teams, or implements, either at the beginning or at the end of the year, consequently, the results show neither losses nor gains.

Farm capital, being values of
inventories for Dec. 1, 1870,
as shown below, and the en-
tire working capital (exclu-
sive of real estate) of the
concern..... \$ 10479 21 \$ 10479 21

Farm Teams :

Inventory of 1870..	\$ 1643 50		
Total disbursements	2674 42		
Total receipts.....		2660 71	
Inventory for 1871.		2609 00	
Totals.....	4317 92	5269 71	
Net gain.....			951 79

Farm Stock :

Inventory of 1870..	\$5869	83	
Total disbursements	6342	28	
Total receipts.....			\$ 5200 65
Inventory of 1871.			8527 95
Totals.....	12212	11	13728 60
Net gain.....			\$ 1516 49

Farm Swine :

Inventory of 1870..	776	50	
Total disbursements	681	31	
Total receipts.....			824 13
Inventory of 1871.			1081 75
Totals....	1457	81	1905 88
Net gain.....			448 07

Farm Implements :

Inventory of 1870.	1154	65	
Total disbursements	738	68	
Total receipts.....			• 355 65
Inventory of 1871..			1577 50
Totals.....	1893	33	1933 15
Net gain.....			39 82

Farm Household :

Inventory of 1870..	465	64	
Total disbursements	3333	15	
Total receipts.....			3351 59
Inventory of 1871..			741 95
Totals.....	3798	79	4093 54
Net gain.....			294 75

Farm Potatoe Field :

Total disbursements	103	85	
Total receipts.....			90 41
Net loss.....			\$ 13 44

Farm Carrot and Beet Field :

Total disbursements	\$ 141 93	
Total receipts.....		\$ 258 55
Net gain.....		\$ 116 62

Farm Garden, (turnip field) :

Total disbursements	75 47	
Total receipts.....		59 12
Net loss.....		\$ 16 85

Farm Corn Field ;

Total disbursements	1048 73	
Total receipts.....		999 25
Inventory of corn not distributed...		818 25
Total.....	1817 50	
Net gain.....		768 77

Farm Rye Field :

Total disbursements	141 05	
Total receipts.....		67 50
Inventory of rye in store.....		50 00
Total.....	117 50	
Net loss.....		23 55

Farm Oat Field:

Total disbursements,	134 40	
Total receipts.....		201 30
Net gain.....		66 90

Farm Wheat Field:

Total disbursements,	140 49	
Total receipts.....		16 90
Inventory of wheat in store.....		200 00
Totals.....	140 49	216 90
Net gain.....		76 41

Farm Hay Field:

Total disbursements, \$153 99

Total receipts..... \$ 498 75

Net gain..... \$ 344 76

North Farm:

Total disbursements, 815 64

Total receipts..... 136 10

Inventory of crops in

store.... 448 00

Total 815 64 584 10

Net loss..... \$ 231 54

Sundry Farm Fields for 1872:

Total disbursements

for preparation... 76 52

Inventory of value of same.. 76 52

Farm inventory for

1871.....16170 36 16170 36

SUMMARY FOR 1871.

Farm capital..... \$ 10479 21

Farm teams..... 951 79

Farm stock..... 1516 49

Farm swine..... 448 07

Farm implements..... 39 82

Farm household..... 294 75

Farm potatoe field. 13 44

Farm carrot and beet field..... 116 62

Farm garden, (turnip field)..... 16 85

Farm corn field..... 768 77

Farm rye field..... 23 55

Farm oat field..... 66 90

Farm wheat field..... 76 41

Farm hay field..... 344 76

North Farm..... 231 54

Farm inventory for 1871..... 16170 36

Totals 16455 74 15103 59

Net disbursements for 1871.....	\$ 1352 15
Net disbursements for 1870.....	1890 56
Total for two years.....	<hr/> 3242 71

RE-STATEMENT.

Farm capital. Dec. 1, 1870.....	\$ 10479 21
Net gains for the year.....	4339 00
Net investment above receipts.....	<hr/> 1352 15
Farm inventory, being Farm capital, Dec. 1, 1871.....	\$ 16,170 36 \$16,170 36

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1868.

Corn Crib and Hen-House:—

Appropriation.....	\$ 800 00
Net disbursements..	\$ 580 76
Balance unexpended.....	<hr/> \$ 219 24

Farm House:—

Net disbursements.....	\$ 324 11
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Horse Barn:—

Appropriation	2500 00
Net disbursements..	\$2615 71
Amount overdrawn.....	<hr/> 115 71

Farm Implement Shed:—

Amount unexpended.....	<hr/> 310 74
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Road on south line of farm:—

Appropriation	\$300 00
Of which was unexpended Jan. 1, 1870,.....	225 65
Net disbursements..	\$176 54
Balance unexpended.....	<hr/> 49 06

SUMMARY.

Corn crib.....		\$ 219 24
Farm house.....	\$324 11	
Horse barn.....	115 71	
Farm implement shed.....		310 74
Road on south line of farm.....		49 06
Totals	439 82	579 04
Net balance unexpended.....		139 22

APPROPRIATIONS OF 1870.

Gas house:—

Appropriation	\$ 500 00
Net disbursements...	\$500 00

Prof. Anthony's house:—

Appropriation	\$ 4500 00
Net disbursements.....	4586 80
Amount paid by Prof. Anthony	86 80
Total	4586 80 4586 80

Laboratory building:—

Appropriation	5000 00
Net disbursements.....	4996 31
Balance unexpended.....	\$ 3 69

Workshop:—

Appropriation	5000 00
Net disbursements, main building	2779 38
Net disbursements, engine house	1145 83
“ “ chimney stock	295 81
“ “ workshop fix.	217 18
“ “ lime house... ..	95 64
Setting engine boiler, &c....	463 26
Totals	4997 10 5000 00

Balance unexpended.....		\$ 2 90
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Cottage Extension:—

Appropriation	\$50000 00	
Of which has been drawn....		\$ 47461 60
Net disbursements.....	\$ 38944 70	
Balance unexpended (here)...		8516 90

Tile Drain:—

Appropriation		1000 00
Net disbursements.....	982 65	
Balance unexpended.....		17 35

Farm Improvements:—

Appropriation.....		2000 00
Net disbursements.....	2025 33	
Amount overdrawn.....		25 33

Appropriation for Purchase of Seeds:—

Appropriation		500 00
Net disbursements.....	45 75	
Balance unexpended.....		454 25

SUMMARY.

Gas-house		
Prof. Anthony's house		
Laboratory building.....		\$ 3 69
Work shop		2 90
College extension		8516 90
Farm tile drain		17 35
Farm improvements	\$ 25 33	
Appropriation for buying seeds.....		454 25
Totals	\$ 25 33	\$8995 09

Net balance unexpended of appropriations of 1871....	\$8969 76
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INVENTORY (IN PART) OF STOCK ON HAND.

Board account, 1872, for groceries turned over	\$ 197 99
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Work shop account, 1872, for gas pipe, stone, lumber, etc., turned over	\$ 332 70
Fire and light account, 1872, for material turned over..	120 00
Garden account, 1872, for vegetables in store and work done	44 05
Medicines	1 37
School books, stationery, etc.....	336 56
	<hr/>
	\$1032 67

NORTH FARM.

Total disbursements for purchase.....\$ 5205 00

BOARDING DEPARTMENT.

Total disbursements for 1870	\$ 7129 03	
Total receipts.....	\$ 17245 20	
Net receipts.....		\$ 116 20
Total disbursements for 1871	\$14748 49	
Total receipts.....	\$ 15105 82	
Net receipts.....		\$ 357 33
Total.....		<hr/>
		\$473 58

GENERAL BALANCE.

NET DISBURSEMENTS.

For current expenses for 1870	\$ 17172 84	
For current expenses for 1871	17750 17—	\$ 34923 01
For ordinary expenses for 1870.....	9452 69	
For ordinary expenses for 1871.....	13109 03—	22561 72
For extraordinary expenses for 1870.....	12855 32	
For extraordinary expenses for 1871.....	3051 60—	15906 92
For Farm for 1870.....	1890 56	
For Farm for 1871.....	1352 15—	4242 71

For North Farm	\$ 5205 00
For bills receivable	334 19
For stock on hand per inventory.....	1032 67
For cash in safe and bank (balance).....	2002 82
	<hr/>
	\$85,209 04

NET RECEIPTS.

From Interest Fund	\$ 71512 17
From appropriations of 1868.....	139 22
From appropriations of 1870.....	8969 76
From freight drawbacks.....	2655 54
From Boarding Department	473 53
From personal deposits (balance)	1458 82
	<hr/>
Total	\$85,209 04

GEO. W. JONES, *Cashier.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

IOWA STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, }
AMES, IOWA, December 8, 1871. }

Board met pursuant to call for annual meeting.

President A. S. Welch in the chair.

Present—O. H. P. Buchanan, J. D. Wright, J. A. Woodbury, W. Allen, G. F. Kilburn, C. E. Leffingwell, J. H. Bacon, O. O. Stanchfield, P. Melendy, I. J. Mitchell, and C. H. Tenney.

Absent—Governor Merrill, and R. A. Richardson.

The first thing in order was the reading of the President's report.
(See report page 9.)

Mr. Bacon moved that the report be referred to the proper committee. Carried.

Farm Superintendent's report read and referred to Committee on Farm. (See page 63.)

The reports of the various departments were then taken up and referred to the committees to which they properly belong.

Bill of O. H. P. Buchanan of \$131.96, for expenses and per diem as member of Executive and Building Committee, read and allowed.

Bill of J. D. Wright for expenses and per diem as member of Executive and Building Committee, read and allowed.

Bill of I. J. Mitchell of \$35, for expenses and per diem as member of Executive and Building Committee, read and allowed.

Bill of J. H. Bacon of \$9.50, for expenses and per diem buying cart and harness, read and allowed.

Committee on proposed new road on west side of the farm, reported as follows:

To the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm:

Gentlemen:—Your committee appointed at the November meeting, to view, and report on the propriety of permitting a road to be located on part of the west line of the College Farm, beg leave to submit the following:

We proceeded to examine the line of road so far as it relates to the College Farm, and are of the opinion that the road would be an advantage to the farm, making the timber easy of access, etc. The road to commence at a point on the west line of the College Farm, at the center of the highway which runs west past Mr. Porter's house, and running thence along the said line north eleven chains, thence by a meandering course through the lands of Mr. Porter to the southwest corner of a certain ten acre addition to the College Farm, and now a part of the same). Thence along the west line of the said ten acres north twenty chains to the northwest corner of the Farm, and to the lands of G. W. Jones, at which point the line leaves the College Farm; the said road to occupy the land lying westwardly from and outside the willow hedge near the said west line, and to be governed in its width so far as the College Farm is concerned by the width of the strip of land so appropriated west of the said hedge.

We also recommend the purchase from G. W. Jones of a small strip of land containing about two and one-half acres, between the College Farm and the C. & N. W. R. R. at the northwest corner of said College Farm.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

O. H. P. BUCHANAN,
JOHN H. BACON,
W. ALLEN,
Committee.

Report adopted.

Mr. Mitchell moved that a committee of three be appointed to ascertain the necessary steps to be taken in order that the road may be legally laid out.

Carried.

Committee—Messrs. Mitchell, Stanchfield, Kilburn.

Board adjourned to 10 o'clock, a. m., Dec. 7.

DECEMBER 7.

Boad met as per adjournment.

Members absent—J. D. Wright, O. O. Stanchfield, Gov. Merrill.

The Committee on Organization, to whom was referred that part of the President's report relating to the Library, and appointment of additional professors, reported through chairman Stanchfield.

Mr. Kilburn moved that the report be accepted and laid on the table.

Carried.

The Committee on Organization reported on the report of the Professor of Chemistry, as follows;

Your committee, to whom was referred the report of the Professor of Chemistry, would like to present the whole report, and ask that it be adopted as a whole; but, as the funds are low, we would most respectfully ask that the sum of two thousand six hundred dollars be appropriated for the purposes named by the Professor in his report.

STANCHFIELD,
LEFFINGWELL,
WELCH,
MELENDY,

Committee.

Report accepted and adopted.

Committee on Organization reported as follows upon the report of the Professor of Physics and Mechanics:

Your committee, having had the report of the Professor of Physics and Mechanics under consideration, commend the system introduced by the Professor, and hope that the time may soon come when this department of study can be put upon as good a footing in the Iowa Agricultural College as in any other institution of the kind in the country.

In view of the condition of the finances of the college, we cannot comply with the wishes of the Professor, we would, therefore,

respectfully ask that the sum of two thousand six hundred dollars be appropriated out of the interest fund of the Department of Physics and Mechanics.

STANCHFIELD,
LEFFENGWELL,
WELCH,
MELENDY,

Committee.

Report adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STOCK.

Report of Stock Committee read and adopted :

CATTLE.

The Stock Committee would report that they find a decided improvement in the Cattle Department, both in numbers and quality.

The Short Horn Bull "Consul," received from Mr. Sheldon in exchange for the notorious White bull "Oxford," has proven pre-creative, and his stock shows fine blood, and exhibits such points as an amateur could not help liking, and while we are well pleased with the progeny of the said Bull, we are satisfied that it becomes necessary to purchase another to prevent the great evil of in-breeding. In the Short Horn herd there are the bull "Consul," seven aged cows, two yearlings, and six spring calves. The cows are not such as are desirable for exhibition as prize herd animals, and we believe that the addition of at least two fine bred cows would be a great acquisition to the herd. We would therefore ask for the purchasing of one bull and two cows.

The Devons consist of one bull, one aged cow, and one spring calf, which are of fine quality. The Ayrshire consists of one bull, three cows, one yearling and one spring calf, which would be an honor to any dairy farm. In the Jersey class are one bull, one cow, and one heifer calf, all of fine blood, and in excellent condition ;

also we find quite a number of high grades which show a great improvement upon the natives, thus showing the benefits derived from breeding the natives to thorough bred males.

HORSES.

We are much gratified with the report of the Superintendent of the Farm, showing the amount of work performed by the teams, and the profit derived from such labor, which shows conclusively that we have no idle animals in this department, and at the same time convinces us of the necessity of more horse power to conduct the business of the farm and college to advantage. If we intend to improve the idle, and at present unavailable lands, and to bring them to a state of cultivation, it will become absolutely necessary to have more teams, either horses or mules ; and from the great amount of labor performed by the mule team now upon the farm, and the high state of condition they remained in, we are led to recommend the purchase of at least two more mule teams.

STALLION.

Considering the great demand for large heavy draft horses all over the country, and believing as we do, that great benefit can be conferred upon the agricultural interest of the state at large by improving and enlarging the horses, we would recommend the purchasing of a Percheron or Canadian stallion, to be kept on the farm, not only to raise animals for our own use, but to excite a greater desire among the horse breeders to raise said strain of horses.

SWINE.

In this department there is a manifest improvement, not only in the quality of the animals themselves, but in the feed and care bestowed upon them. The different breeds consisting of the Berkshires, Chester-Whites, and Spotted or Poland China, exhibit animals approaching perfection. The care with which the breeds are kept pure can be distinctly seen in the animals themselves. The experiments in feeding swine, as now conducted by the Superintendent, giving the actual cost of each pound of pork, the amount

realized for the corn or other grain fed, and showing the difference in the several breeds as to taking on flesh, are very gratifying to us, and we are clearly of the opinion that the time and labor expended in said experiments are amply repaid.

FEED.

Considering the amount of ground grain used in feeding stock, and the perceptible increase of flesh derived from such feed over that of grain in the raw state, it is evident to us, (as it must be to every one,) that a mill should be procured as soon as possible for the grinding of grain. We therefore recommend the purchase of such a mill. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. BACON,
Chairman of Stock Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HORTICULTURE.

The Committee on Horticulture reported as follows :

Your Committee on Horticulture to whom was referred the report of Prof. Bessey on Horticulture, and Prof. Mathews, on Pomology, would report that we have examined said reports carefully, and from the reports as well as from our own observation of the management of these departments, we can congratulate the Board on the successful manner in which these departments are carried on. Professors Mathews and Bessey are enthusiasts in their professions, they have labored faithfully in their several departments, as their reports show, and the results attained are highly satisfactory to your committee.

The report of Prof. Bessey presents the result of many experiments made, which will be valuable to the horticulturists of our State, and we would recommend that these experiments be continued hereafter, and the results reported to the Board.

We would especially call attention to that part of the report

relating to insects in our State, destructive to vegetables, and inasmuch as we have no State Entomologist, it is a valuable feature in the report, and especially to be commended.

The pressing wants for this department are few, comparatively, but a garden-house and tools for this department are most urgently needed. The amount asked for a garden house we consider the very lowest sum that would answer the purpose. The amount is estimated for a garden-house at \$2,500.

We concur with Prof. Mathews, that new varieties of fruit, etc., should be tested and experiments entered into in this as well as the other departments, and the results made known through these reports. Prof. Mathews' ideas in regard to the necessity for an abundant supply of fruit for the use of the College, etc., are appreciated by your committee, and we are of the opinion the same should be supplied as fast as can be, with due regard to the claims of other departments. The amount asked for this department we would like to see appropriated, if the same could be done with due consideration for other departments, and refer the same to the Board without recommendation as to the amount, believing that they will deal as liberally with this as the funds at their disposal will permit.

G. F. KILBURN,

W. ALLEN,

C. W. TENNEY,

Committee.

Report adopted.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Report of Special Committee read and adopted.

We, the undersigned members of the committee to whom was referred the portions of the President's report relating to manual labor, etc., would respectfully report that we have carefully examined

the suggestions there made, and would heartily recommend that they be adopted.

C. W. TENNY,
W. ALLEN,
Committee.

On motion, the following were adopted:

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Water Works be adopted; and that the President be authorized to print, with his report, such parts of the report as he may deem essential.

Resolved, That we ask the legislature for an appropriation of five thousand dollars supplying water to the building, as per report.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON WATER SUPPLY.

To the Honorable, the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College :

Gentlemen: — Your committee, to whom was referred the question of *water supply* for this College, beg leave to respectfully report—

First That upon careful examination, they find no adequate supply of water except at the large spring northeast from the barn; and that at that point they do find an abundance of the best water. The supply during the past summer has not failed.

Second. That the present outflow from the spring is distant from the College building, 2300 feet, and from the workshops, 3000 feet. It lies below the terrace 50 feet, and the tanks to be filled are above the terrace about 57 feet, making the total height to rise, 100 feet.

Third. That only two methods seem feasible: the first, by means of a large windmill at the spring forcing the water up through two wide pipes; the second, involves the use of a steam pump placed near the spring with pipes for the conveyance of water to the several tanks, as in the former case. This pump may be driven, either by steam generated by a small boiler at the spring, or

by compressed air, forced through a pipe by a compressing air pump (at the workshop) driven by the engine.

The windmill has the advantage of less cost at the start, and of comparatively no cost for running. It has the disadvantage that it cannot be relied on for a constant supply of water. To meet this difficulty, two methods may be suggested: first, to construct an enormous tank, like a railway tank, in the open air, and elevate it upon timber work to a proper height, there to store several days' supply of water; and the other, to construct capacious cisterns in the earth for such storage, and to pump therefrom into the tanks as required. The first, your committee rejected for several reasons: it seemed likely to be very costly, both for construction and repairs; it could not be kept free from frost, and it would furnish stagnant rather than fresh water. The second seemed to require nearly as great cost for pumping as though the water was drawn directly from the spring, to which must be added the cost of the cisterns. For the above reasons, your committee rejected the notion of using a windmill.

The use of a pump driven by compressed air or by steam, has seemed to us the better method, in that it furnishes a constant supply of fresh water, without the use and expense of tank or cistern outside of the buildings.

Your committee suggest that, for ordinary use, the pump may be driven by compressed air, as noted above, using the power of the engine therefor, and requiring no attendance other than that of the engineer in charge of the engine, and with the small cost for running of the slight extra fuel consumed. But for emergencies, such as the breaking of the engine or stoppage for repairs, safety would require a small boiler to be placed near the pump, and thus to run the pump by steam. They present the following estimate for the necessary pipes, pumps, and other appurtenances :

Double steam pump	\$ 450 00
3000 feet 2 inch pipe, to convey water, @ 30 cts.....	900 00
3000 feet 2 inch pipe, to convey air, @ 30 cts.....	900 00
Compressing pump.....	600 00
House, over pump at spring.....	200 00

Ditch for pipe, 180 rods, @ 75 cts.....	\$ 135 00
Laying pipes, 180 rods, @ 30 cts.....	54 00
Ball cocks for tanks.....	30 00
Boiler at spring.....	200 00
Branches and tanks at barns.....	1000 00
Well	100 00
Fittings, pulleys, beltings, and setting up machinery, say	300 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 4869 00

For contingencies, the balance of.....\$5000 00

Which sum we believe sufficient for the above named purpose.

We submit further an estimate of power required to throw 40 barrels per hour into the tanks :

Pressure per square inch of pump piston, to raise the water 100 feet high.....	46 lbs.
To overcome friction of 2 inch pipe.....	24 lbs.
	<hr/>
	70 lbs.

Pressure of air on steam piston, one half inch
in diameter of pump piston 17½ lbs.
Add, to overcome friction of pump, say..... 4½ lbs.
Add, to overcome friction of air in 2 inch pipe, 1 lb.

Making total air pressure at work shop....23 lbs.

Making power required at work shop, 44000 ft. lbs. per minute,
or 1½ horse power.

Loss of power by friction of air in 2 inch pipe, 6-100 horse-power

In the above estimate, we have assumed that the supply of water needed at the various college buildings, barns, and houses, should not exceed two hundred barrels per day, and that the same might be raised in the space of five hours. Upon an emergency, water could be thrown four times as fast, and of course the pump might be run a greater time, as required. The pump recommended is double,

and may be worked with one side or both at the same time, and may be worked with one side while the other is repairing.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. JONES,
WM. A. ANTHONY,
J. P. ROBERTS,

Committee.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CASHIER'S REPORT.

Report of special committee on Cashier's report read and adopted.

We, the committee, would beg leave to report that we have examined the report as fully as possible in the limited time given us, and find it correct as compared with receipts from Treasurer, and stated in Treasurer's report. We would respectfully recommend that in the biennial report to the Legislature it state fully the amount of each appropriation, amount expended, and amount unexpended, yet needed to complete present contracts, so that a surplus, which, does not in reality exist, may not appear. We would recommend that the report of the cashier be received and adopted.

Respectfully submitted.

C. W. TENNEY, *Chairman.*

On motion of Mr. Kilburn it was—

Resolved, That a special committee of Ways and Means be appointed, who shall report to this Board the estimated amount of available means for the college expenses for the year 1872, the estimated amount of expenditures needed for each department, and the funds which should be so appropriated.

Resolved, That the several committees are hereby directed to report to said committee the estimated amounts needed in their respective departments.

Messrs. Welch, Kilburn, and Mitchell appointed committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TREASURER'S REPORT.

Report of Committee on Treasurer's report read and adopted.

Your committee to whom was referred the report of Treasurer Rankin, respectfully submit that they have examined carefully the statements of accounts with the different funds, as made by the Treasurer, with the several vouchers given by him for moneys received and secured by him for moneys payed out, and find the same to be correct in all respects. The vouchers for moneys paid out by him have been all surrendered to your committee, and are returned herewith.

Your committee recommend that the report of the Treasurer be adopted.

C. W. TENNEY, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FARM.

Report of Committee on Farm read and adopted.

The undersigned Committee on Farm, to whom was referred the report of superintendent of farm would beg leave to report as follows:

It is indeed gratifying to us to behold on every hand the evidences of improvement, not only in the appearance of the stock and the results of the labor of the past year, but in the general thrift, and the good order which seems to prevail in the management of the entire farm under our very efficient superintendent, I. P. Roberts. His report gives the gratifying evidence that the farm as an auxiliary to the college has not been a dead weight upon our hands.

We earnestly recommend that the improvements asked for by the superintendent be provided for, if the necessary means can be obtained. We would also recommend the adoption of report of Stock Committee.

We would further recommend that in the superintendent's report on corn crop grown on prairie breaking, that a reasonable amount for breaking be charged to farm improvement fund, that the profits of this crop may fully appear as they exist. And we particularly desire that these experiments so successfully begun relating to different methods of culture, different kinds of grain and grasses, winter and spring grain, and also the experiments in swine feeding, be continued, and would suggest that further experiments be made upon raw, ground, and cooked food.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. W. TENNEY,
W. ALLEN,
Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

Committee on Organization reported as follows:

Your Committee on Organization, to whom was referred that portion of the President's report, relating to the matter of employing new professors, respectfully recommend that the Board of Trustees authorize President Welch to employ a suitable person to fill the chair of Professor of Practical Agriculture, and also a suitable person to fill the chair of Professor of Geology, at a salary of not over \$1,500 each.

Your committee also respectfully recommend that the Board of Trustees elect Mrs. Ellen S. Tupper to the position of Lecturer on "Bee Culture."

Your committee further recommend that the sum of \$3,000 be appropriated out of the proper fund for the purpose of purchasing books for the College Library.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

O. O. STANCHFIELD, *Chairman.*

Report taken up by sections and adopted.

Moved by Mr. Kilburn that the President be relieved from the chair of Professor of English Literature, and that he be transferred to the chair of Mental Philosophy and Political Economy.

Carried.

On motion, the Hon. S. E. Rankin was elected Treasurer of the College for the ensuing year.

On motion of Mr. Bacon, Messrs. Welch, Rankin, and Jones were appointed a committee to simplify the present system of book-keeping for the College.

On motion of Mr. Melendy it was

Resolved, That the President take such steps as he may think best to institute a department, to be called a Building Material Museum, after a plan recommended by a Harvard professor, of which the following will give the outline:

“Have a building material-museum. It need cost but little to make or keep. No buildings would be required. Have a yard prepared with suitable fences, gates, paths, etc., and in it let every quarryman place a specimen of his wares. Invite every dealer in stone, natural or artificial, bricks, slate, sandstone, tiles, glass, terra cotta, iron, and concrete, etc., to place a sample in the museum. Have the specimens as near as possible of one size, and give all an equal exposure to the open air. Let the rain, frost, and snow, do what they will with them. Every honest dealer would be glad of such a permanent advertisement, and a refusal to exhibit would answer for a warning against a poor article, afraid of the test.

“Have the name of the material and the dealer affixed to each sample, and publish a catalogue. Have the exhibition open to the public at all times.

“Here, in a few months or years, we should be able to tell whose marble was the fairest, and what kind kept its polish best. We could decide which granite was the best, and learn who sold the best bricks and slate. We could discover the faulty sandstones, and detect the weak points in any stone quarried. Such a museum would be of great value to the building trade, and a place of curious interest and study for all.

On motion, adjourned.

DECEMBER 8.

Board met at 9:30 a. m.

President Welch in the chair.

All the members present, except Messrs. Merrill, Richardson, and Wright.

On motion of Mr. Melendy, G. W. Jones was appointed Professor of Architecture and Civil Engineering, with an additional salary of four hundred dollars, making in the aggregate two thousand four hundred dollars.

On motion of Mr. Leffingwell, Professor Geddes was appointed Cashier, the question of additional salary being postponed until after the report of the Special Committee on Book-keeping shall have been received.

Report of Special Committee on Land Agent's report, read and adopted.

We, the Committee to whom was referred the report of Geo. W. Bassett, Land Agent for the College, have examined the same, and compared the amounts stated therein as paid to the College Treasurer, with said Treasurer's report, and find the same correct. It is also evident from the same report that we have something over 19,000 acres of land in the aggregate at present not leased, and that are of no immediate avail to us. It has not been necessary in time past to have the benefit of this part of our resources, but the need may soon arise, and as the lands are free from taxes, and desirable in many respects, it may be possible that in some cases the valuation of these lands has been too high. It is, therefore, recommended that this matter be carefully considered.

C. W. TENNEY, *Chairman*.

On motion it was resolved that a committee of two be appointed by the chair to visit the Fort Dodge and Sioux City Land Districts, and to prepare a map of the college lands, showing streams, railroads, and proposed railroads, precise location, and to report on the valuation of the same; said committee to receive actual travelling expenses, as per itemized bill, and five dollars per day.

Messrs. Tenney and Melendy appointed as such committee.

On motion of Mr. Kilburn it was resolved that the Governor of the State, Hon. Samuel Merrill, the Governor elect, Hon. C. C. Carpenter, and the ex-Governor, together with the out-going members of this Board, who have not already done so, be requested to furnish their photographs, to be placed among the archives of the Iowa Agricultural College.

The Executive Committee, having under consideration Professor Geddes' Report, beg leave to submit the following:

We think that the Board of Trustees should earnestly recommend that all able-bodied male students should drill and uniform themselves, in accordance with Professor Geddes' recommendation, but we do not think that the same should be compulsory.

We recommend that the Legislature be asked to appropriate the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars to construct a gun-house.

And we further recommend that the superintendent be authorized to fit up an armory in the basement of the south wing, out of the college extension fund, the cost not to exceed the sum of seventy-five dollars.

A. S. WELCH,
O. H. P. BUCHANAN,
I. J. MITCHELL,

Committee.

Report adopted.

Executive Committee made special report as follows:

The Executive Committee, having in charge the President's report on students' expenses, recommend that the proposed charges for chemicals be erased and left, according to vote of the Board, to the discretion of the President and the Professor of Chemistry; and that no charge be made for the use of musical instruments. With these changes they recommend the adoption of the article on expenses.

The Committee further recommend that the estimated sums for buildings and other improvements, in the President's Report, be adopted and asked for as follows :

For building for Students' Rooms.....	\$35000 00
For Physical Laboratory.....	45000 00

For Farm Improvements.....	\$ 7000 00
For Garden House.....	2500 00
For Professors' House.....	4500 00
For Orchard and Vineyard.....	1000 00
For supplying water to buildings.....	5000 00
For Furniture for main wing.....	3000 00

The Committee recommend also that four thousand dollars be asked for, to be expended for furniture for the rooms in the new wings, consisting of chapel, recitation-rooms, drawing-room, and student's room.

O. H. P. BUCHANAN,
I. J. MITCHELL,
A. S. WELCH,

Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on organization reported as follows on the matter of diplomas :

Your Committee to whom was referred that part of the President's report relating to the matter of diplomas, having had the subject under consideration, respectfully recommend that that portion of the report, with its recommendations be adopted by the Board of Trustees.

O. O. STANCHFIELD,

Chairman.

Report adopted.

On motion of Mr. Bacon, the sum of three thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose of buying a stallion, a Short Horn bull, two Short Horn cows, and a feed mill.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, it was resolved that there be an order drawn upon the cashier in favor of S. E. Rankin for twenty dollars, for expenses in full, incurred in two visits to Nevada to collect

interest on bonds belonging to the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm.

On motion of Mr. Stanchfield it was resolved that there be drawn an order in favor of S. E. Rankin, Treasurer, for the sum of one thousand dollars, already allowed him for his services up to the present year, and also for the further sum of three hundred and thirty-three dollars for his services for the year 1871, one-half of said amount to be drawn from the College Extension Fund, and one-half from the Endowment Interest Fund.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, it was resolved that the Treasurer be authorized to transfer from the Contingent Fund the sum of six hundred and eighty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents, to the fund for the completion of College building.

On motion of Mr. Buchanan it was resolved that the President be authorized to draw an order on the Freight Draw-back Fund, for the amount of one hundred and ninety-five dollars, as payment in full for well and stable near Professor Jones' house.

Executive and Building Committee's Report read, and on motion of Mr. Bacon, adopted.

(See Report on page — —)

Report of the Committee on New Road read and adopted.

Your committee, to whom was referred the question of the legality of action by this Board of Trustees, in laying a road along the west border of this farm, beg leave to report, that in their judgment such action would not be legal. Your committee are informed that the present traveled road along a part of the south and west lines of the farm, being about one hundred and forty rods in length, has never been laid by competent authority, being now used by the public, by sufferance of the College. They therefore recommend that the General Assembly be memorialized to allow the laying of the said road or roads, to-wit : that now used as a highway above named, and that part of the same line continued which is contemplated in the appointment of the committee.

G. F. KILBURN,

I. J. MITCHELL,

Committee.

Motion made and carried, that that part of the first report on new road, recommending the purchase of certain lands (described therein) from G. W. Jones, be referred to the Executive Committee.

On motion, the ladies' course of study, as laid down in the President's report, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Bacon, I. P. Roberts was elected Secretary of the Board and Superintendent of the Farm.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, the following committee was appointed to examine the question of salaries here and elsewhere, and report at the May meeting.

Messrs, Mitchell, Kilburn, and Tenney appointed as such committee.

Motion made by Mr. Bacon, that instrumental music be stricken from the course of study, and that the President be hereby authorized to employ some competent person to teach music to such as desire it, whose pay shall be received from pupils taking such study.

Carried.

Report of Executive Committee, on physical laboratory and gas works, read and adopted.

The Executive Committee recommend that the report of Prof. Anthony, on the proposed physical laboratory, be adopted, excepting the plans for gas works, and buildings for the same, which they recommend shall be left in the hands of the Building Committee for further examination.

A. S. WELCH,
Chairman pro tem.

Hon. A. Welch, President Iowa State Agricultural College:

Dear Sir:—I present herewith plans for a new building, to furnish rooms for the departments of Chemistry, Physics and Mechanics, and Civil Engineering and Architecture.

The plan contemplates an additional story and French roof for the present laboratory building, which will furnish the chemical department the following additional rooms: A room for Quantitative

Analysis, one for Metallurgical operations, and others for manufacturing chemicals. On the first floor of the main building are rooms for advanced students in physical manipulation, and a reading-room for books of reference and periodicals referring to the departments represented in the building. On the second floor, are a recitation and lecture room for Physics and Mechanics, and an apparatus room, which will serve also as a physical laboratory for students beginning the study of experimental Physics. On the third floor, are a recitation and lecture room for the department of Civil Engineering and Architecture, a room for models, and rooms for mechanical drawing. The whole will cost about \$42,000. The demand for these rooms is most urgent. During the past year, the classes in Physics have recited in the chemical recitation room, and the consequence has been that no proper preparation could be made for illustrative experiments in either department. The Physical apparatus has been kept in a basement room where the dampness would soon render valueless any instruments intended for nice measurements. No more apparatus can be accommodated till rooms and cases can be provided where it can be preserved. The State of Iowa has established this college for the purpose of giving instruction in "Natural Philosophy, Chemistry," etc., etc., and it is presumed that she wishes to make that instruction full and complete. This can only be done by accumulating apparatus and furnishing every facility for professors and students to use it. Apparatus *must* be accumulated, and rooms *must* be provided for its preservation and use, or the college fails to give instruction in those branches which are of most vital importance in the accomplishment of its object.

It may be asked, what is the object of a Physical laboratory? I answer, to give students an opportunity to perform, with their own hands, the experiments described in the text-books, and to put in practice the principles and methods there given. Such a course will give the student a more detailed, more accurate, more practical knowledge of the subject; but, above all, it will give a knowledge of the methods of scientific research, it will educate the judgment; it will train the student to habits of careful observation, and close attention to conditions. Such a training, it is the main object of the "new education" to give. It is such a training as will enable

farmers and mechanics to apply scientific truth and improve upon old methods.

Iowa must not be behind her sister States in the facilities she offers for obtaining a practical scientific education. Let her rather offer such advantages as shall be the pride of the State. The provision of such advantages is not an expense without return. On the contrary, with all the vast resources of this great State to be developed, the return to be expected is far beyond what could be derived from any other investment.

WILLIAM A. ANTHONY,
Professor of Physics and Mechanics.

Hon. A. S. Welch, President I. S. A. C.:

DEAR SIR:—I beg leave to submit the following in regard to gas supply:

The present gas-holder is barely sufficient to supply the present demand for gas. When the additions to the wings are occupied, a larger gas-holder will be a necessity. The draft of the present flue has proved inadequate for the furnace used in making the gas, and there are many disadvantages connected with the position of the works so near the main building. I would suggest that the present gas-holder remain where it is, but that a new gas-holder and new works of sufficient capacity to supply, not only the present buildings but all the buildings that are contemplated in the future, be erected near the workshop. I think a gas-holder of 5,000 cubic feet, with a bench of three retorts, such as are used at the present works, will supply the present and prospective demand. Such a gas-holder, with the works, buildings, and smoke stack, will cost about \$3,000.

WM. A. ANTHONY.

The Executive Committee reported as follows:

The Executive Committee, in accordance with the instructions of the Board, report that they have purchased the land of G. W. Jones, described in the Special Committee's report, for the sum of one hundred dollars, and recommend that President Welch be authorized to

draw a warrant in favor of G. W. Jones for said sum, whenever the said Jones shall make and execute a good and sufficient warranty deed, to the Iowa State Agricultural College and farm, for said land.

A. S. WELCH,
O. H. P. BUCHANAN,
I. J. MITCHELL,
Committee.

On motion of Mr. Bacon it was resolved that all notes in the hands of the cashier, belonging to the college and farm, (excepting the donation notes), be turned over to Treasurer Rankin, and that the donation notes be turned over to Mr. Mitchell for collection.

Motion made that the President be authorized to present to the Legislature the matter of reimbursing moneys paid out to Land Agent Bassett for leasing lands. Carried.

Motion made that the President be authorized to present to the Legislature the matter of refunding to the college moneys expended on repairs of college building, the same having been so expended with a view to its being refunded. Carried.

On motion the President was allowed the sum of ten dollars for the amount paid Rev. W. H. Wynn, as travelling expenses.

On motion it was resolved that the Executive Committee be authorized and instructed to accept the new wing of the college building when completed, to settle with the contractors, and to do and perform all things necessary to settle and adjust all claims, and all business connected with the college extension, as fully as the Board of Trustees can do.

On motion the Board adjourned *sine die*.

I. P. ROBERTS, *Secretary.*

INDEX.

	<i>Page.</i>
BOTANY AND HORTICULTURE—	
Report of the department of.....	81
Extract from report of 1870.....	81
Report for 1871.....	82
Permanent improvements.....	83
Crops raised.....	83
Experiments.....	83
Tomatoes.....	85
Cabbage.....	85
Beets.....	85
Corn.....	86
Insects.....	86
On beans— <i>Trombidium telarium</i> , Herm....	86
On cabbage— <i>Halicta striolata</i> , Illiger.....	86
<i>Agrostis</i> , (cut worm).....	86
<i>Plutella cruciferarum</i> , Teller, (cabbage moth).....	86
<i>Pieris Protodice</i>	87
<i>Aphis brassicae</i>	87
On Corn— <i>Heliothis armigera</i> , Hubner, (ball worm.).....	87
On Cucumber, Squash, etc.— <i>Diabrotica 12-punctata</i>	87
<i>Diabrotica vittata</i>	87
On potatoes— <i>Doryphora decemlineata</i>	87
<i>Coccinella and Hippodamia</i> , (lady bug).....	87
Soldier bug.....	87
Preparations for next year.....	88
Needs.....	88
Botany.....	89
The flora of Iowa.....	90
BUILDING COMMITTEE—	
Report of.....	146
CALENDAR FOR 1872.....	62
CASHIER'S REPORT.....	178
Current expenses.....	178
Summary for 1870.....	180
Summary for 1871.....	181
Ordinary expenses.....	181

CASHIER'S REPORT—CONTINUED—

Extraordinary expenses.....	186
Farm fund.....	187
Re-statement.....	192
Appropriations for 1868.....	192
Appropriations for 1870.....	193
Boarding department.....	195
General balance.....	195
Net receipts.....	197

CHEMISTRY—

Report of the department of.....	131
Burning fluids.....	136

CHEMICAL LABORATORY..... 30**COLLECTIONS..... 29****COURSES OF STUDY..... 31**

Agricultural Course.....	31
Course in Horticulture and Pomology.....	33
Course in Mechanical Engineering.....	34
Course in Civil Engineering.....	35
Course in Mining Engineering.....	35
Course in Architecture.....	36
Course in Military Tactics and Engineering.....	36
Ladies' Course.....	37
Normal Instruction.....	38
Sunday Exercises.....	38

DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION..... 39

Mathematics.....	39
Book-keeping.....	40
Physics.....	40
Mechanics and its applications.....	42
Mechanical Drawing.....	43
Chemistry.....	43
Botany.....	45
Horticulture.....	46
Pomology.....	46
Military Tactics and Engineering.....	46

DONATIONS TO THE COLLEGE—

List of.....	56
--------------	----

DRAWING—

Report of the department of.....	145
----------------------------------	-----

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—

Report of special committee on.....	212
-------------------------------------	-----

EXPENDITURE OF APPROPRIATIONS—

Report of.....	150
College extension.....	150

EXPENDITURE OF APPROPRIATIONS—CONTINUED—

Professor's house.....	150
Laboratory building.....	151
Gas house.....	152
Workshop buildings.....	152
Farm tile drain.....	153
Farm improvements.....	153
Seeds and plants.....	153

FACULTY..... 6**FARM—**

Report of committee on.....	208
-----------------------------	-----

FARMERS' INSTITUTES..... 49

Programme for.....	50
--------------------	----

FARM SUPERINTENDENT—

Report of	63
Experiments on sowing	64
Experimental grounds	69
Farm stock	70
Experiments with pigs.....	71
Experiments in swine breeding.....	72
Farm improvements	73
North Farm.....	73
Preparations for 1872.....	74
Wants	74
Summary for 1873	75
Farm inventory	75

GAS SUPPLY—

Report of committee on.....	217
-----------------------------	-----

HORTICULTURE—

Report of committee on.....	202
-----------------------------	-----

LAND AGENT—

Report of.....	154
Leased lands.....	157
Report of T. J. Stone.....	161

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL..... 8**LIBRARY—**

Report of committee on.....	30, 199
-----------------------------	---------

MILITARY TACTICS AND ENGINEERING—

Report of the department of.....	141
----------------------------------	-----

PHYSICS AND MECHANICS—

Report of the department of.....	128
----------------------------------	-----

POLICY OF INSTRUCTION.	47
POMOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT—	
Report of.....	76
Labor of students.....	77
Experimental grounds for.....	78
Appropriation for the fruit department	79
Improvements.....	80
PRESIDENT'S REPORT—	
Difficulties encountered and overcome.....	9
Manual labor of students.....	9
Public confidence in the College increasing.....	10
The College is now fully organized.....	10
Salaries of the officers.....	10
Additional Professors needed.....	11
Classes taught and by whom.....	11
Enrollment.....	14
Students in the building.....	14
Day scholars.....	15
Appointment of students.....	16
Examinations.....	16
Grammar.....	17
Spelling.....	17
Geography.....	18
Arithmetic.....	18
Algebra.....	19
Deposit paid by students.....	19
Expenses	19
Students' earnings.....	20
Government.....	20
Rules of the College.....	21
Monthly statement to parents.....	24
Duty of parents.....	24
Manual labor.....	24
Pressing wants	26
Furniture.....	29
STOCK—	
Report of committee on.....	200
STUDENTS—	
Catalogue of.....	51
Junior class.....	51
Sophomore class.....	52
Freshman class.....	53
Not fully accepted as freshmen.....	55
Summary.....	55

TIME TABLE FOR 1872	58
----------------------------------	-----------

TREASURER'S REPORT—

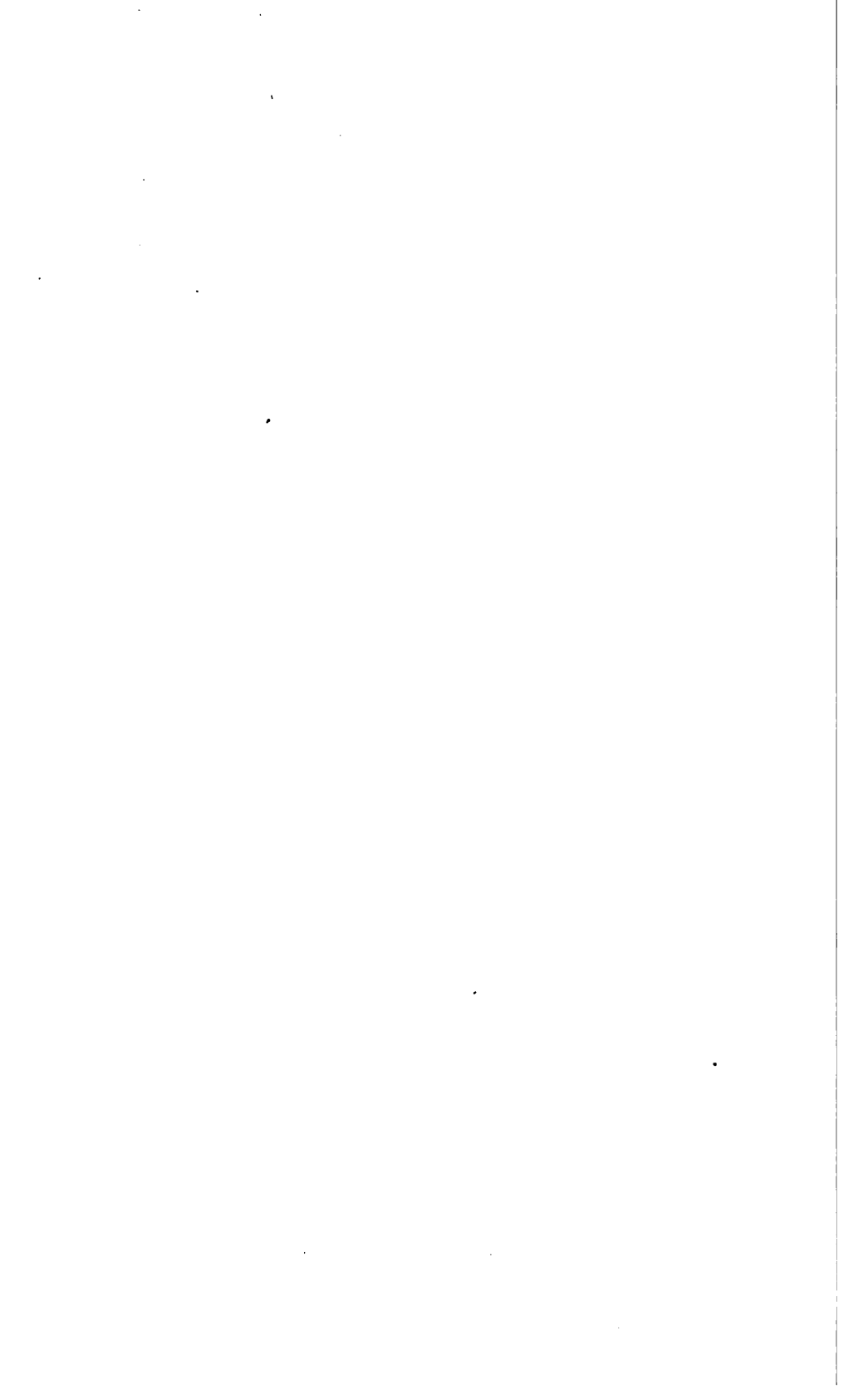
Of building fund.....	164
Of farm fund.....	166
Of farm improvement fund.....	166
Of workshop building fund.....	169
Of laboratory building fund.....	167
Of college fund.....	168
Of fund for building hog-house &c.....	168
Of fund for tile draining farm.....	168
Of fund for erecting professors' houses.....	169
Of fund for the purchase of seeds and plants.....	169
Of fund for building gasometer.....	170
Of endowment fund.....	170
Of contingent fund.....	174

TRUSTEES—

Board of.....	4
Officers of the Board of.....	5
Proceedings of.....	197
Report of committee on the locating of a road.....	198
Report of committee on library.....	199
Report of committee on stock.....	200
Report of committee on horticulture.....	202
Report of special committee.....	203
Report of committee on water supply.....	204
Report of committee on Cashier's report.....	207
Report of committee on Treasurer's report.....	208
Report of committee on farm.....	208
Report of committee on organization.....	199 214 209
Special report of executive committee.....	212
Plan for a new building.....	215
Gas supply.....	217

WATER SUPPLY—

Report of committee on.....	204
-----------------------------	-----



REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE

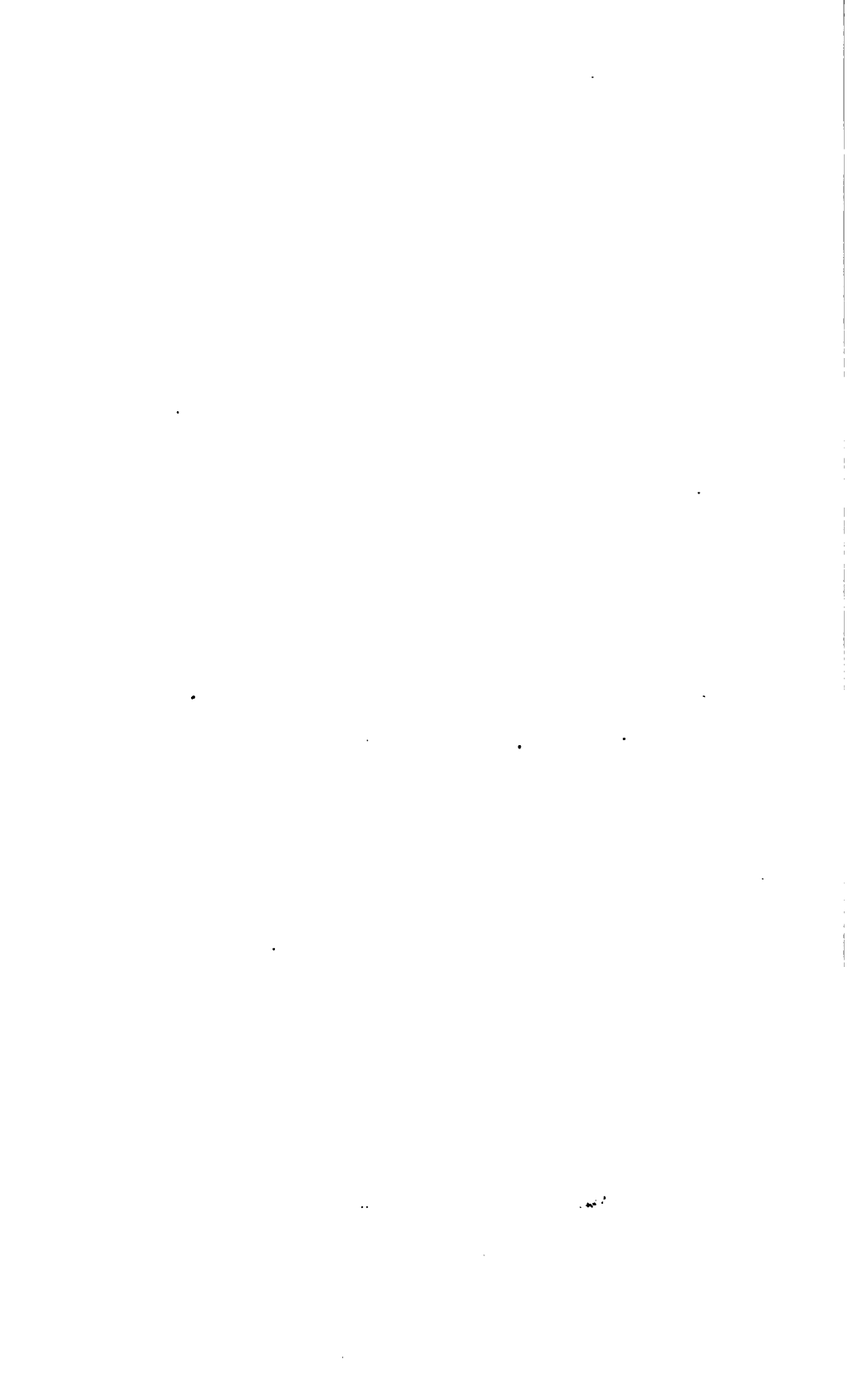
OF THE

FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM.

DES MOINES:
G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.
1872.



REPORT.

To the Fourteenth General Assembly :

The joint committee, appointed to visit the State Agricultural College and Farm, have discharged that duty and have the honor to submit the following report :

Your committee made careful examination of the buildings erected and improvements made with appropriations furnished by the Thirteenth General Assembly, and are of opinion that the funds have been expended in a careful and judicious manner. The report of the trustees, faculty, and committees, being very full and carefully made, is already in your hands, and your committee deem a reference to some parts of the report of more value than a detailed account by us, and in this connection would refer to Report of Executive and Building Committee on page 147, and to report of expenditures page 150 to 153 ; also, to President's report page 27.

It is well known that the time of year your committee's visit was made is not one in which the institution shows to best advantage, but from what your committee has been able to learn of the workings of the institution, we are well pleased and satisfied that its management is in good hands. The land appears to be well farmed. The horticultural department and orchard have been well attended to. The stock of all kinds were looking well and showed that the care given it was such as only our best and most careful farmers and breeders give them.

A careful examination of the stables, pens, and yards, satisfied the committee that prudence and economy were used in feeding. For number and kind of stock, see Report of Superintendent of Farm, page 70 ; also, Report of Stock Committee, page 200.

Of each of the pure breeds of cattle and hogs, there are some fine animals ; and in this connection your committee must say that they were highly pleased to see the farm implements and machinery all carefully housed or put up so as to preserve and keep in good condition for use.

In short the committee are unanimous in their opinion, that the interest of the Institution and State have been carefully looked to in the general management of its affairs, and that a continuation of the present careful and judicious control on the part of the Trustees and Faculty, with such aid as this and future General Assemblies may see fit to give, the Iowa Agricultural College and Farm will be a success and reach the highest expectations of its most sanguine friends.

Of the wants of the institution, the committee will speak in the order of importance, as seems to them.

First.—Your committee find at present no adequate means of furnishing water, the wells all having failed. At present water has to be hauled from the spring. We would therefore recommend that an appropriation of five thousand dollars be made for water supply. See report page 204.

Second.—Fifteen hundred dollars is as small a sum as will serve to partially furnish the new wings of the college building, and we would therefore recommend that this amount be appropriated.

Third.—We would recommend that an appropriation of forty-five thousand dollars be made for the erection of a physical laboratory.

Fourth.—For the erection of a house for professor, an appropriation of four thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifth.—For horticultural department, one thousand dollars.

Sixth.—For farm barn and stock, seven thousand dollars.

Seventh.—For garden-house, twenty-five hundred dollars.

E. S. McCULLOCH,

On the part of the Senate.

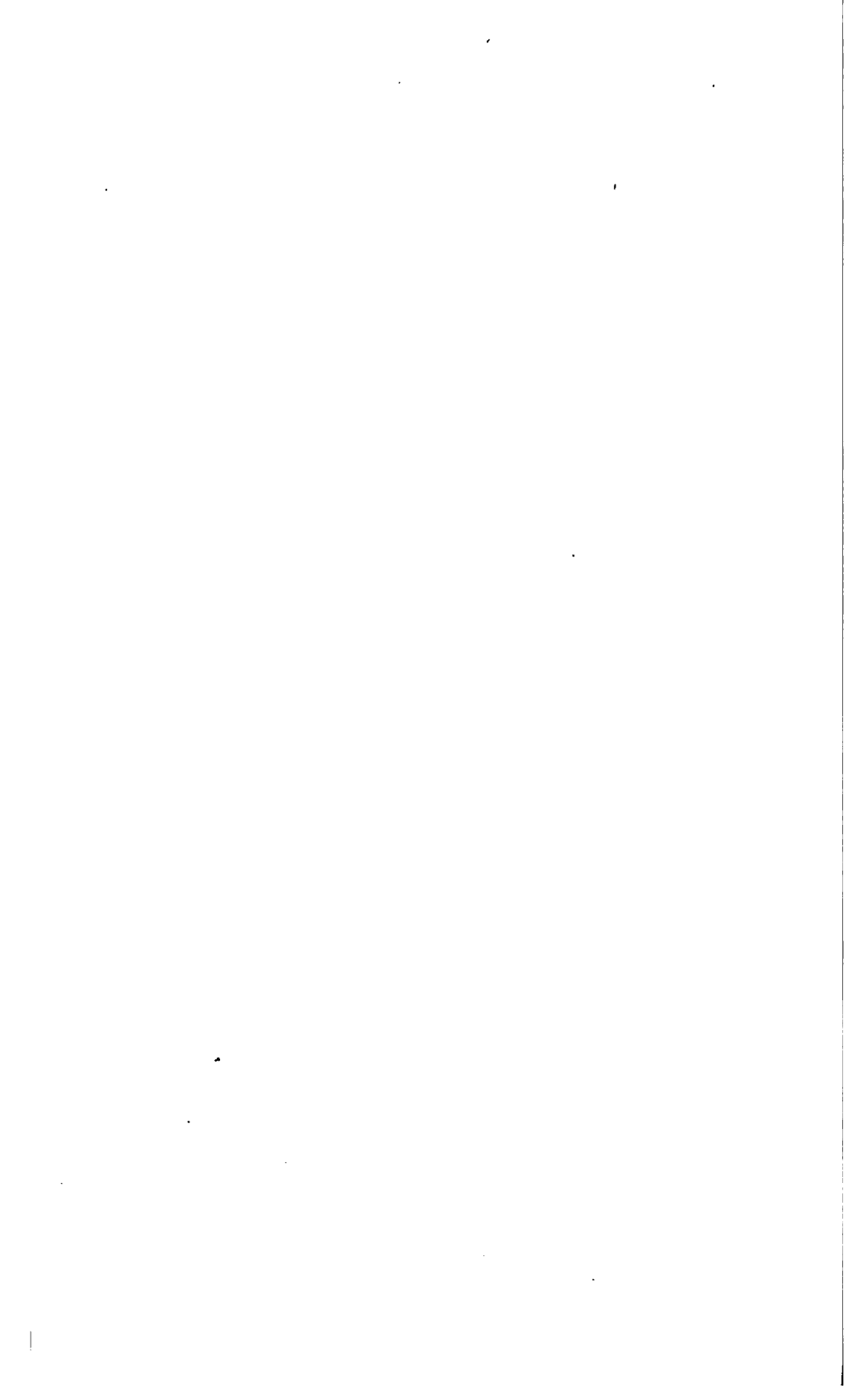
WM. E. EVANS,

J. S. McCCLURE,

On the part of the House.

REPORT
OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE
OF THE
FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
APPOINTED TO VISIT
THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

DES MOINES:
G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.
1872.



REPORT.

Your committee which was appointed to visit the State University, having performed that duty, beg leave to submit the following report :

The committee met at Iowa City on Monday, the 5th of February, and on the following morning were presented to the President, Dr. Thacher, who immediately placed the institution subject to their visitorial wishes, and did what was in his power, as did also all the officers and professors, to bring them into close contact with the practical working of the several departments of the University, and to enable them, as far as possible, to comprehend their general excellence, and observe their several wants.

The committee attended the recitations of the various classes, and were present at a number of lectures, and as far as practicable under the circumstances of a limited visit, observed the methods of imparting instruction. The greatest harmony appeared to attend the labors of the officers, in which were manifest the liveliest zeal and earnestness. The students are reported as yielding respectful obedience to the discipline prescribed for them, and, in their recitations, indicated a degree of application and proficiency, creditable alike to themselves and the University, and with respect to which they will bear comparison with those of other institutions justly noted. The committee were especially pleased to notice the existence, between the professors and classes, of a frank and respectful confidence in each other, which could only be the result of a superior system.

The excellence of the comparatively modern idea of rendering the studies of the several departments interesting and comprehensive, by means of practical illustrations and experiments, is fully recognized in the University. Of course some of these studies are better adapted to this method than others. But its practical aid in

training the mind and imparting instruction cannot be over estimated. In several instances we observed entire classes engaged in illustrating their studies, performing their own experiments, and recording the results as subjects of future recitations.

The Law Department, though scarcely in operation a sufficient time to be known by its results, is yet established upon a permanent basis, and may well stand ready to be judged, by the number and character of its pupils, not less than by the worth and success of those who have received its degrees. It is an important member of the University, and its success cannot fail to strengthen and render available and useful the other departments.

Through the appropriations heretofore made, and the efforts of private citizens, the law students enjoy the advantages of a law library containing nearly a thousand volumes. Some of the reports, however, have been placed in the library subject to the right of the owners to remove them. In this and other respects, limited additions should be made, and the collection may be made a very valuable one.

It can not be supposed that a visiting committee would, in the absence of direct instructions, look into the propriety of organizing or continuing a department. Such duty could not be very satisfactorily compassed by such a committee. And while your committee were approached with objections to the continuance of the Medical Department, they do not deem this the proper occasion, nor themselves the proper channel for their transmission to the Assembly. This is one of the departments of the University. It has had to struggle with no little opposition, and has found scarcely any encouragement. Its professors have assumed their duties, and rendered their services without assurance of compensation, and with the liberal and commendable object of extending the sphere of usefulness of the University. That these efforts have widened the field of its influence, and added strength to the other departments, is beyond question. In this particular department, there are now seventy students pursuing a course of studies and attending lectures preparatory to entering upon the actual duties of this responsible and dignified profession. It is undoubtedly true that the department labors under many difficulties that can not be

entirely surmounted for some years to come. To overcome them at all, now or hereafter, requires some effort and determination, and your committee perceives no reasons for postponing them. It is recommended that the salaries of the professors and lecturers be provided for in the appropriations.

In the organization of the University, the Normal Department was one of the fundamental ideas. One of the essential needs of our system of public schools was clearly seen, but owing to circumstances which seem not to have been anticipated, this department has never been able to render an amount of usefulness which was its design, and of which it is fully capable. Of the teachers of this State, few only select the profession as a permanent calling. It is rather a temporary resort, until some more congenial or profitable field presents itself. The circumstances that compel by far the largest class to teach, forbid their presence in the Normal Department, and deny to them its most necessary advantages. Of those who reach the University, resolved to adopt a life of teaching, nearly all, sooner or later, are attracted into the courses of the other departments, and by the time they graduate, have yielded their resolutions to inclinations born of maturer and more deliberate considerations. Meanwhile, the Normal Department sends forth few graduates, and the pressing want of the State—trained teachers—continues and increases. It will be only when some system of normal schools shall have been established throughout the counties of the State, to which the normal department shall stand in relation, as does the university to the system of common schools, that this department will begin to respond to the expectations of its founders, and the public necessities.

In concluding this part of their report, the committee desire to observe, that these several departments, each so essential in itself, unquestionably strengthen each other, and dignify the whole. They labor and perform their respective functions harmoniously, and without rivalry or jealousy. Together, they constitute the University of Iowa, which, though still in its youth, is taking rank with the best institutions in the land. It should receive support, not only by liberal appropriations, but in the moral encouragement of the people and their representatives. It will respond to their wishes, and become what they render themselves worthy to have.

The committee found the apparatus and appliances necessary to the proper illustration and explanation of the various studies, much more extensive and available than they had expected. This is owing, in no little part, to the ingenuity and indefatigable labor, and in too many instances, pecuniary sacrifices of the professors themselves. But while the University furnishes, in this respect, superior facilities, there are still some deficiencies that urgently demand attention. These necessities are specified, in detail, in the statements of professors, contained in the report on the University. The committee recommend that these necessities may be provided for, and also that where professors have made pecuniary advances for or otherwise furnished material or apparatus useful and necessary in their several departments, they may be indemnified.

The committee also recommend an appropriation sufficient to authorize a limited increase in the salaries of the professors and assistants.

The general library contains about four thousand volumes, and has been as well arranged as the incomplete character of the collection will admit of. The library room is kept open, and is constantly occupied by a large number of students, who, in this manner, have an opportunity of acquiring the habit and fondness for reading, scarcely less important than the information to be derived. The library should be made comfortable and attractive, furnishing a healthy but tempting pabulum to the student's mind. It should also furnish material for the profoundest researches. It is also suggested that the addition of a few busts, statuettes, pictures, etc., would be entirely justified. Such things have much to do in exciting and stimulating the finer instincts and higher faculties.

In the basement of the main building the committee were shown a mass of specimens and fossils, the unarranged results of the recent geological survey. The material is of undoubted value, and should, without delay, be properly prepared and placed in the University cabinet. The collection was made by the State Geologist, who is familiar with its localities and characteristics, and should his services be lost, it is doubtful if it could be made available.

The University grounds should be surrounded by a new fence—iron, with stone foundation.

The roof of the south building is in a very bad condition, probably beyond repair. An entirely new roof will be required, the cost of which is estimated at \$3,000.

Attention is called to the suggestion in the report on the University, as to the necessity for a home for female students. The necessity for such a building is at once apparent. In view of the condition of the treasury, and the manifest desire to curtail expenditures, and the proposition heretofore presented to the General Assembly, looking to the amelioration of the condition of woman, the committee refer to the suggestion without making any recommendation.

At the expiration of the year, June 20th, 1872, there will probably be a balance in the University treasury of \$1,000. The estimated expenditures, based upon the foregoing recommendations, are as follows, per year:

For the salaries of the president, professors, and assistants of the Academical Department.....	\$ 23500 00
For the salaries of the professors of the Medical Department	6900 00
For the salaries of the professors of the Law Department	3400 00
For contingent funds for the professors of Greek, Latin, Modern Languages, and of Normal Department, (each \$150).....	600 00
For contingent funds for the professors of each of the three classical departments, (each \$750).....	2250 00
For the law library.....	1000 00
For the general library and librarian....	2500 00
For the medical library.....	500 00
For printing.....	\$ 1000 00
For fuel.....	2000 00
For salaries of the Treasurer, Secretary, and Janitor....	2500 00
For incidental expenses.....	3000 00
Total per annum.....	49150 00

Estimated income.....	25000 00
Amount required above income.....	<u>\$24150 00</u>
For two years.....	48300 00
To which should be added the cost for fence around park	1000 00
And the cost of new roof for the south building.....	<u>3000 00</u>
Total amount of appropriation recommended for the University for the next two years.....	\$52,300 00

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

In the Historical Rooms the Committee found much to excite their curiosity and interest. The object of the organization is one that should be encouraged, viz : The collection of material illustrative of the early history of the State, to preserve the memory of the early pioneers, to secure facts relative to the history of our Indian tribes, and to aid in developing the history of Iowa. Societies of this character having little or no source of revenue, rely, for perpetuation and success upon the charity of their patrons, and public aid. The Society has collected a mass of publications, books, and pamphlets, which should be properly bound and preserved. The cases and cabinets containing the collections of rare and curious books, specimens, and antiquities are unglazed and unpainted, in which condition they are not only unseemly, but their contents liable to loss and decay. And in many other respects, the condition and usefulness of the rooms and collection could be increased by proper application of a small additional appropriation. Your committee recommend an appropriation of one thousand dollars per annum, for the next two years.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

J. D. MILES,

On part of the Senate.

KNUT E. BERGH,

B. J. HALL,

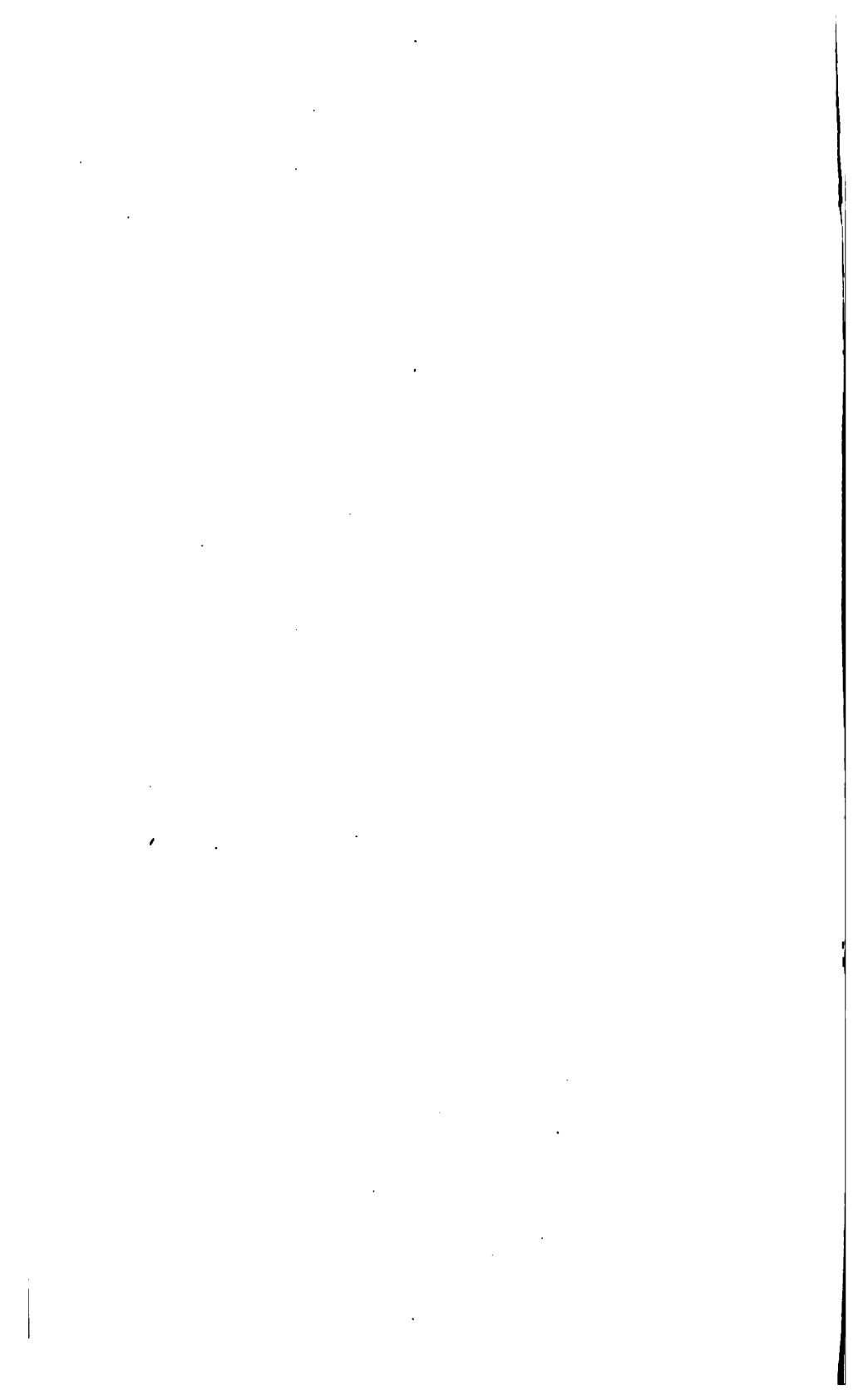
On part of the House.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY
OF THE
IOWA STATE
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

FOR THE YEAR 1871.

J. M. SHAFFER, SECRETARY.

DES MOINES:
G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.
1872.



IOWA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, FAIRFIELD, February 12, 1872. }

*Hon. James Wilson, Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Des Moines, Iowa :*

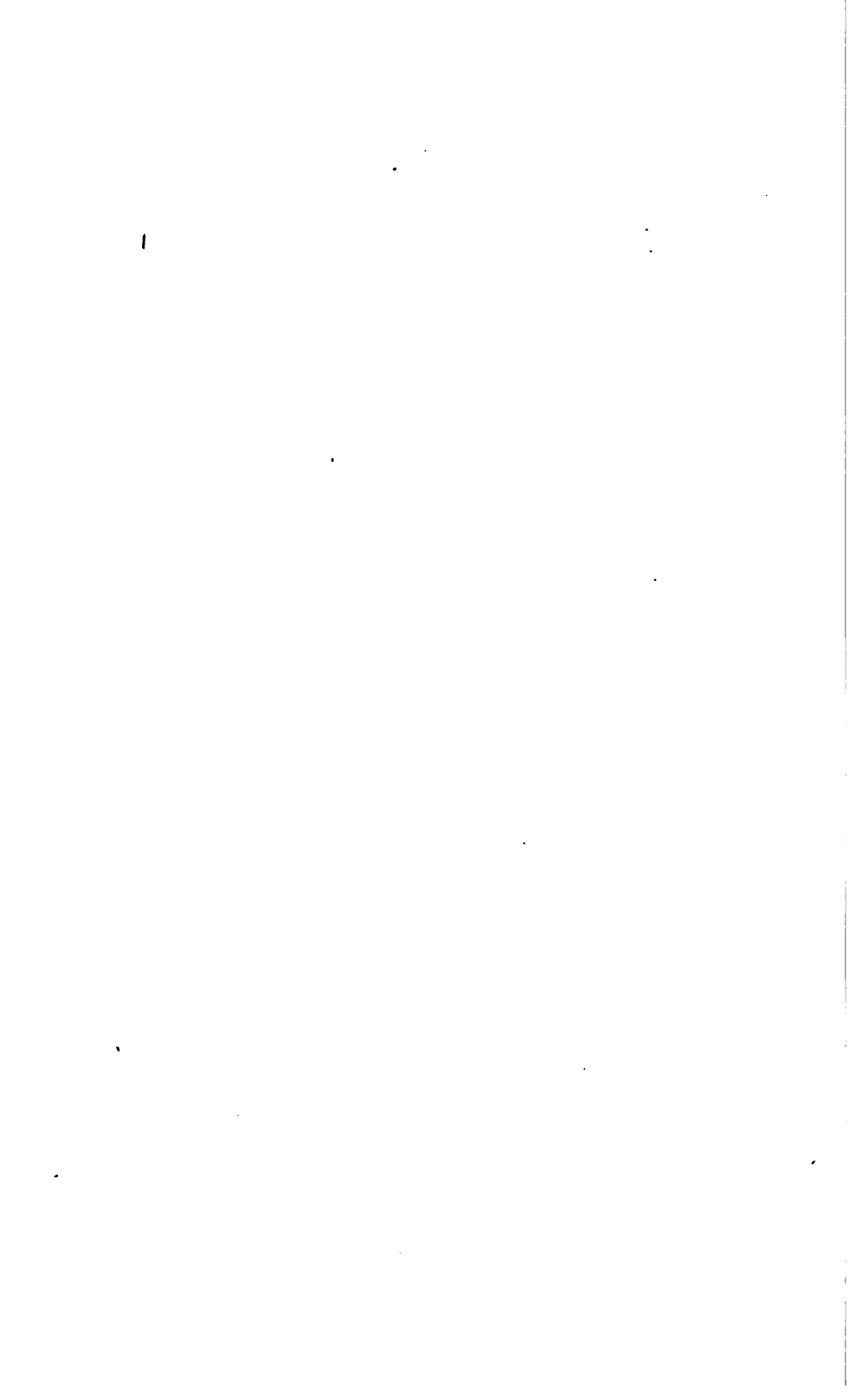
SIR :—I have the honor to submit herewith the general review of the condition of Agriculture throughout the State, as required by law.

This report was presented to the State Agricultural Society, Jan. 10th, 1872. By reason of the great Chicago fire, the records of several of the railroad lines doing business in Iowa were destroyed. It was hoped that the statistical tables furnished by them for several years past, could be compiled for 1871 from the books in the hands of the local agents. We find that it is impracticable to secure the figures, and are compelled to present the Report to your honorable body, with some of the columns of statistics incomplete.

Trusting that these facts will be sufficient apology for the delay, I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. SHAFFER, *Secretary.*



SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

In accordance with the provisions of section 1703, Revision of 1860, the Board of Directors of the Iowa State Agricultural Society have the honor to present the following general review of the condition of agriculture throughout the State for the year 1871:

Hereto appended are the proceedings of the September meeting at Cedar Rapids, and the January meeting at Des Moines; detailed reports of Treasurer and Secretary, showing financial operations during the year; reports of awarding committees at the State Fair; abstracts of reports of county and district agricultural societies; essays on various subjects; reports of discussions; and as an appendix the annual report of the State Horticultural Society. The volume will occupy about 500 pages; and like its predecessors, since 1862, it is compiled from the writings of Iowa people, and for this reason, we claim for it, especial value and importance as reflecting our own varied industries; and as furnishing experience applicable to our own wants and capacities.

The highest sentiments of gratitude to the Almighty Father, "from whom cometh down every good and every perfect gift," should swell all hearts, for the abundant and general prosperity which has prevailed. Destructive storms have been confined to a very limited area; a remarkable gradual awakening from the death of winter, to the life of spring; a regular succession of genial influences in the summer; and a fall of unprecedented mildness conspired to the accomplishment of results of the most desirable character. Peace and plenty crown the year with joy and gladness; and the prophetic dreams of our people have been more than realized. The onward

march in wealth and greatness, has not only not been retarded but has been accelerated to a degree, astonishing even to ourselves, who have been accustomed to mark the progress of our loved and highly favored State.

Contrast our condition with Persia, where gaunt famine stalked abroad, and the consequent pestilence numbered her victims by thousands; compare our peaceful homes with the fields of France, not yet recovered from the tramp of contending armies, and the desolations of war; or with those luckless dwellers in India, where thousands of lives were lost and millions of property swept away by remorseless floods; or coming close to our doors, contrast our happy lot with our neighbors in Wisconsin, who were visited by the fire fiend, and over whose fair bosom the flames leaped, licking up whole homes and forests, and laying in ashes, untold values, the accumulation of years of toil and care. Or with Arkansas, where the pioneers, overtaken by the unexpected approach of winter, suffer, and starve, and freeze; and thousand of cattle die for lack of food. And as we think on these pictures, thus faintly outlined, let us not forget that sublime adjuration: "Behold the goodness and severity of God."

The following epitome will be illustrated in this report, and the papers thereto appended:

1st, an increase in the average of the cereals, with improved quality and increased quantity of corn, wheat, oats, and barley; 2d, marked improvement in farm stock; and a perceptibly growing attention to sheep; 3d, greater faith in the culture of Chinese sugar cane, and increase in the quantity of its products; 4th, a larger tendency to a varied system of husbandry; 5th, more systematic utilization of fertilizers; 6th, the best crop of tame grasses for several years; 7th, we recur with pride to advancement in all the departments of taste and refinement, exhibited in fruits, flowers, ornamentation of farms, and homes, and most commendable progress in the architecture of the buildings in country and city.

On the other hand, must be recorded, 1st—very serious losses from disease among hogs and cattle; and about the usual annual destruction of sheep by dogs; 2d, losses to spring wheat and other growing crops, to maples, and to fruit and fruit trees, from the incursions of insects; 3d, the too general practice of a system of credit, whereby

the farmer speculates on his prospects, pays high rates of interest, or pays dear for his purchases, and consequently finds his bank balance too often on the wrong side of the ledger.

Iowa, with 30,909,771 acres of land, assessed in 1868, and with but 9,396,467 acres under cultivation in 1870, has before her a future of the grandest hopes, and loftiest possibilities. Rich in her soil, rich in her minerals, rich in forests and streams, rich in the thrift and intelligence of her people; keeping pace with the spirit of the age; backward in no effort or enterprise, promising to develop her hidden treasures; lacking no essential element of progress, she presents a picture of which every one of her sons is justly proud. As such she offers a home to the densely crowded countries of the East, where her people, with honest purpose and industry may secure a competence. And it is gratifying to observe with what facility all nationalities glide into the spirit of the people; how they become accustomed to our laws and usages; how they are incorporated with the general body; how they are assimilated with us; and forgetting the rivers and mountains, and views, and cities of their former homes, join in singing the praises of their adopted State.

THE WEATHER.

The following brief notes and records will indicate the meteorological conditions which all seemed to conspire to make the year fruitful:

APRIL.

5th. At Fort Dodge, mercury at 88 deg.; (same date, fourteen years ago, it was at 15 deg. below zero.) 21st. Snow at Keokuk. 25th. Frost at Cedar Rapids. 11th. Cold and stormy; heavy frost the night before. 28th. Corn planting commenced at Cedar Rapids. 21st. The frost was pretty generally over the State; proved to be beneficial to the fruit, pruning out some of it, but giving a yield in quality unsurpassed.

Highest temperature, 95 deg.; lowest, 24 deg.; average, 51 deg.; rain fell, 2.94.

MAY.

4th. At Des Moines, plenty of rain, grasses, spring grains, foliage, and blossoms, beautiful and thriving; rains interfered with corn

planting and gardening. 9th. Hail storm in Wayne county, in one township doing damage to the crops. 26th. Same at Keokuk; Des Moines county, severe hail storm in Augusta township damaging the fields and houses. 16th. At Clarinda, covered the ground two inches.

Highest temperature, 98 deg.; lowest, 33 deg.; average, 64 deg.; rain fell, 2.47.

JUNE.

9th. Hail storm at Iowa City, injuring the crops. 18th. A violent storm of rain and wind struck near the northwestern corner of the State; and passing through a narrow strip of country did much damage to crops, buildings, etc., in the counties of Greene and Boone, and in a southwest direction, crossing the Mississippi, in Des Moines county.

Highest temperature, 102 deg.; lowest, 50 deg.; average, 71 deg.; rain, 3.10.

JULY.

Hail storm. 1st. At State Center and Red Oak, the one in Montgomery and the other in Story county. 8th. At Ames. 22d. At Atlantic, Cass county, and Council Bluffs. About the 31st, Woodbury county. 27th. Eastern half of Mills county. These did considerable injury. In many instances, gardens and whole fields of grain were destroyed. 21st. Slight frost in Johnson county. 31st. Drought in Delaware county; streams very low; at West Union, ground dry at the depth of two feet; Mississippi lowest ever known.

Highest temperature, 102 deg.; lowest, 50 deg.; average, 70 deg.; rain, 3.51.

AUGUST.

21st. At Guttenburg, was the first rain to soak the ground. 31st. Frost at Independence, Rockford, Ames, and Boonesboro; no damage from it. The August average at the latter place for eighteen years previous was 67 deg., this year 71 deg.

Highest temperature, 105 deg.; lowest, 40 deg.; average, 72 deg.; rain, 4.69.

SEPTEMBER.

Frost at Algona, 28th and 30th; at Council Bluffs, 26th, 27th, and 28th. At Independence, no rain; streams very low; wells dry; this drought prevailed all over the Northwest and was the source of much anxiety. Stock, in some instances, had to be driven long distance to water, and in other cases, ordinary work was suspended in order to dig wells to save them from perishing. All the springs and very many of the streams have dried up, a thing before unknown in the history of the county.

In 1868, rain fall was 5.08 inch.; in 1869, 5.26; in 1870, 6.47; in 1871, 0.97 inch., for ten months ending October 1st.

Highest temperature, 94 deg.; lowest, 26 deg.; average, 60 deg.; rain fall, 0.97.

NOVEMBER.

1st. Ice an inch thick at Fairfield; several inches of snow at Mo. Valley. 7th. Snow at Ft. Dodge; 5 inches at Mason City. The winter fairly set in, in Southern Iowa, Nov. 14th, freezing the ground solid. 22d. Thermometer at 12 deg.; on the 29th, 12 deg. below zero.

These conditions made the harvest two or three weeks earlier than usual, greatly retarded fall plowing, and the early setting in of winter left thousands of acres of corn in the fields ungathered.

DECEMBER.

22d. Southern Iowa was visited by a tremendous rain continuing twelve hours. This froze to the trees, breaking off numerous branches, in many instances splitting the trees to the roots. The night was followed by a very cold and stormy day, the thermometer sinking to zero. The question is, shall this sleet, in obedience to the wise saws of our grandmothers, kill all the fruit? Sleet continued until the 29th, with very cold weather.

We here subjoin meteorological tables showing the highest, lowest, and average temperature and rain fall in inches, for the first nine months of 1868, '69, '70, and 1871:

	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Average temperature.	Rain fall in inches.
1868.				
January.....	48°	26	10.2	0.73
February.....	63	37	20.7	0.75
March.....	84	8	40.0	4.74
April.....	80	12	42.8	3.74
May.....	90	36	61.8	5.60
June.....	100	45	69.9	4.57
July.....	105	53	80.8	4.08
August.....	97	44	68.2	2.93
September.....	87	26	65.3	5.08
Total.....				32.35

	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Average temperature.	Rain fall in inches.
1869.				
January.....	54°	34	32.3	1.83
February.....	68	21	23.8	2.61
March.....	73	21	26.4	0.85
April.....	83	14	44.7	2.66
May.....	91	33	57.1	4.58
June.....	93	35	66.4	7.42
July.....	95	51	71.1	7.90
August.....	98	50	71.9	7.55
September.....	89	28	61.6	5.26
Total.....				40.56

	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Average temperature.	Rain fall in inches.
1870.				
January.....	54°	19	25.4	2.21
February.....	65	18	24.0	0.36
March.....	60	19	27.4	3.64
April.....	90	17	51.1	0.67
May.....	91	39	65.7	3.13
June.....	103	35	71.9	1.07
July.....	105	50	77.6	3.73
August.....	99	42	69.5	4.95
September.....	90	47	65.5	6.47
Total.....				26.27

1871.				Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Average temperature.	Rain fall in inches.
January	65°	14	20.7	1.28			
February	69	30	25.7	2.60			
March	82	4	37.7	2.28			
April	95	24	51.9	2.94			
May	98	33	64.8	2.47			
June	102	50	71.3	3.10			
July	102	50	70.0	3.51			
August	105	40	72.0	4.69			
September	94	26	60.0	0.97			
Total				23.84			

STORM SIGNAL SERVICE.

The officers having the Storm Signal Service in charge have addressed the Society with a view of utilizing their observations and weather probabilities in connection with agriculture, and a committee has been raised to confer with the War Department in relation to it.

CATTLE.

The counties, with but a single exception, report improvements in cattle, by means of the introduction of well recognized breeds, and a general interest in their care—the adoption of the best methods of raising them; the importance and value of crossing with the common stock, and the great profit that accrues to the farmer from judicious handling, feeding, and preparation for market. Hon. M. W. Robinson, of Polk county, (whose communication will be found in full in the appendix,) furnishes the following generalizations: 1st. That cattle have advanced to a degree of superiority hitherto unattained. 2d. That all humane and economical breeders provide, adequate shelter during the inclement seasons. 3d. The Durham, crossed with the native, Devon or Hereford, makes the most profitable cattle. 4th. There is but little difference in the several breeds as to milking qualities, and for use in the yoke. 5th. There is imperative necessity for more general improvement in cattle, by

reason of the vast numbers of Cherokee or Texas cattle, which annually reach the north to be fed for the butcher. Iowa farmers must as a measure of self-preservation, make a *better article* of beef, or turn their lands into wheat fields, even should Iowa beef demand a higher price than the inferior Texas beef.

The following table shows the number of cattle of all ages, number of milk cows, and of work oxen:

Year.	No. of Cattle.	No. of Milch Cows.	No. of Oxen.
1864.....	901831	810137	37717
1866.....	956169	826559	27246
1868.....	2108667	867602	26726
1870.....	614366	896801	22058

The following table shows the number of cattle exported from Iowa through the sources named:

RAILROADS.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
B. & M. R.....	35200	31630	31308	24518	24849	28711	38680	48968
C. R. I. & P.....	22470	21591	21500	20021	22515	25267	29211	.....
Ills Cent.....	8250	7680	4706	2540	4523	8206	12761	10583
C. & N. W.....	.....	19265	19698	14375	28996	13851	24498	25006
C. B. & Q.....	.....	.....	.....	3392	1910	2026	5404	.....
M. & St. P.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1839	4331	2321
D. V.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10241	14016	9637
D. & S. W.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2088	2142
S. C. & P.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1264	1527
Totals	65940	80166	77212	64846	82821	90141	129253	.....

Receipt of cattle at Chicago, with prices:

1867	326826	\$ 2 50 to \$ 7 00	Average, \$ 4 75
1868	323850	3 00 to 7 50	" 5 25
1869	399913	3 50 to 7 62½	" 5 56
1870	532964	2 75 to 7 50	" 5 12
1871	543050	3 00 to 6 50	" 4 75

The following specific statements are added: doubtless other counties had similar experiences. In April, a farmer shipped from Muscatine county, 29 head, averaging 145½ lbs.; price, \$6.20. Marion county, 50 head of three years old, average 1470 lbs.; 5 months feeding added 340 lbs. to each. Madison county shipped 150; average 1502 lbs.

HOGS.

This year is signalized as the epoch of a mania for hogs. Every county rings the changes on fancy breeds of every description. Importations have been made from distant States, and even from across the Atlantic; while many have been exported for breeding purposes. Enormous prices are paid for procreative animals; and all over the State have sprung up breeds of all the favorite varieties. Much good has resulted from these efforts; and the hog crop is not only the largest in numbers, but the best in quality that ever found its way to market from Iowa. One great advantage of this diffusion of blooded swine, may be found in the greater care or feeding, and skill in management. The time of maturity is shortened, and less grain is required to feed these breeds, than the apocryphal hazel-splitter. In former years, hogs were mostly shipped east in certain winter months; now they form almost a continuous stream during the entire year. The low price and great abundance of corn, and the unusual amount of mart, enabled the farmers to put their stock in the best possible condition in the early fall and winter months.

The profits are fair, even at the low price of 3 to 4 cents which have ruled this season, against 8 or 10 cents a year ago. And because of this decline in price, some are ready to say that hog-raising is unprofitable, and propose to abandon it or to greatly reduce their herds. No policy could be more mistaken; it is the dictate of sound prudence to maintain the purity of the blood; to continue the same watchful care in management, and to remit no effort in preparing the very best meat that may find its way to an eastern market. It will be sure to win in the long run. Because wool fell in price at the close of the war, farmers neglected the flocks, gave them over to diseases and dogs, sold them for their pelts, and to-day many are regretting their folly, and are looking once again for their fleecy flocks. So may it happen by the unwise abandonment of hogs. For here comes from San Francisco, a telegraph dispatch, dated June 10th, "a train of cars loaded with live hogs, reached here from Iowa to-day. More have been ordered. They sold at 7½ cents, live weight." This was the first event of the kind. Here is opened up to us a new market; and should freight

admit it (and why not?) the tide may turn from Chicago, and find its way to the Pacific; or we can have a stream flowing both ways, and can supply both the East and West.

A few instances of the quality of the hogs are mentioned, because the figures are exact. In Page county, 1200 were shipped in one lot, averaging 375 pounds. In Scott county, in March, four car loads were sold; 80 of the lot weighed 500 each, at 12 months old; 95, ten months old, averaged 250 pounds; and like examples are frequent everywhere.

The following table shows exports of live hogs for the years specified and by the sources named :

LIVE HOGS EXPORTED.

RAILROADS.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
B. & M. R.	148,246	45,443	90,510	115,400	144,386	182,943	137,380	215,863
C., R. I., & P.	84,600	44,220	54,181	131,802	131,944	125,965	136,131	.....
Ills Cent.	26,715	18,480	12,950	7,200	17,320	42,437	35,528	56,582
C. & N. W. ....	.....	41,340	56,075	64,470	126,385	61,259	105,835	111,353
M. & St. P. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,744	10,613	7,476	8,065
D. V. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145,867	70,650	122,059
D. & S. W. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,070	29,220
S. C. & P. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	373	4,291
Totals	259,561	149,482	213,716	318,872	424,771	568,583	504,443	485,871

The following gives dressed hogs, pork, and lard, shipped from Iowa in 1871, compared with 1870 :

RAILROADS.	1870.			1871.		
	Dressed Hogs.	Pork, lbs	Lard, lbs	Dressed Hogs.	Pork, lbs	Lard, lbs.
B. & M. R.	169,851	137,652	303,972	253,720	2,078,610	763,750
C. & N. W.	2,515,420	112,820	56,410	3,112,870	172,920	3
C., R. I., & P.	4,196,080	300,800	1,635,340	.....	.....	.....
C. B. & Q.	441,044	1,264,999	* 864,808	.....	.....	.....
Ills. Cent.	8,008,500	559,000	409,070	10,113,500	.....	.....
M. & St. P.	1,938,890	2,800	55,250	5,981,720	1,694	118,430
D. V. ....	.....	1,497,457	† 334,828	.....	1,161,710	902,530
D. & S. W. ....	.....	2,213,579	.....	.....	12,633,858	.....
Totals	17,250,485	6,069,107	3,669,678	.....	.....	.....

*Packed meats included.

† Beef and tallow included.

‡ Dressed.

‡ Lard and pork.

The following table shows receipts of live and dressed hogs, pork, and lard, with prices of live hogs at Chicago, for the years named :

YEAR.	No. live hogs.	Price.	No. Dressed hogs.	Pork, bbls.	Lard, lbs.
1868.....	1,688,189	.....	270,860	47,510	10,053,521
1869.....	1,667,085	* \$9.00	205,416	42,556	6,732,892
1870.....	1,698,158	* 6.00	229,317	52,570	7,648,440
1871.....	2,380,083	* 4 83	259,206	67,746	19,892,117

SHEEP.

A prominent sheep-raiser in Mahaska county writes: "Applications for fine sheep are more numerous the past three months than they were in three years before. Six years ago we had 120,000; now, not over 20,000; but sheep are again the subject of inquiry, care, and attention. Taking ten years together, sheep have paid a larger profit than any other kind of farm stock. The accursed dogs, it seems cannot be legalized out of existence; but a liberal burning of gunpowder, in the hands of every sheep-grower, would save many valuable flocks."

Says the "Wool Circular:—" "Sheep husbandry is a necessity. There is no substitute for the animal with the "golden hoof"—none which can so cheaply supply the elementary wants of a dense population. France has as many sheep as souls in the empire. England could not part with her sheep—the meat, wool, hides, and manure they yield; and while we are glad to see large flocks transferred to the sparsely populated regions of the West, the older States, whose lands have lost their virgin freshness and fertility, can ill afford to submit to farther reduction. The great bulk of the best wool grown in the world is grown in small flocks, in the midst of the most densely populated regions. On the whole, therefore, we look to the future of the woollen industry hopefully, and with abiding confidence."

The following table, compiled from official sources, showing numbers of sheep in Iowa, pounds of wool shorn, and exports and imports, will indicate the status of this industry for the years specified :

* Average.

YEARS.	Number in Iowa.	lbs. wool shorn.	Exports.	Imports.
1862.....	899938	1429209	.....	.....
1863.....	.....	.....	6298	70118
1864.....	.....	.....	16585	159519
1865.....	.....	.....	20755	33116
1866.....	1708958	5323385	52589	5972
1867.....	.....	.....	30461	4363
1868.....	2370106	4479934	48464	3688
1869.....	.....	.....	57825	1371
1870.....	855493	2967043	78165	2726
1871*.....	1250000	3074674	58055	3422

In 1867, the exports of wool were 2,059,167 pounds; in 1868, 2,061,739 pounds; in 1869, 2,056,526 pounds; in 1870, 5,891,102 pounds.

The following table indicates exports of sheep and wool; also sheep carried west, in 1871:

RAILROADS.	lbs. of wool.	Number East.	Number West.
B. & M. R.....	†8227065	39160	1942
C. & N. W.....	1058300	4245	223
C., R. I. & P.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois Central.....	218100	1423	.....
M. & St. P.....	82880	395	1123
D. V.....	411194	14245	139
Total.....	9779439	58055	3422

The decrease in sheep between 1868 and 1870, is 1,414.613. But the reaction in their favor begun in the last named year; and the interest gained steadily.

Taking the State and United States census as a basis, it will be safe to place the numbers at nearly a million and a half, and allowing for balances kept over in 1870, for a better market in 1871, the shipment of wool must have been nearly or quite 5,000,000 pounds. The shipments from ascertained sources reach 3,074,674 pounds.

DOGS.

We have the usual accounts of the killing of sheep by dogs. Wisconsin heard the cry of her wool-growers, and imposed a tax of

*Returns on this line partial.

†Of the 8,227,065 pounds of wool carried east by the B. & M. Railroad, 6,704,765 pounds were from California, etc., and 1,532,300 from stations in Iowa.

\$2 on each dog, and made the owner thereof responsible for injuries to man or beast. The law became operative March 15th, and it will be a sad comment on the times, if it, like laws of similar character elsewhere in the United States, should fail to accomplish its three-fold object, namely, to protect sheep, to give a certain kind of protection to a dog esteemed valuable, and to rid the land of the presence of the tens of thousands of utterly worthless and injurious mongrels that prowl about everywhere. In England, where sheep-raising is an imperative necessity, and where also dogs are kept for use and protection, for sport or for a luxury, each one is taxed five shillings; and the revenue is annually \$13,750,000. The Evangelist, a religious paper at Oskaloosa, asserts that the dogs are a heavier tax on the resources of the people, than is the support of the ministry.

Iowa had in 1864, 86,060 dogs; these increased to 125,207 in 1860, and to 147,623 in 1868. We have learned, alas! of no epidemic to diminish the number, and of no natural or unnatural causes to prevent their increase. So that there are now not less than 170,256 dogs. A tax would reduce this number fifty per cent, at least, and so much would be saved in the expense of keeping them; so much less would the sheep be worried and killed; so much more would the wool-grower be encouraged; and so much less the risk of hydrophobia—that terrible disease, accounts of which occasionally thrills us with horror. But, can a law be passed that will be executed? It has been tried and proved a stupendous failure; and a like result would be apt to follow a second attempt, until farmers rise up en masse, and demand that the country be freed from the nuisance. Some of the cities enforce laws taxing dogs, and besides affording a comfortable revenue, it sifts out the half-starved and vicious hounds that prey upon the flocks.

WHEAT.

The yield of spring wheat in 1870 was 28,708,312 bushels, and of fall wheat, 727,380 bushels, making a total of 29,435,692 bushels, being three millions more than the estimate for the year. Allowing for a loss of 2,000,000 bushels from chinch-bug, storms, and ordinary sources, and adding the usual increase of acreage, we can safely

place the crop of the present year at 30,000,000 bushels. Many counties report the yield of fall wheat at 35 to 45 bushels per acre. New fall wheat was shipped from Louisa county, June 30th, an earlier date that has perhaps ever been known; price, \$1.10. June 5th, new spring wheat was contracted for in Bremer county at 90 cents. For the fifty days preceding Dec. 5th, the Decorah mills shipped 5,500 barrels of flour, besides supplying the local trade. The weather was very propitious during harvest, and the grain was secured in the best possible condition. For some months the several railroads have been taxed to their utmost capacity to carry off the surplus, and there are untold quantities awaiting shipment in every part of the State. The winter wheat was of very superior quality, and the yield unusually large. These grand crops, one after another, can not last forever, for they will eventually exhaust the soil of the necessary elements, without a more general observance of rotation, fertilization, drainage, and other appliances known to husbandry. It is important that frequent exchanges of seed be made, bringing from north to south, and returning in a few years, and trading with different States and localities. Above all, the seed must be thoroughly clean. It must have no mixture of foreign seeds, as oats, rye, etc., and it should be winnowed and cleaned until not a single grain of light, shrivelled, or imperfect grain is found in the lot. The Arnautka, Tanzelle, and other varieties from the Department of Agriculture, do not meet the expectations of the farmers. Many are now experimenting with Fultz—a new variety.

Great Britain received from the United States for eight months ending August 1st, 5,619,861 cwt., or 38 per cent of the entire importation; and of flour, 1,156,672 cwt., or over 50 per cent of the importation. These figures represent 12,258,118 bushels, not as large a quantity as Iowa ships eastward annually. Perhaps not 15 per cent of the grain leaving Chicago crosses the Atlantic: the balance supplies the wants of the people at the east of us, and the demand is mostly for American consumption. The value of European shipments of wheat, the first six months of 1871, is \$21,223,475, an insignificant sum when compared to the whole crop of the Northwest.

The following tables, showing exports of wheat for the years named, will serve as an index of the importance of the wheat crop:

RAILROADS.	Bush. 1868	Bush. 1869	Bush. 1870	Bush. 1871.
B. & M. R.....	802818	147547	667120	775606
C. & N. W.....	8102725	2769102	4920336	4769598
C. R. I. & P.....	1742127	1594616	2496079	.....
Illa. Cent.....	1955290	3310060	3661100	3112230
C. B. & Q.....	73511	.....	311461	.....
M. & St. P.....	1046694	1465302	2165573	1926224
D. V.....	3078	490126	525233	616963
D. & S. W.....	.....	.....	869333	340800
S. C. & P.....	.....	.....	195607	242158
Totals	8836243	9776753	15311842	.....

Receipts and prices in Chicago :

YEAR.	No. of Bushels.	Price.
1868.....	13,540,256	\$1 94
1869.....	16,666,156	1 18
1870.....	17,351,575	1 79
1871.....	13,569,851	1 19

OATS.

This cereal was unusually fine in quality, and unprecedented in quantity. The Polish, Potato, Excelsior, White Schenen, and other new kinds, have been a valuable acquisition. The following table indicates the average and product for the years named :

YEAR.	Acres.	Bushels.	Average.
1862.....	336,137	7,532,060	22.5
1864.....	577,540	15,928,777	27.7
1866.....	504,362	15,861,494	31.3
1868.....	657,007	18,596,625	28.3
1870.....	700,000*	21,005,142	30.

Twelve counties report the crop at 60 bushels ; 23 counties at 50 ; 10 at 45 ; 12 at 40 ; 13 at 35 ; 4 at 30 ; and 2 at 25 bushels per acre. The general average from these estimates, is within a fraction of 46 bushels ; or 15 bushels higher than any yield heretofore

*Estimated.

obtained. An average of 45 bushels, with estimated area in 1870, makes the product 31,500,000 bushels. There were shipped east in 1870, by the several railroads, 1,383,195 bushels or about one-fifteenth of the crop.

RYE AND BARLEY.

The area planted steadily increases. Nearly every town of any considerable pretensions has a brewery, where large quantities of barley are consumed in the manufacture of beer; yet the supply is not nearly equal to the demand. It is a profitable crop; usually commanding a fair price; and the quality, though not so good as that of California or Canada, is equal to any grown elsewhere in the same latitude. A comparative table on this subject is appended:

RYE.			BARLEY.		
YEAR.	Acres.	Bushels.	YEAR.	Acres.	Bushels.
1863	36963	474675	1862	18679	365067
1864	48992	662388	1864	51814	950696
1866	35604	492284	1866	48013	1197729
1868	37971	496347	1868	49607	1144454
1870	*42000	535807	1870	*52000	1960779

FLAX.

In 1868, there were raised 96,305 bushels of flax-seed; in 1870, 88,621; and the same year are reported 695,518 pounds of flax. There are numerous mills for the manufacture of linseed oil, that do a large business, and it is found remunerative. Capt. W. H. Fyffe, Secretary of the Johnson County Agricultural Society, furnishes the following statistics of flax:

YEAR.	Bushels	Price.	Value.	Products of the State.
1868	33773	\$ 1.70	\$ 54,414.10	96395 bushels.
1870	21737	1.75	38 039.75	88621 "
1871	37035	1.45	53,773.25	*100000 "

*Estimated.

These figures indicate that Johnson county produces nearly one-third of the entire crop of the State. We condense from a well digested article in the Iowa City Press, of December 18th: The crop began to receive very general attention after the establishment of an oil mill. It has steadily advanced in favor, until it is a recognized element in the rotation of crops; the yield per acre of seed, is as great as that of wheat, and the price is always higher. It is easily raised and harvested, and is ready for market at a time when the farmer is at loss what to sell, to raise money to pay expenses of the oat and wheat harvest. Moreover, the lint now in active demand, sells for enough to pay all expenses, and a good rent besides, leaving the seed clear profit. Of the crop of 1871, 300 tons of the straw had been brought in; and the lint mill is ready for more. We earnestly hope that our farmers will give increased attention to this crop, that they may supply the local oil mill with seed, and the lint mill with fibre, sufficient to keep both employed the year round.

In Poweshiek county, ten bushels of seed on twenty acres, cleared \$470; and a local paper published, some time ago, an extended list of farmers in Benton and Black Hawk counties, who had planted largely, as much as two hundred acres each; and from these and other tokens, it is safe to add that the crop of the present year is the largest ever sown, and will yield over 100,000 bushels of seed. Monroe county had 1,000 acres in flax. At Des Moines there are mills for the manufacture of oil and fibre; during the year 28,000 bushels of seed were consumed, and about 150 tons of straw will be turned into fibre. The breadth of flax in this section will be largely increased in 1872.

The following table shows receipts of corn, oats, rye, and barley at Chicago, with prices for the year named:

YEAR.	Corn bush	Price.	Oats bush.	Price.	Rye bush.	Price.	Barley b's.	Price.
1868..	25396523	.....	14849476	.....	1367441	.....	1510719	.....
1869..	23387704	70 cts.	10117854	42 cts	799397	66 cts.	1358932	70 cts
1870..	19581586	48 "	10475451	39 "	1076320	72 "	3274579	80 "
1871..	41402041	42 "	13244565	29 "	1848598	63 "	3595060	61 "

CORN.

The favorable season for the planting, growing and maturing of the crop, assures the largest and best yield ever had in the State. This grain is the most valuable to us of all the farm products. It furnishes food for the hundreds of thousands of hogs and cattle that annually find their way to market; that form so large a proportion of the daily food of our own people; that pay debts, build houses, extend the area of farms, and that contribute to the thousands of luxuries and elegancies that mark the homes of the people. Unlike wheat and oats, which are shipped by millions of bushels, very little comparatively, of this crop is exported in kind. Every county reporting represents corn as better in quality, and exceeding in quantity per acre that of any previous year—the lowest average given being 35 bushels; the majority report 50, while several give sixty to seventy-five bushels. There is no single instance of failure, or of a decrease in the yield. The corn came up with great uniformity, and during the whole process of growth, there were no injurious influences to operate against it. The home price, even convenient to a home market, will hardly exceed an average of twenty-five cents per bushel; and in some sections, it is so abundant and cheap, that it has been used as fuel, it being regarded more economical than coal or wood.

“Heap high the farmer's wintry hoard,
Heap high the golden corn;
No richer gift has autumn poured
From her lavish horn.”

It seems almost sacrilegious to devote the subject of so sublime a verse, to such base uses.

Let us compare the crops of corn in the past :

YEAR.	ACRES.	BUSHEL.	AVERAGE.
1862.....	1,783,508	63,883,916	39
1864.....	1,727,777	43,471,133	28
1866.....	1,992,326	56,928,938	29
1868.....	2,058,239	76,507,575	37
1870.....	*2,500,000	68,935,065	*40

* Estimated.

Estimating the area at 2,500,000 acres, or nearly one fourth of all the land in cultivation, and the yield at 40 bushels, the product in 1871 will be 100,000,000 bushels. The shipments east in 1870, through ascertained sources, were 3,340,784 bushels, or about one-twenty-third part of the crop. Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri raised two-fifths of all the corn in the United States. Missouri had forty-six bushels to the inhabitant; Illinois, forty-seven bushels; and, taking exact figures of 1870, Iowa had within a fraction of fifty-nine bushels.

EXPORTS OF CORN BY RAIL IN 1870 AND 1871.

RAILROADS.	1870.	1871.
B. & M. R.	671,507	1,852,484
Ill. Cent. ....	.....	104,480
C. & N. W.	940,436	1,460,411
C., B., & Q.	145,068	.....
M. & St. P.	52	10,180
N. V.	398,647	759,211
D. & S. W.	39,296	60,000
C., R. I., & P.	1,183,420	.....
S. C. & P.	72,358	125,808
Totals	3,340,784	.....

SORGHUM.

At the usual rate, as governed by statistics, the people of Iowa consumed in 1870, 2,979,480 gallons of molasses, and 30,986,592 pounds of sugar. There was made of sorghum syrup 1,218,638 gallons, and of sugar 16,500 pounds; maple sugar, 1,332,332 pounds, and maple syrup, 227,800 gallons. This leaves a deficiency of but 428,510 gallons of syrup to be supplied. The sugar reaches 1,348,832 pounds, leaving a balance against us of 29,637,760 pounds.

Thirty-four counties report a splendid crop, averaging from one hundred to three hundred gallons per acre; thirty-one counties say but little is raised, but regard it as a sure and remunerative crop;—while only five counties speak of it as neglected. These five counties had, in 1868, 125,292 gallons, and the reports must be accepted with a grain of allowance, for, everywhere it is steadily gaining in favor, and will continue to do so as a better knowledge of varieties, culture

and manufacture is disseminated. As the farmer begins to understand and apply the best methods of culture, and of reducing the cane, so the greater attention is paid to it.

The selection of proper seed, and thorough cultivation, are the first elements of success; then plenty of dry fuel, pure water, adequate machinery, protection from storms and rains of all machinery, the mills, evaporators, pans, vessels, &c., so that the operators can pursue the work when it is once commenced, without interruption, to completion. Counting all the expenses, it can be demonstrated that sorghum yields a larger profit than any crop that can be raised in Iowa. For example: A farmer at Dexter made three thousand gallons of syrup; one month's work for four men and four horses; realized eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To illustrate the magnitude of this interest, we subjoin a table showing product of molasses and sugar in Iowa for the years named.

Years.	No. of Acres.	Gallons of Syrup	Pounds of Sugar.	Average No. Gallons Syrup per Acre.
1858		410776		
1862	36687	3442396	21469	94
1864	21452	1543605	8986	72
1866	25796	2094557	14697	82
1868	26243	2592393		99
1870	*27000	2979480	16500	110

It is safe to estimate the yield of syrup the past year at 3,500,500 gallons, and this may be increased indefinitely until large quantities may be exported. There is no reason, except lack of effort, why this should not be done within a very few years. The discouragements and failures have been numerous, but they have not resulted from any want of adaptability of the Chinese sugar cane to the soil and climate, but to deterioration from mixture of seed, lack of faith in the value of the product, and, above all, want of patience and care in working the crop after it was grown. Consider for a moment, that the first seed brought to the State was in 1855, through the Department of Agriculture, by this Society, and that seven years thereafter the product of syrup was nearly three and a-half millions of gallons. We undertake to say, that in the entire history of the sugar product of the world, no such grand result has been accomplished.

* Estimated.

Can sugar, a good marketable article, fit for ordinary uses, be made in paying quantities? Unhesitatingly, we answer, yes! The product this year, with methods which have been tried, and found successful could have been made to yield 14,000,000 lbs. The fifteen hogsheads reported in 1870 by the U. S. census, in very rare cases was the result of carefully conducted processes; but doubtless the accidental and unexpected granulation in syrup made for ordinary use, and we are told that the Louisiana factors were many years—nearly forty—in supplying a sugar in quantities sufficient to make any impression on the markets of the world. We confidently recommend systematic effort, and judicious employment of capital in this direction.

The importations from Cuba alone, the first six months of the present year were 348,303 tons.

The following analysis will indicate the comparative value of different sugar cane :

	Guadeloupe by Dupuy.	Martinique by Peligot.	Louisiana by Avignon.	Sorghum by Smith.	Sorghum by Lawrence.
Sugar.....	17.8	18.	13.301	12.	14.5
Woody Fibre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albumen, Salts, &c.	10.2	9.9	9 880	12.4	12.5
Water.....	72.	72.1	76.729	75.6	78.
	100	100	100	100	100

This analysis shows beyond controversy that the Chinese sugar-cane will afford sugar, when operators are prepared to extract it.

ARTIFICIAL TIMBER.

Four years ago the legislature passed an act, exempting from taxation a certain sum of money on the total valuation, provided a certain area of timber, orchard, or hedge has been planted and cultivated. The law is too cumbersome; it is loaded down with so many things to do before exemption is made that it is practically a failure. The four years' experience with it has not accomplished what was fondly hoped by its originators. It is submitted that the simplest form of legislation, and one promising the best results, is to offer a direct bounty in cash to the cultivator of a given area of artificial

timber, a few years would so thoroughly satisfy every one of the benefit of arboriculture, that the bounty would be no longer needed as a stimulus.

Efforts to discover how many took advantage of these provisions, with a view to estimate the average of artificial timber, and the increase over the past years, have been unavailing. Either the law is but imperfectly known to the people, or they are indifferent to avail themselves of its benefits; but, in general terms, it may be stated that tree planting—for shade, fuel, ornamentation, and protection—orchards of fruit, and hedges, have received more attention in 1871 than in any previous year.

One person in Appanoose county planted 30,000 trees, and another in Lyon county, 250,000. Osceola county contains 276,480 acres, and it is said there is not a tree in it. For the encouragement of many who are fast settling up this treeless region, let it be recorded that in Monona county, maple trees were grown from the seed in seven years large enough to make three ten-foot rails each, with 4,000 trees to the acre. Larch will grow much taller, and nearly as large in the same period. They have been grown in Marion county, 35 inches in circumference, 18 inches from the ground, in eight years planting, and they grow as rapidly as the soft maple.

The necessity for careful preservation of existing forests and for the growth of new ones, in addition to the general facts and figures and arguments repeated over and over again in former reports, gains force and urgency from the losses in the pine regions north, by fire the past season; \$20,000,000 were burned up in Chicago; but that is a drop in the bucket to the tens of thousands of acres of timber licked up by fire in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and West Ontario. Now, it has been asserted that these timber lands, vast as they were, would not furnish the country more than twenty years supply, at the present rapid rate of consumption, and says a writer, "the havoc made by axe and saw, marvelous as it was, has been rendered utterly insignificant in comparison with the fierce wrath of the forest flames, which have destroyed more timber in a month than all the mills in the West could sift through their saws in five years." We quote once more: "If we would leave to posterity a green and fruitful country, if we would enjoy and be willing that

our children should enjoy a climate characterized generally by rain-falls, frequent, gentle, refreshing, such as agriculture delights in, seldom dangerous, terrific or devastating, and if we would have on our farms sufficient timber land to supply ourselves and our non-farming neighbors with fuel, lumber, and fencing material, let us preserve our forests. If we have destroyed them or have not preserved them, let us begin at once to restore them and plant where they have never existed. But, if we prefer the brown and barren to the green and beautiful; if we desire fewer gentle rain-falls, and more freshets interspersing long droughts, damaging to crops by their excess when they come, as well as destructive to property and perilous to life; if we really sigh for long unbroken courses of wind to sweep over our dwellings and crops the year round, then down with the forests and plant no more trees."

To encourage this important interest, this Society has offered a premium of \$1,000, payable in 1881, for the best ten acres of artificial timber. Competitors will be required to make a report at least once a year, giving the condition of the grove at the several dates, with the whole process of care and culture. These reports, with a description of the locality, soil, exposure, kinds of trees, where obtained, etc., promise to be a valuable addition to our collected experience.

IMPORTS OF LUMBER.

RAILROADS.	1866.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.	
	Feet of Lum- ber.	Shingles and Lath.	Feet of Lum- ber.	Shingles and Lath.	Feet of Lum- ber.	Shingles and Lath.	Feet of Lum- ber.	Shingles and Lath.	Feet of Lum- ber.	Shingles and Lath.
C. F. & M.	2415866	4928750							24197000	
D. & S. W.	4518796	4519233							3753000	3025500
D. & S. C.	15963866	18752800								
C. & N. W.	33910449		95241433		61093217		31794000			
B. & M. R.	10073890	11167000	16233034	29816500	24983917	42928500	62577792	55406000	65721513	67954000
C. K. L. & P.	12037310	11111000	47508000	42400000	57451900	64385000	44647832	61080000	52444475	49957500
C. B. & Q.	1963165	5114000	2718919	3090000	1294326	4703000	6756423	13559000		
M. & St. P.			4738000		6995000		7304745	1866500	603600	2664490
D. M. V.					13769011	10598172	18281058	1181650	11968344	3047000

THE POTATO BEETLE AND THE POTATO.

Late in April and early in May, accounts come of the appearance of the Colorado Potato Beetle, in nearly every portion of the State. They were very numerous and destructive in many of the northern counties—more so than in the southern. They promise to remain with us, and commit their ravages for an indefinite period. It is, perhaps, the single instance of an insect, traveling “by regular stages” from west to east. It is not deemed necessary to repeat their oft-written history here; nor to recount the remedies proposed for their extermination; nor to excite the question whether or not they are poisonous to the human system. But it may be advised that each farmer, as a duty to himself and his neighbor, use all known appliances to assist in their utter destruction. A certain amount of vigilance will soon rid us of this pest. Above all, let great care be taken that the insects which prey upon the potato beetle, be spared; for they are the best friends of the potato-grower. In defiance of their attacks, the crop of potatoes was the largest and best ever raised in Iowa; they are a drug in the market, and the price is nominal, yet this vegetable, entering so largely into the food of the people, must not be neglected *for fear of the attack of insects*. In 1870, there were harvested 5,914,626 bushels, or over five bushels to the inhabitant. In that year were many partial failures from drouth, from the beetle, &c. This year there have been no really unfavorable reports, and the crop may be safely estimated at seven and a-half millions of bushels.

While on this subject, let it be mentioned that our enterprising farmers and gardeners have introduced not less than two hundred varieties of this vegetable; some are making new varieties, and experiments are being tried to test the value of each. So, that instead of two or three kinds of twenty years ago, there can be an election as to earliness of maturity, size, flavor, color, marketing qualities, &c. A reference to the abstract of county societies will indicate the interest taken in this branch of agriculture. The quantity shipped south is very large; for instance, 100,000 bushels were sent south from Ottumwa alone in April and May.

THE SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUSTS.

About June 1st, as predicted, this insect made its appearance in Muscatine, Clinton, Jackson, Linn, Dubuque, and other counties at the north east, in countless thousands. Hon. Suel Foster wrote at Muscatine, June 10th, that one-half of his trees were killed, and the balance of his orchard badly injured. He noticed them stinging even the bodies of the small trees, whereas their habit is to pierce the small terminal branches only. Mr. Foster's loss is one thousand dollars; a gentleman in Linn estimates his loss at five thousand dollars. A visit through part of the territory named, in June, indicated that very many of the young trees in forests and orchards were stung to death, and many were badly damaged. But in September very few were found which had not quite recovered, and were looking fresh and green.

MAPLE-TREE LOUSE

In June, at Davenport, says a writer "Those pests suddenly made their appearance among the trees of the city and vicinity; and unless something is done to stop their ravages, many of them will be totally destroyed. Many of the lower branches are fairly white with their silky nests and white bodies. They bore into the branches which lets the sap run out. The tree soon feels the effect of this drain; and its leaves begin to wilt and it dies." Failing to receive specimens, it is quite impossible to determine what this sudden incursion might have been. Its depredations were local, and here is a general summing up from a fruit raiser on Muscatine Island: "A light green worm is eating the strawberries; squash bugs are at work on melon vines; cut-worms are destroying the corn; speckled flies are eating the grape leaves, and black worms are eating the bloom; and worst of all the Colorado beetle is ravaging the potato vines." All this on June 6th.

CHINCH-BUG.

From May 24th to June 25th, numerous accounts were published of the appearance of the chinch-bug. Twenty-one counties report the spring wheat as a failure—or almost an entire failure—or crop greatly

lessened from this cause. Fields in Washington county were plowed up ; so in Appanoose, Monroe, Montgomery, Clinton, Madison, &c., and we may infer that no part of the State south of a line drawn between Jackson and Monona counties escaped the ravages of this pest ; Appanoose county reports its loss at \$50,000. There seems, as yet, no adequate remedy for this growing evil.

THE ARMY WORM.

We have also reports of the army worm in Linn, Louisa, Washington, Appanoose and other localities indicating that they occupied a very large extent of territory. They injured many meadows—in some instances destroying the entire crop of hay. This worm moves in a line, “like a column of infantry ;” and it is said if straw be thrown on the line and then fired, it will destroy the column, and in this manner a part of a field may be saved.

It is generally conceded that insects annually destroy more crops of every kind than are harvested. Perhaps they are necessary to preserve, in some way, the equilibrium in nature ; or like weeds, the resultant of the curse upon the ground, they may be dispensed with, and the world may still move. The exceedingly wise legislation of two years ago, protecting the birds from indiscriminate slaughter, will serve in some measure to keep insects in check. But should not also, all the aids of science, combined with research and experience, be brought to bear, to protect if possible, the growing crops from their depredations ? Illinois, Missouri, Massachusetts, and other States have an Entomologist, under the pay of the State. Shall Iowa depend for her knowledge of insects, injurious and beneficial, upon these sources ? or shall she have an expert of her own to whom shall be entrusted the great interests connected with this subject ? This important question, urged a year ago, with peculiar emphasis, by the State Horticultural Society, is submitted for the consideration of your honorable body.

DISEASES OF FARM STOCK.

As early as January 17th, comes a report from Davenport, that hogs were dying in great numbers from a disease marked by extreme drowsiness, followed by convulsions.

In March, that the losses were large in Appanoose county, from a new and peculiar disease known as "Black Tooth."

April 18th, in Clarke county, parties lost from forty to eighty from cholera.

March 30th, Madison county, certain portions ; of sixty in one herd, only four were left, and many persons were heavy losers.

Marion county, May 13th ; many hogs died, and in September and up to November, from all parts of the county there are reports of the ravages of cholera. Hundreds of fat hogs died. The disease commences with reeling and staggering, and the ears and inside portions of the legs turn purple before they die. Not one in fifty of the smaller hogs escaped in Indiana township. Some regard it as a kind of putrid fever. The loss in hogs to be shipped is thirty-five per cent.

In September, in Page county, very large numbers died. First symptoms, violent diarrhea, continuing three or four days, followed by blindness and death.

In Tama county, there were heavy losses. Disease manifests itself by a cough, after which the throat swells and suffocation takes place, or the case ends fatally in diarrhea. One account says the disease prevails to an alarming extent, most of the farmers losing from six to twelve, while others lost fifty.

In November, in Washington county, the hog cholera also carried off large numbers.

So in Jefferson, Black Hawk, Lee, Wayne, Fremont, Dallas, Jasper, Tama, Appanoose, and Bremer counties. In Lucas, many farmers lost all. No remedy has yet been found.

It is safe to presume that there were losses in other sections of the State, as well as those mentioned. In addition to the remedies already named in former reports, we have the following :

From Georgia : Soak the corn on which they are fed in a mixture of turpentine, tar, and a small quantity of camphor ; proportions not given—neither the mode of dilution ; it may be applied also externally. This is a certain means of arresting the disease.

From Maryland : Ten grains of calomel, ten grains of tartar emetic, in a pill ; repeat in twenty-four hours. This remedy never failed.

From Kansas : Roast the dead hog and make the survivors eat it. Cured every case. Which is, "The hair of the dog cures the bite."

From Kentucky : Carbolic acid dissolved in glycerine, as a preventive ; as a cure, the same substance with sulphate of soda.

These so called symptoms, observed by unprofessional men, and these so called vaunted remedies, applied in the most empirical manner, are recorded, not as a guide to the farmers of Iowa, but as an index of the gross ignorance there is, as to the cause, nature, and course of treatment of the diseases of swine. We say "*diseases*," because even the beggarly array of figures we have in possession, clearly indicate that all the hogs that die do not perish from "Hog Cholera."

Other stock is reported, in general, as healthy. The corn smut destroyed some cattle in Dallas, Black Hawk, Bremer, Harrison, Lee, Chickasaw, and Delaware counties ; and, in the neighborhood of Council Bluffs many went blind, in July, and following. Perhaps neglect, exposure, insufficient or irregular feeding, &c., are the prolific causes of prostration and death.

Sheep were unusually healthy, and kept over the winter in good condition.

There is no cause assigned for the blindness in cattle above mentioned, neither is there a preventive proposed.

We submit to your honorable body, that these matters are not only proper, but important subjects of legislation. It is not necessary to refer to the large amounts expended by government in Europe and also in this country, to investigate the diseases of farm stock. They are familiar to every one, and now, the Pluro Pneumonia of cattle, the Texas fever, the abortion in cows, &c., &c., are no longer a source of especial concern.

Causes, circumstances, facts, investigations, have led to well established laws of prevention or cure, and the amounts saved to the farmer, are beyond calculation. We recommend that a commission be appointed, whose specific duty it shall be, to bring all the aids of science to the investigation of these diseases. Let them be armed with full power to travel over the State wherever summoned, and to carefully observe all the surroundings of disease, wherever it may

become prevalent. Let them note locations, manner of feeding and care, the breed, or mixture of breeds, of those attacked, &c. Careful dissections should be made; chemical tests applied, and a careful exploration even to the autopsy as have governed the investigation of euteric fever in the human subject, and divested it of its terrors.

Two, or at most three persons only, need be appointed; and the per diem while actually employed, and mileage, would be an insignificant sum, compared to the losses from diseases; and the facts and conclusions which could not fail to be reached.

The commission might, with propriety, be selected by the State Board of Agriculture, and a sufficient sum of money placed in their hands to compass the desired results. Three thousand dollars would be sufficient for the ensuing two years.

COUNTY SOCIETIES.

The following comparative table will indicate that seven new societies have been organized and in operation during the year:

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Number of Societies reporting	30	40	45	58	65	72	82
Number of Members...	7143	9270	21333	21658	24073	26907	34538
Receipts from all sources	\$ 15275	\$ 20248	\$ 25477	\$ 52470	\$ 65209	\$ 76103	\$120270
Amount paid in premiums .....	.....	.....	18180	33990	39573	58584	67597

The aggregate number of members is 7,676 greater than any previous year; the receipts \$44,167 greater, and the amount paid in premiums, \$9,013 greater. The societies keep pace with the growth of the State. In the several counties they are the farmer's festival, and are looked to with interest and expectation as a source of instruction, profit, and pleasure. The improvement in their management is perceptible, yet there is large room for making them, in every respect, far more useful. It is not necessary to consider in this place, in detail, how this may best be done; but we submit again, 1st, an energetic canvass of the county in which the society is located, making personal appeals to the farmers, manufacturers, and dealers to attend the Fair, and be represented in their several departments.

2d. Formation of Farmers' Clubs for the discussion of agricultural topics in each township, auxiliary to the society. 3d. The payment of a salary to the secretary in some slight degree, at least remunerating him for his time and labor. 4th. A better distribution of the money offered in premiums. 5th. A more judicious mingling of the amusing with the useful. 6th. Opening competition to the world.

The reports of the several secretaries are usually papers of interest and value to the county and the people. This year they are very far superior in all respects to any which have ever been submitted; and the only regret is that they must necessarily be furnished in abstracts, etc., for want of space in the annual volume of transactions.

The following abstract shows name of society, name and address of officer reporting, receipts, number of members, amount awarded in premiums, etc., for 1871:

SOCIETIES REPORTING IN 1871.

DATE OF REPORT.	DATE OF CERTIFI- CATE.	NAME OF COUNTY.	OFFICER REPORTING.	P. O. ADDRESS OF OFFICER REPORTING.	NO. OF MEMBERS.	RECEIPTS.	PAID IN PREMIUMS	DEBT.
Nov.	5 Nov.	23 Adair	S. C. Vance.	Greenfield.	182	311	50 \$	180 59
Nov.	6 Nov.	9 Appanoose	J. B. Gedney.	Centerville.	385	845 00	660 50	\$208 53
Nov.	29 Dec.	9 Allamakee	C. D. Beeman.	Waukon.	187	608 00	439 00	764 75
Oct.	6 Oct.	19 Ag. Col. Dist.	S. L. Lucas	Ames	242	813 00	690 00	1700 00
Dec.	1 Dec.	29 Butler.	O. W. McIntosh.	Willoughby	87	312 00	360 00	23 00
Nov.	10 Nov.	21 Boone.	J. B. Paxton.	Boonsboro.	143	575 00	500 00	1000 00
Nov.	25 Nov.	30 Bremer	Grant Ellis.	Waverly	185	419 00	438 00	.....
Nov.	20 Nov.	1 Belle Plaine	C. Maholm.	Belle Plaine	48	1065 00	1123 00	1785 00
Dec.	1 D. c.	15 Black Hawk	R. A. Whitaker.	Waterloo	348	1125 08	568 00	1000 00
Nov.	7 Nov.	8 Benton.	John F. Pyne.	Independence	225	642 00	.....	.....
Nov.	2 Nov.	6 Buchanan.	Jed Lake.	.....	464	1082 00	415 00	.....
Nov.	27 Dec.	9 Cedar Valley	C. B. Stilson.	Cedar Falls.	260	714 00	152 00	.....
Nov.	17 Nov.	21 Cass	Geo. W. Norton.	Atlantic	290	616 45	259 00	634 62
Oct.	30 Nov.	8 Chickasaw	L. J. Young	Chickasaw	207	889 40	872 25	.....
Nov.	14 Nov.	24 Cedar.	Ralph H. Kirk.	Tipton.	2475	2141 86	1540 50	2000 00
Nov.	30 Nov.	30 Clayton.	E. P. Hall.	Farmersburg	300	811 15	925 00	446 25
Nov.	23 Nov.	30 Crawford	R. Hoffelinger.	Denison	250	208 50	117 00	450 00
Nov.	29 Nov.	30 Cent. Iowa Dist.	P. F. Bartie	Des Moines.	1619	5717 00	2758 00	156 00
Dec.	8 Dec.	9 Clinton	W. W. Sanborn.	Lyons.	236	8823 00	1668 00	1164 00
Nov.	20 Dec.	2 Clarke	H. C. Ayres	Osceola	200	481 00	171 00	2014 00
Nov.	22 Dec.	26 Dallas	J. R. Joy.	Adel.	215	474 75	814 00	18 25
Oct.	28 Nov.	1 Davis.	Howard Willey.	Bloomfield	300	1801 00	650 00	1000 00
Nov.	29 Dec.	1 Des Moines.	C. M. Garman.	Burlington.	1806	3681 00	2854 00	.....
Nov.	6 Dec.	22 Delaware.	J. Piper	Manchester	500	1884 40	1077 00	804 88
Nov.	10 Nov.	21 Decatur	E. J. Close.	Leon	255	463 00	850 00	1000 00
Nov.	23 Dec.	19 Fayette	B. F. Conkey	West Union.	250	877 00	477 00	1100 00
Oct.	20 Nov.	11 Floyd	J. S. Root	Charles City	216	806 00	750 00	1000 00
Oct.	12 Oct.	19 Fremont	J. A. Bodenhammer.	Sidney	310	443 00	.....	.....
Nov.	26 Dec.	16 Franklin	S. R. Reeve.	Hampton	227	319 00	232 00	.....

Nov.	30	Dec.	8	Guthrie.	Ellas Kestenbader.	Guthrie Center.	205	309	00	409	00	\$6600	00
Nov.	14	Nov.	17	Greene	G. B. Dean.	Jefferson	180	725	00			800	00
Nov.	22	Nov.	29	Henry	J. F. Houseman	Mt. Pleasant.	1200	2600	00	1301	00	577	00
Oct.	28	Nov.	1	Harrison.	Chas. W. Oden.	Little Sioux	284	440	00				
Dec.	1	Dec.	9	Humboldt	Eber Stone.	Lott's Cree.	87	37	00	70	00		
Nov.	20	Dec.	9	Ida	M. G. Aldrich.	Ida	88	175	00	167	00		
Nov.	30	Dec.	1	Iowa.	T. W. Owen	Marengo	307	987	00	700	00	230	00
Nov.	18	Dec.	20	Jasper	Wm. R. McCully.	Newton	300	1038	00	604	00		
Oct.	18	Oct.	15	Jackson	Dan. T. Cravens.	Maquoketa	348	1538	00	982	00	500	00
Dec.	9	Dec.	30	Jefferson.	John R. Shafter	Fairfield	362	1184	83	686	00	265	00
Nov.		Nov.	6	Johnson	H. W. Fyffe.	Iowa City	257	2462	45	1357	00	1500	00
Nov.	25	Dec.	9	Jones.	J. D. Walworth.	Anamosa		748	75				
Nov.	27	Dec.	15	Kearney	J. H. Shawhan.	Siourney	326	858	00	100	00	1800	00
Nov.	29	Dec.	15	Kosuth	H. S. Vaughn	Algona	210	210	00	69	00	615	00
Dec.	6	Dec.	28	Kosuth	H. S. Vaughn	Algona	400	930	00	824	50	175	00
Nov.	29			Lee, at West Point.	B. F. Woodman	West Point.	6000	2088	00	1381	00		
Nov.	23	Dec.	15	Lee, at Ft. Madison.	W. O. Hoover.	Fort Madison.	192	1391	00	254	35		
Nov.	27	Nov.	28	Lousia.	John Hale.	Wapello.	325	642	00	500	00	60	00
Nov.	7	Nov.	9	Lucas.	C. W. Christian.	Chariton	300	1200	00	930	00	3800	00
Nov.	14	Nov.	30	Linn.	Geo. A. Cobban.	Marion							
				* Lyon.	Wm. B. May.	Rock Rapids							
Nov.	29	Dec.	30	Monona	C. E. Whiting	West Fork	350	437	00	630	00		
Nov.	22	Nov.	24	Mills	Wm. D. Davies	Glenwood	414	876	74	563	50		
Nov.	2	Nov.	17	Marshall	Byron Webster	Marshalltown	310	2387	00	1675	00	4800	50
Oct.	6	Oct.	19	Montgomery	E. Kretchner	Coburg.	351	1102	00	690	00		
Oct.	20	Oct.	31	Monroe	W. R. Kelsey.	Albia	300	883	00	500	00	425	00
Nov.	22	Dec.	2	Mahaska	W. S. Edgar.	Oakalossa.	380	2906	08	1600	00	4989	06
Nov.	24	Dec.	6	Madison	A. H. Adkison.	Winterset.	264	95	04	345	26	81	80
Nov.	10	Nov.	17	Marion	S. L. Collins	Knoxville.	250	853	25	910	00	195	25
Nov.	27	Dec.	2	Muscatine	John Mahin.	Muscatine.	236	1921	20	1277	35	1458	16
Nov.	15	Nov.	29	Mitchell	E. S. Fonda.	Osage	225	748	00	320	00	2000	00
Dec.	21			N. E. L. Agri Society	Hall Roberts.	Postville	264	3857	00	1844	00		
Dec.	20	Nov.	28	Page	J. D. Hawley	Clarinda	348	520	00	863	00	787	00
Nov.	24	Nov.	30	Poweshiek, Brook'n	Simon Snyder	Brooklyn	93	403	00	437	00	1500	00
Jan.	19			Poweshiek, (Central)	James E. Johnson	Malcolm	400	1600	00	550	00	250	00
Nov.	15	Nov.	30	Pottawattamie	H. C. Raymond	Council Bluffs.	350	2713	30	1731	00	200	00
Nov.	6	Nov.	9	Ringgold	R. C. Henry	Mt. Ayr.	18	18	00				

*Organized Oct. 1871.

SOCIETIES REPORTING—CONTINUED.

DATE OF REPORT.	DATE OF CERTIFI- CATE.	NAME OF COUNTY.	OFFICER REPORTING.	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS OF OFFICER REPORTING.	NUMBER OF MEM- BERS.	RECEIPTS	PAID PREMIUMS.	DEBT.
Nov.	15 Nov.	38 Scott	W. K. Haight	Davenport	2500	\$23798 51	\$ 6578 00	\$ 8 48
Oct.	20 Nov.	4 Story	Sam. S. Straller	Nevada	300	1150 00	600 00	150 00
Dec.	1 Dec.	27 Tama	J. L. Bracken	Tama City	2000	704 00	500 00	.....
Dec.	5 Dec.	23 Union Ag. & St'k Asso	A. M. Carpenter	Keokuk	.....	8394 00	3000 00	5000 00
Nov.	27 Dec.	2 Union Agricul. Soc.	Jos. Beath	East Nodaway	346	812 00	637 00	330 00
Nov.	27 Dec.	9 Un. Dist. Ag. Society	James Morgan	West Liberty	230	1310 00	1150 00	1300 00
Nov.	4 Nov.	18 U. Ag. Soc. of Cedar	S. T. Buel	Mechanicsville	161	4293 95	4183 00	2100 00
Nov.	8 Nov.	18 Union	O. E. Davis	Alton	309	421 00	375 00	.....
Nov.	17 Nov.	30 U. Ag. Soc. of Ackley	J. Seaton Kelso	Ackley	190	232 00	180 00	1150 00
Oct.	14 Oct.	19 Van Buren	A. Gebhardt	Keosauqua	800	1842 00	1000 00	600 00
Nov.	21 Nov.	30 Wapello	J. O. Beiscoe	Ottumwa	266	2060 00	1450 00	400 00
Dec.	29 Dec.	30 Warren	J. H. Henderson	Indianola	375	868 00	700 00	500 00
Nov.	27 Nov.	29 Washington	M. C. Parker	Washington	275	2200 00	1000 00	3000 00
Oct.	29 Nov.	4 Wayne	N. Grabil	Corydon	231	534 00	400 00	140 00
Oct.	30 Nov.	8 Wilton Union	E. E. Bacon	Wilton	209	1505 00	1498 00	.....
Nov.	2 Nov.	6 Winneshiek	Henry W. Bennett	Decorah	500	2571 00	844 00	1500 00
Nov.	28 Dec.	20 Woodbury	Craig L. Wright	Sioux City	75	1000 00	800 00	1200 00

IMMIGRATION.

The report of the Register of the Sioux City Land Office shows that in 1871, 1,947 homesteads were entered, embracing 209,968 acres; and 2,215 pre-emptions, or 221,500 acres; or actual settlers have occupied 431,648 acres hitherto wild lands; 13,148 acres have passed into the possession of actual settlers absolutely. Only a few thousand acres remain free of a claim of some sort; and it is predicted that before the close of 1872, the free lands of Iowa will be a thing of the past. Yet parties desirous of securing free homes in Iowa will have an opportunity to do so, for some time to come. There are hundreds of claims in the district which have been taken and subsequently abandoned. In April twelve car loads of Hollanders arrived in Sioux City, and in August a large number from Norway. From Wisconsin came 500 souls to form a colony in Emmet county; and ten other counties have added 500 each to their population. In four months, up to July, 2,600 newcomers settled in Clay county; 600 houses were built, and 18,000 acres of new land broken.

The sales of the Burlington and Missouri River lands, for eleven months, ending December 1st, were 39,792 acres, to 491 purchasers; being an average of 81 acres to each. None of these sales were made to speculators. Most have been sold on ten years' credit, at six per cent interest, to men who invested their actual capital in stock, buildings, and opening the farm; they expect to make the first payment, at the end of two years, by the product of the farm. These sales represent nearly five hundred families. These sales were mostly in Mills, Montgomery, Page, Adams, Taylor, Cass, and Pottawattamie counties. The company still have for sale, on the same terms, 203,000 acres. No record has been kept of the nationality of purchasers. The largest quota is from Illinois, because from its proximity the vast agricultural capitalists of Iowa are there best known.

The sales of the Des Moines Valley Company were 400,000 acres. The Iowa Railroad Land Company sold to actual settlers, on the Iowa Falls & Sioux City Railroad, 35,415 acres; on the B., C. R. & M. Railroad, 41,131 acres; and on the S. C. & P., 360 acres; in all 76,906 acres.

LIBRARY.

There have been added during the year, one hundred and eighty-two bound volumes, pamphlets, and lists of premiums of other organizations; there are also received three daily, twelve weekly, and four monthly papers.

There are at the Fairfield office, the accumulation of the past three years, two hundred and twenty samples of grains and seeds, from all parts of the State. A plan has been adopted by which may be shown a sample of grain, say, of wheat from Russia, then specimens of its growth in the different sections of the State. This is but commenced; and, if parties to whom seeds are distributed would be half as careful to report results as they are anxious to secure the varieties for trial, it would form a collection of rare interest and value. Moreover, it would form a tolerably safe guide, other things being equal, as to the adaptability of any specified kind of grain to a particular locality.

The collection in the Library the representing Entomology and Ornithology of the State, is, by no means, insignificant. A little skill and labor can increase it indefinitely; already it is very attractive, and when in actual possession of the society it should be so extended as to embrace all the departments of natural history. The system of exchanges with kindred societies increases as fast as they become known, and it is the aim, to place the society in correspondence with all the recognized bodies of the kind in the land. The demand for sets of volumes of transactions, for libraries, new agricultural societies, &c., is far in excess of the supply. It would be impolitic to distribute, for some years to come, any of the earlier volumes, which have been reserved in the library. The number now ordered by law is three thousand. Your honorable body will readily observe that but a very small proportion of our people can ever have an opportunity to see a copy.

There are, perhaps, two hundred volumes of pamphlets, periodicals, reports, &c., which should be bound; and, moreover, the society should at once begin the purchase of new and valuable books, for which publishers will not exchange, that those having this vital interest in charge could keep pace with the notable advance in

agriculture and the collateral sciences. It is submitted that one thousand dollars for the purpose indicated would be a judicious expenditure.

The society congratulates itself on the near prospect of having in the "New Capitol" a suite of rooms for the appropriate uses of this department. They can be made most attractive and interesting, illustrating at a glance the products of the soil, the modifications in grains, &c., imported from other States and countries, and grown here; and any distinctive differences which may appear in products raised in the several parts of our wide domain. In a few years the stranger would find such a collection of products, objects of natural history, &c., as would serve a better text-book than a dozen volumes in arriving at a conclusion as to the character and wealth of the soil, the enemies he must subdue, and the friendly influences he must court.

THE SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION IN 1871.

The eighteenth annual fair was held September 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, on the grounds of the Agricultural Society of Central Iowa, near the city of Cedar Rapids. The local committee to whom was assigned the duty of making the requisite preparations, immediately after securing the location, began the work with a will, and completed it with promptness and fidelity. To their labors, the society and people are indebted for a fair ground which is not surpassed, if equaled in the north-west. The committee procured fifty-five acres within one mile of the business portion of the city of Cedar Rapids, and expended \$25,000 in preparing buildings, halls, stalls, &c., for the accommodation of the fair. All the halls are of artistic appearance, built in a substantial manner, and rest on solid stone foundations. When the work was commenced, the land was covered with a dense growth of brush, and young trees; yet, in a few months, it put on the appearance of a young and thriving village; the city authorities made a splendid road to the grounds at a cost of \$4,000, and nothing was left undone to make visitors and exhibitors comfortable. The generous people of Cedar Rapids opened their doors to the stranger, extended every courtesy, and not one of the vast crowds

who flocked to the fair can have any just cause of complaint of a want of hospitable treatment.

The ladies especially deserve the thanks of the society, and the people for their efforts to make the fair successful. They decorated the halls with great taste ; they were full of work, inciting each other to contribute to the departments in which they are most interested, and the result was that fine art and floral halls were very palaces of enchantment.

Situated as Cedar Rapids is, on the C. & N. W. R. R. 82 miles west of the Mississippi, and 267 east of the Missouri, and having direct connections with every part of the State and the adjoining States, by rail, the facilities for reaching the fair were numerous. The railroads of the State arranged to carry passengers at half fare, and freights exhibited, free, of which contract was faithfully performed.

These inducements called out the largest crowd to the best and largest fair ever held in Iowa. The first two days, by reason of the dust, from long protracted drought, were quite unpleasant, but on Wednesday night there was a most seasonable rain, which made everybody happy, and conspired to the success of the fair. It is gratifying to add that the local committee, the railroads, &c., in the face of these facts promise much better things in the future, alleging that "if there were any complaints, they could only spring from their want of any idea of the magnitude of an Iowa State Fair."

Let it be mentioned as an index of the character of our people, that amid the thousands assembled there was no disorder requiring the interference of the police, but on the other hand, a cheerful acquiescence in the decisions of the committees, and ready obedience to the regulations, peace, harmony, and good feeling pervaded the multitudes, and they returned to their homes satisfied, amused, and instructed.

The following table shows entries in the several departments at the fair since 1856:

ENTRIES.	1856	1857	1858	1859	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871
Cattle	145	169	146	125	84	74	67	79	94	105	129	167	244
Horses	182	196	179	156	129	150	217	176	188	140	278	247	558
Mules	14	13	80	24	28	85	23	30	12	11	34	34	50
Sheep	22	10	83	37	78	107	76	159	118	188	81	112	145
Swine	27	19	26	38	47	52	44	27	48	94	164	211	298
Implements....	113	86	25	26	126	181	221	205	379	278	333	687	402
Farm products..	106	192	130	190	128	100	151	139	251	222	415	338	706
Other classes...	246	444	475	673	487	303	480	519	706	606	1261	1901	1679
Total	856	1129	1044	2269	1107	1052	1276	1334	1794	1596	2645	3697	4082

The following States were represented: Tennessee, Minnesota, Illinois, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, Indiana, Ohio, Massachusetts, Missouri, Maine, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, California, Connecticut, Colorado, Canada West, France, and Persia.

Forty-seven counties in Iowa had articles on exhibition, as follows: Linn, Marshall, Scott, Polk, Johnson, Butler, Benton, Muscatine, Washington, Cedar, Mahaska, Woodbury, Jones, Fayette, Clinton, Chickasaw, Iowa, Floyd, Tama, Black Hawk, Buchanan, Boone, Lee, Jefferson, Poweshiek, Dubuque, Delaware, Keokuk, Hardin, Harrison, Mills, Story, Louisa, Jasper, Van Buren, Jackson, Henry, Des Moines, Webster, Lucas, Bremer, Marion, Clayton, Wapello, Pottawattamie, Crawford, and Cherokee, being an increase of eight over the Fair at Keokuk.

This schedule shows the receipts for the years specified, amount paid in premiums, and per cent of premiums paid:

RECEIPTS.

1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
\$ 3062	\$ 3054	\$ 2843	\$ 2116	\$ 3726	\$ 2056	\$ 3576	\$ 4454	\$ 7877	\$ 8522	\$ 4460	\$ 9527	\$ 7132	\$ 12075	\$ 11287	\$ 19164

PAID IN PREMIUMS FOR THE SAME YEARS.

1834	1879	1612	1932	2307	2055	2844	3088	3349	4183	3680	3947	4910	4775	7013	6898
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

PER CENT. ON PREMIUMS PAID.

59	55	82	47	40	50	51	60	84	42	57	34	52	40	62	36
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

For the first time since the organization of the society, no premiums were paid on agricultural implements, except in a very few instances. This rule was adopted in response to numerous petitions of manufacturers sent the directory.

The absence of a premium and an awarding committee did not diminish the display as some feared, the entries being 402 is sufficient reason for continuing this rule, provided that always that implement and machinery, which may be thoroughly tested on the grounds should make an exception.

The offer of \$100 premium for the best collection of grains, seeds, and vegetables from any one county, has had the desired effect of bringing before the people a display of farm products rarely equaled and never surpassed anywhere; and it is but just to make honorable mention of Clayton county, represented by John Grinnell, and Jefferson county by Alexander and Joseph W. Fulton; and to express the thanks of the society to these individuals for their valuable labors in this direction.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We are indebted, and here return our thanks to the officers of the several railroad lines for continued favors, in the preparation and furnishing of statistical tables of great value; to F. O. Walker, acting superintendent of the United States Census, for advance figures of products, etc., in 1870; to the National Department of Agriculture for monthly reports and other documents from which many interesting and important facts are condensed; and to all those who have assisted us in compiling this "General Review of the Condition of Agriculture in the State;" and to whom we have endeavored to give proper credit.

Respectfully submitted,

J. M. SHAFFER,

Secretary.

FAIRFIELD, IOWA, January 10, 1872.

UNITED STATES CENSUS.

Total white population.....	1,185,979
“ population.....	1,191,792
“ number acres of woodland.....	2,524,793
“ number acres unimproved land.....	3,620,533
“ number acres improved land.....	9,396,467
“ number pounds sorghum sugar.....	16,500
“ number gallons sorghum syrup.....	1,218,636
“ number gallons maple syrup.....	227,800
“ number pounds maple sugar.....	1,332,332
“ number tons hay from tame grasses.....	1,777,339
“ number bushels grass seed.....	53,432
“ number bushels clover seed.....	2,475
“ number bushels spring wheat harvested.....	28,708,312
“ number bushels winter wheat harvested.....	727,380
“ number bushels oats harvested.....	21,005,142
“ number bushels corn harvested.....	68,935,065
“ number bushels rye harvested.....	505,807
“ number bushels barley harvested.....	1,960,779
“ number bushels Irish potatoes harvested.....	5,914,620
“ number bushels sweet potatoes harvested.....	34,292
“ number bushels peas and beans harvested.....	42,313
“ number bushels flax seed harvested.....	88,621
“ number pounds flax.....	695,518
“ number bushels buckwheat.....	109,432
“ number pounds tobacco.....	71,792
Value of orchard products.....	\$ 1,075,169
Number of hogs, all ages.....	1,353,908
“ cattle, all ages.....	614,366
“ milch cows.....	396,801
“ pounds butter made.....	27,512,179

Number of gallons milk sold.....	688,800
“ pounds cheese made.....	1,057,741
“ work oxen.....	22,058
“ pounds wool shorn in 1870.....	2,967,043
“ sheep.....	855,493
“ horses of all ages.....	433,642
“ mules and asses of all ages.....	25,485
“ pounds beeswax....	2,225
“ pounds honey taken.....	853,213
“ gallons wine.....	37,515
“ pounds hops raised.....	171,113
Value of home manufactures.....	\$ 521,404
Value of agricultural implements, machinery, etc....	20,509,582
Value of farm produce, including addition to stock...	114,386,441
Value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter in 1870.....	25,781,223
Assessed value of land and town lots.....	226,610,638
Assessed value of personal property.....	75,904,780
Total assessed valuation....	302,515,418
Total value of all live stock.....	82,987,133
Total value of forest products.....	1,200,468
Total value of produce of market gardens.....	244,963
Total amount of wages paid during the year 1870, in- cluding value of board.....	9,377,878
Present cash value of farms.....	392,662,441

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Believing many of the suggestions made in the Secretary's report to be of great value,, your committee recommend the society to make them available for results if possible, and, to that end, we offer the following resolutions for your consideration :

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to memorialize the General Assembly upon the propriety of protecting the wool-growing interests from the ravages of dogs.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to present to the General Assembly the advantages of encouraging forestry, and that the State Horticultural Society be requested to co-operate by the appointment of a committee for the same purpose.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of asking the General Assembly to provide for the labors of a State entomologist, and to provide for intelligent inquiry respecting the diseases of live stock, and the remedies therefor.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be, and is, hereby empowered, at discretion, to expend not exceeding three hundred dollars, for the purchase of books for the library of this society, and in binding and otherwise preserving those now in its possession.

Resolved, That the report of the Secretary be adopted as the report of the Board of Directors, being the general review of the condition of agriculture throughout the State, as required by law.

JOHN SCOTT,
A. S. WELCH,
T. A. MORGAN,
Committee.

CONTINGENT FUND

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF IOWA,

FOR THE YEARS 1870 AND 1871.

STATE OF IOWA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
DES MOINES, Jan. 11, 1872. }

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

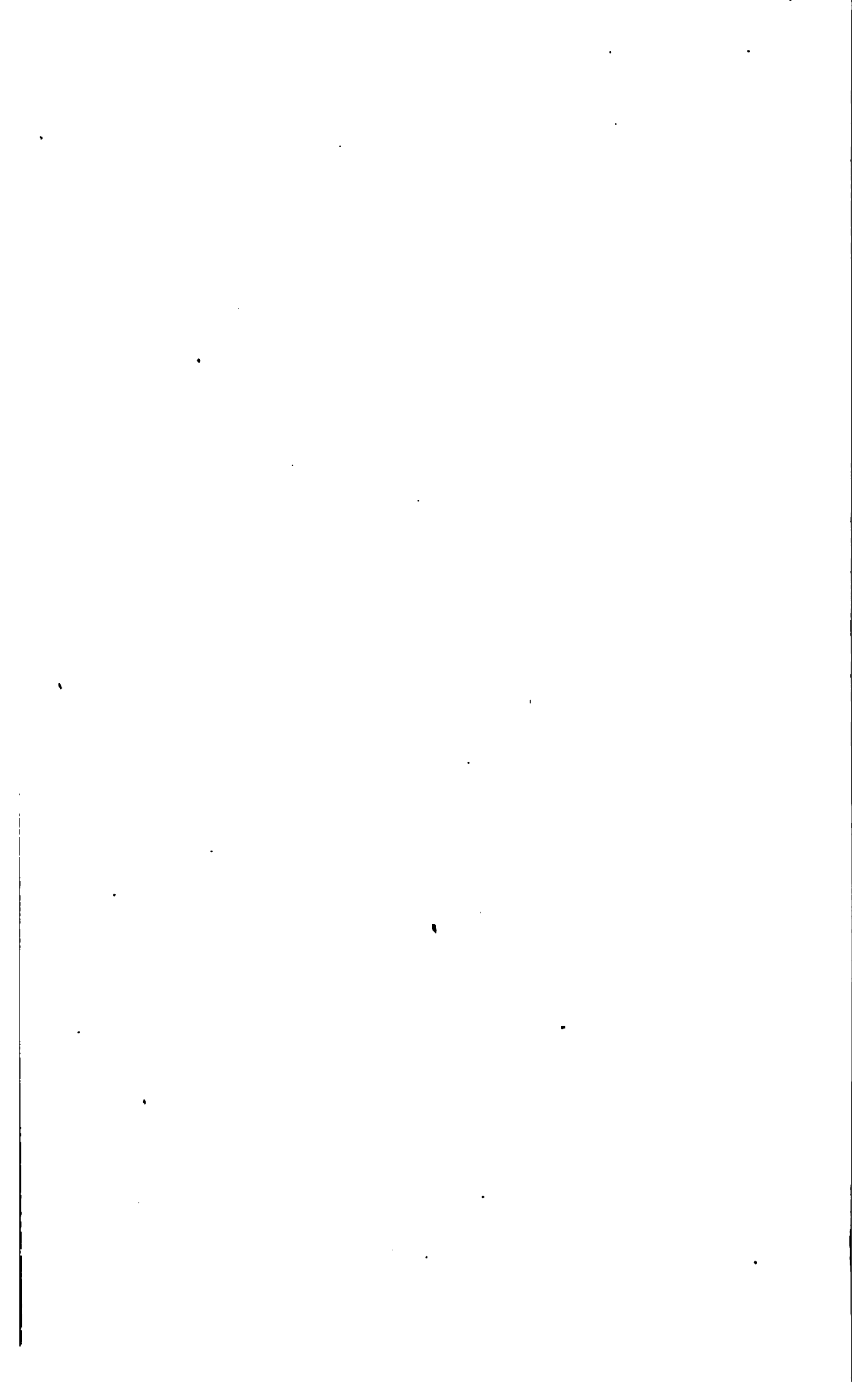
I have the honor to submit herewith a statement of the contingent fund of this office up to January 1st, 1872:

Balance in my hands, March 31st, 1870.....	\$ 29.05
Amount drawn for State treasury.....	1900.67
	<hr/>
	\$1929.72
Amount expended	\$1768.62
Balance in my hands (paid to my successor) .	161.10— \$1929.72
Whole amount of appropriation by 13th General Assembly.....	\$2,000.00
Amount drawn as above from State treasury...	\$1900.67
Amount undrawn.....	99.33—2,000.00

Of the amount drawn from the treasury, \$860, was expended for traveling expenses; \$736 for clerk hire, and the remainder \$178.62 was paid out for various contingent expenses of the office.

Vouchers for all of these items may be found on file in this department.

SAMUEL MERRILL.





REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
IOWA SOLDIERS'
ORPHANS' HOME,

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOV. 5, 1871,

TO THE
FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE
STATE OF IOWA.



DES MOINES:
G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.
1872.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

J. W. CATTELL, President.....	Des Moines.
WILLIAM SALTER, Secretary	Burlington.
T. B. CARPENTER, Treasurer.....	Cedar Falls.
JOHN L. DAVIES.....	Davenport.
P. G. WRIGHT	Waukon.
WILLIAM E. SHEPPARD	Oskaloosa.
A. R. WRIGHT	Glenwood.

OFFICERS OF THE HOME AT DAVENPORT.

S. W. PIERCE	Superintendent.
Mrs. F. W. PIERCE.....	Matron.
W. F. PECK, M. D.....	Physician.

OFFICERS OF THE HOME AT CEDAR FALLS.

HENRY F. TUCKER....	Superintendent.
Mrs. H. F. TUCKER....	Matron.
L. W. WARREN, M. D.....	Physician.

OFFICERS OF THE HOME AT GLENWOOD.

THOS. L. STEPHENS	Superintendent.
Mrs. THOS. L. STEPHENS.....	Matron.
J. A. CALLEN, M. D.....	Physician.

REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

In compliance with the statute, the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home respectfully submit the following report. With gratitude to an over-ruling Providence, we report the different Homes under our charge in a healthy and prosperous condition. Faithful efforts have been made, on the part of those in immediate charge of the several Homes, to promote the comfort and education of the children, and to give them such training while in the Homes, as will prepare them for becoming good and useful citizens and the general good health and deportment, cheerfulness and educational progress of the children indicate that such efforts have been largely successful.

The number of orphans that have been in the several Homes during the past two years has been as follows:

In Davenport Home.....	498
In Cedar Falls Home.....	434
In Glenwood Home.....	196
Total.....	1128

The following numbers have left or been removed :

CAUSE OF REMOVAL.	Davenport.	Cedar Falls.	Glenwood.	Totals.
Honorably discharged, or removed by parents.	176	140	5	396
Ran away.....	12	.....	.....	12
By death.....	.....	1	1	2
Totals.....	188	146	76	410

There are now in the several homes as follows :

At Davenport.....	310
At Cedar Falls.....	288
At Glenwood.....	120

They are from 63 counties, as follows :

COUNTIES.	Davenport.	Cedar Falls.	Glenwood.	COUNTIES.	Davenport.	Cedar Falls.	Glenwood.
Adams.....	..	..	8	Jones.....	4	..	..
Allamakee.....	2	38	..	Keokuk.....	7	..	..
Benton.....	3	11	..	Lee.....	34	..	..
Black Hawk.....	..	52	..	Linn.....	7	19	..
Boone.....	1	6	..	Louisa.....	5	..	..
Buchanan.....	..	9	..	Lucas.....	1	..	..
Butler.....	3	8	..	Madison.....	3	..	..
Carroll.....	4	..	..	Mahaska.....	12	..	3
Cedar.....	4	..	..	Marion.....	..	2	16
Cerro Gordo.....	..	7	..	Marshall.....	..	8	..
Chickasaw.....	..	8	..	Mills.....	..	..	41
Clarke.....	3	..	4	Mitchell.....	..	3	..
Clayton.....	3	34	3	Monroe.....	5	..	..
Clinton.....	13	..	..	Muscatine.....	14	..	..
Dallas.....	..	1	..	Polk.....	20	..	1
Davis.....	2	..	..	Pottawattamie.....	..	..	11
Decatur.....	7	..	12	Ringgold.....	1	..	..
Delaware.....	..	20	..	Scott.....	50	..	..
Des Moines.....	3	..	..	Story.....	3	..	..
Dubuque.....	3	15	..	Tama.....	3	1	..
Fayette.....	..	17	..	Taylor.....	1	..	..
Floyd.....	..	2	..	Union.....	4	..	2
Franklin.....	..	14	..	Van Buren.....	4	..	..
Fremont.....	..	..	4	Wapello.....	5	..	..
Greene.....	1	..	..	Warren.....	3	..	..
Henry.....	4	..	..	Washington.....	20	..	..
Harrison.....	..	..	1	Wayne.....	6	..	13
Iowa.....	11	..	..	Winneshiek.....	..	3	..
Jackson.....	9	3	..	Woodbury.....	..	..	5
Jasper.....	5	..	..	Worth.....	..	2	..
Jefferson.....	1	..	..	Wright.....	..	5	..
Johnson.....	16	..	..		

Of the children now in the Home at Davenport, 168 are boys, and 142 are girls. The aggregate number that has been in attendance from the organization to the present time, is 1064. The average attendance for the past two years has been 373. The average age of those now enrolled is eleven years. There are thirteen cottages now occupied by the children, including the hospital, leaving five cottages unoccupied. The number in each cottage is from 24 to 26 of the larger, and from 20 to 22 of the smaller ones. Besides the thirteen cottage managers, each in charge of a cottage, there are employed in the various labors and duties of this home, the following: One laundry manager and four assistants, one kitchen manager, and three assistants, one sewing-room manager and from two to four assistants, one dining-hall manager, one shoemaker (about half the time), one baker, one carpenter, one laborer, one teamster, one fireman, one watchman, four teachers, one book-keeper, one physician, one matron, and one superintendent.

The land upon which this Home is situated is the property of the State, and is becoming more beautiful and valuable each year. The buildings are comfortable, but being wooden buildings, and of rather temporary construction, require frequent repairs. Large cisterns have been constructed, which contain a supply of soft water. New roofs have been put upon the kitchen and dining-hall, and also new floors in each.

During the coming two years most of the cottages will need shingling, and several of them will require new floors and foundations.

The boys in attendance at Cedar Falls number 162, and the girls 125. The aggregate number that have been at the Home from its organization to the present time is 550. The average for the past two years has been 295. The average age of those now at the Home is $11\frac{1}{2}$ years. There are nine wards for the children, each of which is in charge of a ward manager, and the other employees are, as follows: Superintendent, Matron, Physician, Steward, five teachers, one nurse, one sewing-room manager, and three assistants, one kitchen manager and one assistant, one dining-hall manager, one engineer, one baker and assistant, one night-watch, five in laundry, one shoemaker, and one teamster.

The land on which this Home is situated is being made valuable and beautiful by the improvements, and especially by the planting of trees and shrubbery, which, when grown will make the location very attractive.

There has been erected during the past year, a two-story brick building thirty by fifty feet for a chapel and school-rooms ; also a one-story brick store-house twenty-five by thirty feet with a cellar underneath for storing roots and vegetables ; also a frame barn twenty-four by thirty-eight feet, and a small building for an ice house. Stairs have been constructed on the outside of the main building with landings on the second and third floors, to provide safe egress in case of fire or other accident.

The main building is warmed by steam, and it is the purpose to warm the chapel and new school-rooms with steam from the same heating apparatus. These buildings need window-shutters which would be a protection in both summer and winter, while they would materially improve their appearance.

There are now in the Home at Glenwood, 63 boys, and 57 girls. The average attendance for the past two years has been 95. The aggregate number in the Home since its organization, is 216. In this Home there are two wards, one for the boys and one for the girls, each in charge of a ward manager, and there are otherwise employed about the management, a superintendent, matron, physician, two teachers, one hospital nurse, one manager in sewing-room and one assistant, one manager of house work, one laundry manager, one cook, and one assistant.

The building at this Home is quite too small to accommodate the number of children now there, and those necessarily in charge of them, and the prospect is that the number asking admission to this home will be increased rather than decreased, if room can be provided for their accommodation and comfort. In addition to the present building there should be three school-rooms, chapel-room teacher's and superintendent's rooms, and a good store room, thus giving the present building entirely for the use of the orphans as wards. All these additions will not make better provisions for the children in this home than is now made for those at the other two homes. The sixteen acres of land on which this home is situated, is

being improved and brought into cultivation by the labor of the larger boys at the home. The grounds about the building have been graded and walks constructed, adding greatly to the comfort and convenience, as well as the appearance of the place. A barn has been built, school and other furniture, and wagon and team, and cows provided since the last report was made to the Legislature.

The health of the children in all the homes for the past two years has been remarkably good. There has been but two deaths, one at Cedar Falls and one at Glenwood.

The food provided is plain, but good and wholesome, and the times of eating and retiring are regular, which will probably account in part for the good health enjoyed.

The schools at the several homes are in a prosperous condition, quite as much so as could be expected with the present conveniences. They would not suffer by comparison with the graded schools of many of the towns of the State, either as to efficiency of instruction, or moral training, and yet they are not all that could be desired. The orphans are plainly and comfortably clothed. They are detailed for the work of the institutions, such as is suited to their years and strength, the boys and girls each to their appropriate kind of work, that they may learn to be useful.

They frequently have preaching of Sabbath afternoon by ministers of the towns where the homes are located, who by invitation visit the homes for that purpose.

The following lands having been donated to the Orphans' Home, are now the property of the State, to-wit:

w hf nw qr,	section 22,	township 99,	range 31,	Emmet county.
n hf ne qr,	" 21,	" 99,	" 31,	Emmet county.
sw qr se qr,	" 28,	" 97,	" 13,	Chickasaw county.
sw qr ne qr,	" 8,	" 67,	" 28,	Ringgold county.

As these lands were given by the donors for the purpose of providing for the Soldiers' Orphans,' the Board recommend that authority be given to sell the same, and apply the proceeds of such sale to the necessary improvements of the homes. They also recommend that appropriations be made for the several homes as follows:

For improvements, hospital repairs and furniture at Davenport Home.....	\$	6000 00
For Library.....		200 00
For improvements and repairs at Cedar Falls Home..		2000 00
For Library.....		300 00
For improvements and repairs, and school and chapel building at Glenwood Home.....		6000 00
For Library.....		200 00

Each home now has a small library that the children set much store by, and with a small expense they may be kept fresh and interesting by the addition of attractive and instructive books suitable for youths, as the same are published.

The appropriations made by the last General Assembly for libraries were expended by our Secretary, Wm. Salter, and a selection made of valuable and interesting books for the several homes.

The library at Davenport now numbers 1050 volumes; that at Cedar Falls, 509, and that at Glenwood, 200.

The receipts and expenditures of the several homes have been as follows:

DAVENPORT HOME.

The total receipts of cash from November 1, 1869, to November 1, 1871, have been \$96,981.81, from the following sources:

Cash on hand, November 1, 1869.....	\$	11 97
Received from John Meyer, Treasurer, Support Fund,		29660 00
Received from T. B. Carpenter, Support Fund.....		59780 00
Received from T. B. Carpenter, Improvement Fund..		5000 00
Received from live stock, (milk, beef, and pork con- sumed		2502 90
Received from other sources.....		26 94
Total receipts.....	\$	96,981 81

The expenditures for the same period have been as follows:

For groceries and provisions....	\$37414 61
For salaries of employees.....	23922 03

For clothing	\$13270 39
For fuel.....	6454 25
For improvements and repairs.....	5611 01
For furniture.....	495 06
For incidental expenses	1825 87
For books and stationery.....	1350 35
For lights	587 58
For drugs and medicines	463 66
For live stock (feed, etc.)	371 92
For tools and implements.....	179 91

Total expenditures.....\$96,410 64

Balance on hand, Nov. 1st, 1871..... 571 17—\$96,981 81

The following is the manner in which the special appropriation of \$5,000 for repairs and improvements, and furniture, has been expended :

For furniture for dining-hall and kitchen	\$ 724 25
For furniture for cottages and other buildings	1870 05
For lumber for and repairs on cottages and other buildings.	1010 12
For whitewashing buildings and fences for two years	363 00
For painting chapel and other buildings.....	172 29
For painting chairs in cottages.....	96 40
For shingling and flooring dining-hall and kitchen.....	502 15
For steam pump for laundry and plumbers' bill	205 95
For building and repairing fences.....	55 79

Total appropriation\$5000 00

Expended by Committee:

For books for library.....	\$ 600 00
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CEDAR FALLS HOME.

The total receipts of the Superintendent for the two years have been as follows:

Balance on hand, Nov. 1, 1869	\$ 1025 62
Received of John Meyer, Treasurer Support Fund	21220 00
Received of T. B. Carpenter, Treasurer Support Fund	50130 00
Received of T. B. Carpenter, Treasurer Improvement Fund	11095 28
Received from sales to employees	805 60
Received from donations	60 00
Received from other sources	131 20
Total received by Superintendent	<u>\$84467 70</u>

Expended as follows:

For improvements and repairs	\$18432 03
For furniture, crockery, and cutlery	1988 43
For clothing and furnishing	12848 05
For groceries and provisions	20014 25
For fuel and lights	6087 55
For medicine	354 49
For books and stationery	1188 63
For salaries	17001 88
For stock and implements	695 00
For incidental expenses	4274 69
Total expenditures by Superintendent.	<u>\$82885 00</u>
Balance on hand, Nov. 1, 1871	1582 70 — \$84467 70

Expended by Committees:

In purchasing heating apparatus	\$4829 12
In purchasing school furniture	625 60
In purchasing books for library	400 00

Statement of expenditure of the appropriation made by the 12th General Assembly for a building:

For inclosing principal building.....	\$19875 00	
For plans and specifications and superintend- ing work.....	538 00	
For lumber and freight thereon	2777 74	
For joiners' work and windows.....	725 31	
For foundation for laundry.....	135 87	
For iron columns and hardware.....	931 58	
For lime.....	12 50	
For printing.....	4 00	
	<hr/>	
Total appropriation....		\$25,000 00

Statement of expenditure of the appropriations made by the 13th General Assembly for completion of building and other improvements.

BARN AND SHEDS.

For lumber and carpenter work.....	\$ 491 71	
For team work.....	109 25	
For stone and lime.....	67 00	
For labor.....	82 50	
For brick.....	103 60	
For mason work.....	345 94	
	<hr/>	
		\$ 1200 00

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

For bedding and carpets expended by Super- intendent.....	\$ 398 84	
For window shades, &c., expended by Su- perintendent.....	149 78	
For furniture expended by Superintendent..	825 78	
For school furniture expended by Committee	625 60	
	<hr/>	
		\$2000 00

HEATING AND COOKING APPARATUS.

For Anderson's steamer expended by Supt.	\$ 140 00	
For Warren range, expended by Superintendent.....	435 50	
For steam fixtures, expended by Superintendent....	281 34	
For transportation, labor and expenses by Superintendent.....	178 96	
For heating apparatus, expended by Committee.....	4829 12	
	<hr/>	\$5864 92

IMPROVING GROUNDS AND FARM.

For fencing material and labor.....	\$ 247 22	
For trees for planting.....	134 25	
For plans for lawns.....	95 00	
For team work and sand.....	435 50	
For labor.....	340 65	
	<hr/>	\$1252 62

WELLS AND CISTERNS.

For labor.....	\$ 570 15	
For stone and drawing same.....	134 50	
For lumber for curbing.....	91 45	
For Louisville cement.....	3 90	
	<hr/>	\$800 00

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

For work and material on main building and other improvements.....	\$ 5382 46	
For books for library expended by Committee.....	400 00	
	<hr/>	
Total appropriations.....	\$16,900 00	

HOME AT GLENWOOD.

The total receipts of the Superintendent for the two years have been:

Balance on hand, November 1, 1869.....	\$ 158 05
Received of John Meyer, Treasurer, Support Fund.....	6160 00
Received of T. B. Carpenter, Treasurer, Support Fund.....	16540 00
Received balance of appropriation for improvement.....	10 45
Received from other sources.....	134 00
Total receipts.....	\$23002 50—\$ 23002 50

Expended as follows:

For clothing.....	\$ 5635 41
For provisions	7901 16
For wages of employees.....	5411 41
For medical services.....	396 43
For general expenses.....	3655 91
Total expenses.....	\$23000 37—\$ 23000 32
Balance on hand..	\$ 2 18

IMPROVEMENT FUND APPROPRIATION.

Balance on hand, November 1, 1869.....	\$ 184 44
Received from appropriation of 1870.....	2400 00
Total receipts by Superintendent, \$	2584 44—\$ 2584 44

Expended as follows:

On account of bath-room.....	\$ 154 36
On account of bedding and furniture.....	612 40
On account of school furniture.....	253 00
On account of cows for the Home.....	135 00
On account of team and wagon.....	363 35

On account of barn	\$	135	50	
On account of grading grounds.....		63	35	
On account of miscellaneous other expenses		857	03	
Total amount expended.....		2573	99—	2573 99
Balance to credit of Support Fund,				10 45
Expended by committee for library.....		100	00	

The report of the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees is herewith submitted.

Dec. 9, 1871.

J. W. CATTELL, *President.*

WM. SALTER, *Secretary.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home :

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to present to you the receipts and disbursements of the Treasurer of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home, from November 1st, 1869, to November 4th, 1871.

SUPPORT FUND.

DR.

To amount of Auditor's warrants.....	\$183490 00	—\$183490 00
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IMPROVEMENT FUND.

To amount of Auditor's warrants....	\$25000 00	
To amount collected on Paul Gearing's note	50 00	
	25050 00	
To amount received from all sources		\$208,540 00

SUPPORT FUND.

CR.

By amount paid Superintendents' of Homes	183490 00
--	-----------

IMPROVEMENT FUND.

By amount paid Superintendents and Com- mittees.....	25050 00
By amount paid out for all purposes.....	\$208,540 00

Of the above amounts there was received and paid out, from November 4th, 1869, to June 1st, 1870, by the Treasurer, John Meyer.

1869.

CR.

Nov. By paid S. W. Pierce, Supt\$ 4050 00

Dec. " " 4250 00

1870.

Jan. " " 4310 00

Feb. " " 4350 00

Mar. " " 4350 00

Apr. " " 4300 00

May " " 4050 00

 \$29,660 00
T. B. CARPENTER, *Treasurer, from June 1st, 1871, to Nov. 8th, 1870.*

1870.

DR.

June. To warrant\$ 3800 00

July. " 3600 00

Aug. " 3600 00

Sept. " 3600 00

Oct. " 3600 00

Nov. " 3600 00

Dec. " 3600 00

1871.

Jan. To warrant 3680 00

Feb. " 3700 00

Mar. " 3750 00

Apr. " 3750 00

May " 3500 00

June " 3300 00

July " 3200 00

Aug. " 3200 00

Sept. " 3200 00

Oct. " 3100 00

 \$ 59,780 00

To amount of warrants received in two years for support	\$ 89440 00
To amount warrants, improvement, in two years	5600 00
	<hr/>
To amount from all sources	\$95,040 00

1870. CR.

June.	By paid S. W. Pierce, Supt.	\$ 3800 00
July.	" "	3600 00
Aug.	" "	3600 00
Sept.	" "	3600 00
Oct.	" "	3600 00
Nov.	" "	3600 00
Dec.	" "	3600 00

1871.

Jan.	By paid S. W. Pierce, Supt.	3680 00
Feb.	" "	3700 00
Mar.	" "	3750 00
Apr.	" "	3750 00
May.	" "	3500 00
June.	" "	3300 00
July.	" "	3200 00
Aug.	" "	3200 00
Sept.	" "	3200 00
Oct.	" "	3100 00

\$59,780 00

By amount of receipts for two years sup- port	\$89,440 00
By paid S. W. Pierce, improvement money.	\$ 5000 00
By paid committee to purchase library....	600 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,600 00
	<hr/>
By amount paid for all purposes	\$95,040 00

HOME AT CEDAR FALLS.

Report of JOHN MEYER, Treasurer, from November 4th, 1869, to June 1, 1870,

1869. *

Dr.

Nov.	To warrant	\$ 3000 00
Dec.	To warrant	2950 00

1870.

Jan.	To warrant.....	3100 00
Feb.	To warrant.....	3050 00
Mar.	To warrant....	2970 00
April	To warrant	3050 00
May	To warrant....	3100 00

 \$ 21,220 00

1870.

Cr.

Nov.	By paid H. F. Tucker.....	\$ 3000 00
		2950 00
		3100 00
		3050 00
		2970 00
		3050 00
		3100 00

 \$21,220 00
T. B. CARPENTER, Treasurer, from June 1, 1870, to Nov. 8, 1870.

1870.

Dr.

June	To warrant.....	\$ 3000 00
July	"	3020 00
Aug.	"	2850 00
Sep.	"	2910 00
Oct.	"	2900 00
Nov.	" .	3040 00
Dec.	" "	3040 00

1871.

Jan.	To warrant	.....	\$ 3030 00
Feb.	"	.....	3030 00
March	"	.....	3000 00
April	"	.....	2950 00
May	"	.....	2900 00
June	"	.....	2960 00
July	"	.....	2950 00
Aug.	"	.....	2850 00
Sept.	"	.....	2850 00
Oct.	"	.....	2850 00

\$50,130 00

To amount of warrants received in two
years, for support..... 71350 00

To amount of warrants, (Improvement
Fund)..... \$16900 00

To amount collected on P. Gearing's note. 50 00— 16950 00

To amount received from all sources..... \$88,300 00

1870.

CR.

June	By paid H. F. Tucker, Sup't....	\$3000 00
July	" "	3020 00
Aug.	" "	2850 00
Sept.	" "	2910 00
Oct.	" "	2900 00
Nov.	" "	3040 00
Dec.	" "	3040 00

1871.

Jan.	"	....	3030 00
Feb.	"	....	3030 00
Mar.	"	...	3000 00
April	"	....	2950 00
May	"	....	2900 00
June	"	....	2960 00
July	"	....	2950 00

Aug.	By paid H. F. Tucker, Sup't....	\$ 2850 00	
Sept.	“ “ “ “	2850 00	
Oct.	“ “ “ “	2850 00	
			<hr/>
			\$50130 00
By amount paid in two years for support.....			\$ 71350 00
By amount paid for improvement, in two years.....			16950 00
			<hr/>
By amount paid for all purposes.....			\$ 88300 00

HOME AT GLENWOOD

JOHN MEYER, *Treasurer, from Nov. 4, 1869, to June 1, 1870.*

1869.		DR.	
Nov.	To warrant.....	\$	670 00
Dec.	“		700 00
1870.			
Jan.	“		740 00
Feb.	“		765 00
Mar.	“		800 00
April	“		920 00
May 4,	“		785 00
May 27,	“		780 00
			<hr/>
			\$6,160 00.

1869.		CR.	
Mar.	By paid Wm. Hale, Sup't.....	\$	670 00
Dec.	“ “		700 00
1870.			
Jan.	“ “		740 00
Feb.	“ “		765 00
Mar.	“ “		800 00
April	“ “		920 00
May 4	“ “		785 00
May 27	“ “		780 00
			<hr/>

\$6,160 00

T. B. CARPENTER, *Treasurer, from June 1, 1870, to Nov. 8, 1871.*

1870.

Dr.

July.	To warrant.....	\$.	960	00
Aug.	"		960	00
Sept.	"		960	00
Oct.	"		960	00
Nov.	"		1010	00
Dec.	"		1030	00

1871.

Jan.	To warrant.....		1030	00
Feb.	"		1010	00
Mar.	"		1030	00
April.	"		1030	00
May.	"		1030	00
June.	"		1050	00
July.	"		1080	00
Aug.	"		1130	00
Sept.	"		1120	00
Oct.	"		1150	00—
				<u>\$16540 00</u>
To warrants received in two years for support,				22700 00
" " " for improvement....				2500 00
				<u>25,200 00</u>

Cr.

1870.

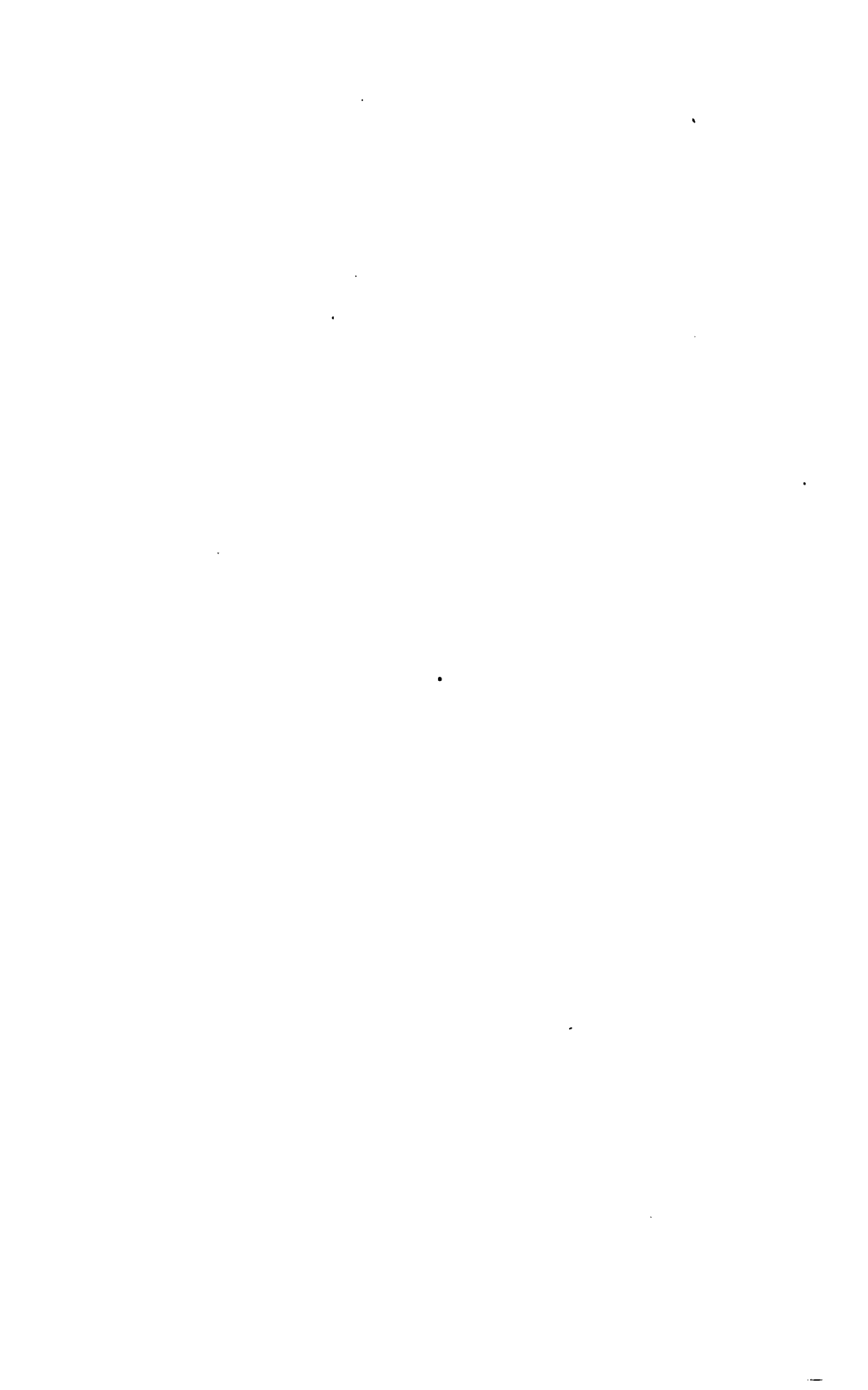
July.	By paid Wm. Hale, Sup't....	\$	960	00
Aug.	" "		960	00
Sept.	" "		960	00
Oct.	" "		960	00
Nov.	" "		1010	00
Dec.	" "		1030	00

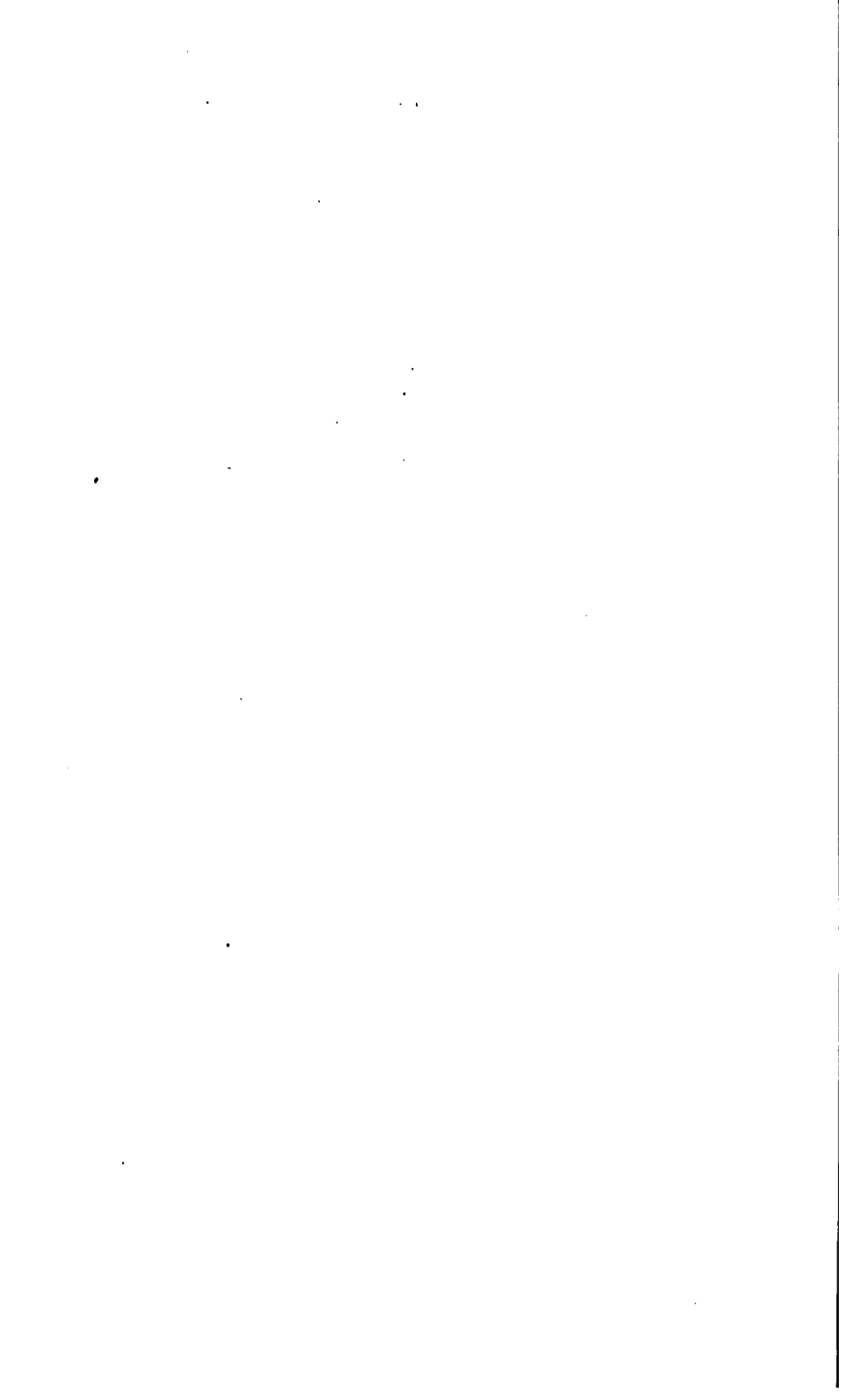
1871.

Jan.	By paid Wm. Hale, Sup't.....	\$ 1030 00
Feb.	“ “	1010 00
Mar.	“ “	1030 00
April.	“ “	1030 00
May.	“ “	1030 00
June.	“ “	1050 00
July.	“ “	1080 00
Aug.	“ “	1130 00
Sept.	“ “	1120 00
Oct.	“ “	1150 00—\$ 16540 00
By amount paid in two years for support.....		22700 00
“	“ “ for improvement	2500 00
“	“ “ for all purposes.....	25,200 00

T. B. CARPENTER,

Treasurer.





REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE

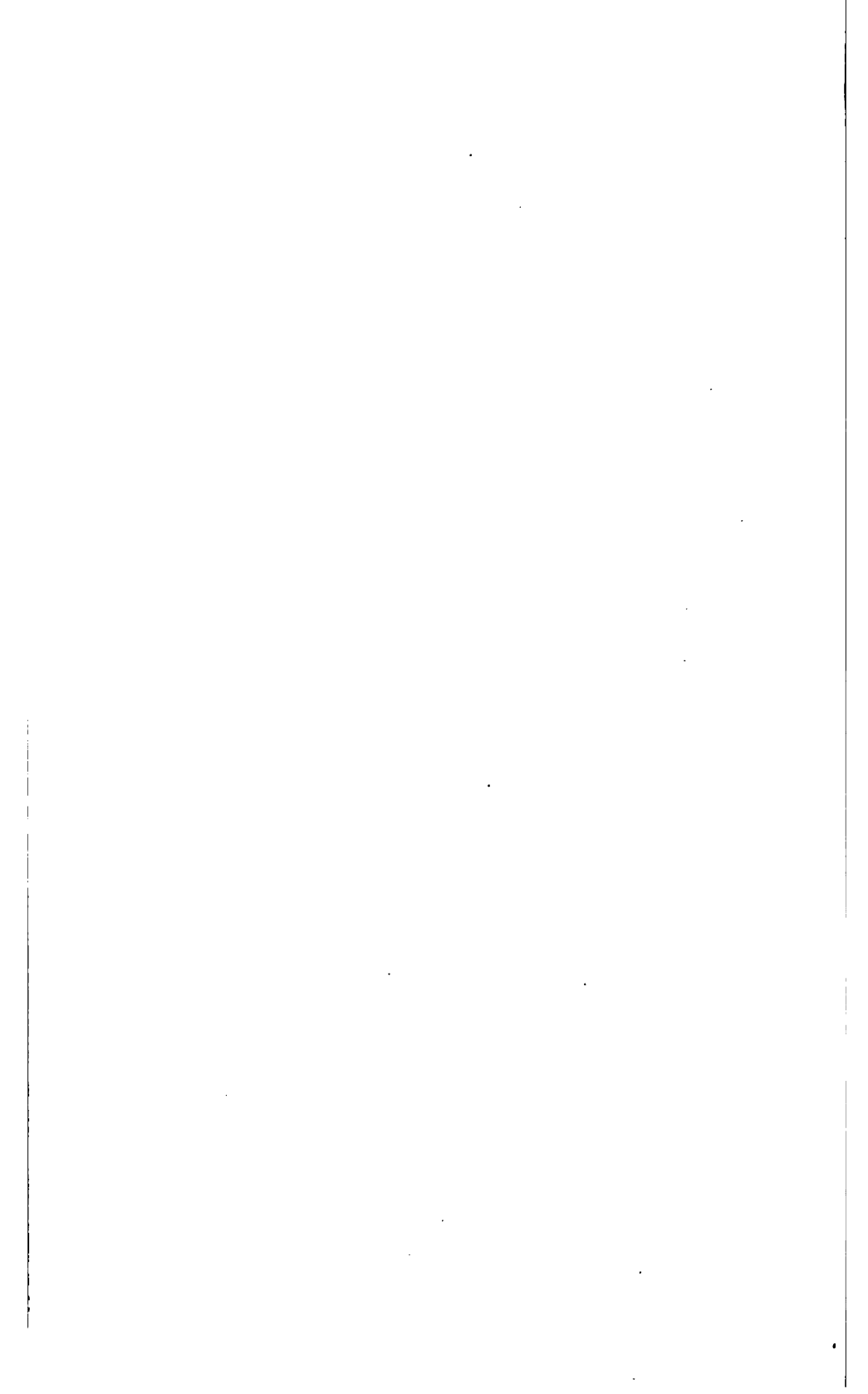
OF THE

FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME AT DAVENPORT.

DES MOINES:
G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.
1872.



REPORT.

*To the Honorable Members of the Fourteenth General Assembly
of the State of Iowa:*

Your joint committee, appointed to visit the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Davenport, having performed that duty, beg leave to present the following report:

During the recess we visited the Home and made a thorough examination, visited the schools, called at each cottage, the laundry, and the hospital ; and dined with the managers, matrons, teachers, and children.

We were indeed surprised at the admirable management of this institution in all its departments. Neatness, discipline, and happiness were everywhere apparent. We were not expected, and found all at the Home just as it is every day.

This Home, under the management of Mr. S. W. Pierce, as Superintendent, and Mrs. Pierce, as Matron, we found to be a *home* indeed for the children entrusted to its care, and your committee take pleasure in saying that the present condition of the home is the best evidence needed to convince the visitor that those persons to whom have been confided its care and management are fully competent to discharge their responsible duties. Ever kind, and courteous, thorough in discipline, yet ever keeping in mind that this is a Home where paternal care and affection should be felt for all. This Home is conducted on the cottage plan, each cottage or family containing from twenty to thirty children, under the charge and care of a lady manager, whose duty it is to look after the welfare of their own household, and to be mindful of their conduct, to correct their faults, and to encourage good behavior in all.

We were surprised at the home-like appearance these cottages present. Everything was in order, neat and cheerful, and more real happiness than we found among these healthy and happy children is seldom seen.

The ward-rooms are well lighted, ventilated, and supplied with comfortable cot bedsteads, and the bedding was clean and neat. The inmates are supplied with plain and substantial food, their meals are taken regularly, and while at table the same order is observed as in every other department in and around this Home.

The children are all plainly and comfortably clothed, and are provided with clean garments each week.

In the Laundry we found quite a number of the larger girls busy at work, under the direction of their manager. In the Hospital were four or five children, but not one confined to the bed, and to us it seemed a remarkable fact that with an average attendance of over four hundred children, there has not been a death since August, 1869. The schools are in a prosperous condition, presided over by faithful and efficient teachers, well qualified to discharge their respective duties, and in the opinion of your committee, these schools will compare favorably with the best regulated schools of the State.

The girls are instructed by their managers in making the clothing for themselves and boys; they assist in the dining-hall, in the kitchen, and in the laundry; and some of them are experts in many branches of housekeeping.

The boys, although there is not a great variety of labor for them to perform, render great assistance in the out-door employments, and each boy over twelve years of age is regularly detailed for duty, but during a portion of the year more employment is much needed for the larger boys. The library at present consists of over one thousand volumes, and is kept in good condition.

Your committee would recommend that an appropriation be made to replenish the library; also for some improvements and repairs which will be needed during the coming two years.

We would most respectfully refer you to the report of the "Board of Trustees of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home" for a detailed statement of the present condition of this institution, and its requirements for the future; this being, in the opinion of your committee,

a fair presentation of the claims which may be justly urged upon this General Assembly in behalf of the children of Iowa's fallen heroes, now being cared for in the "Home," at Davenport.

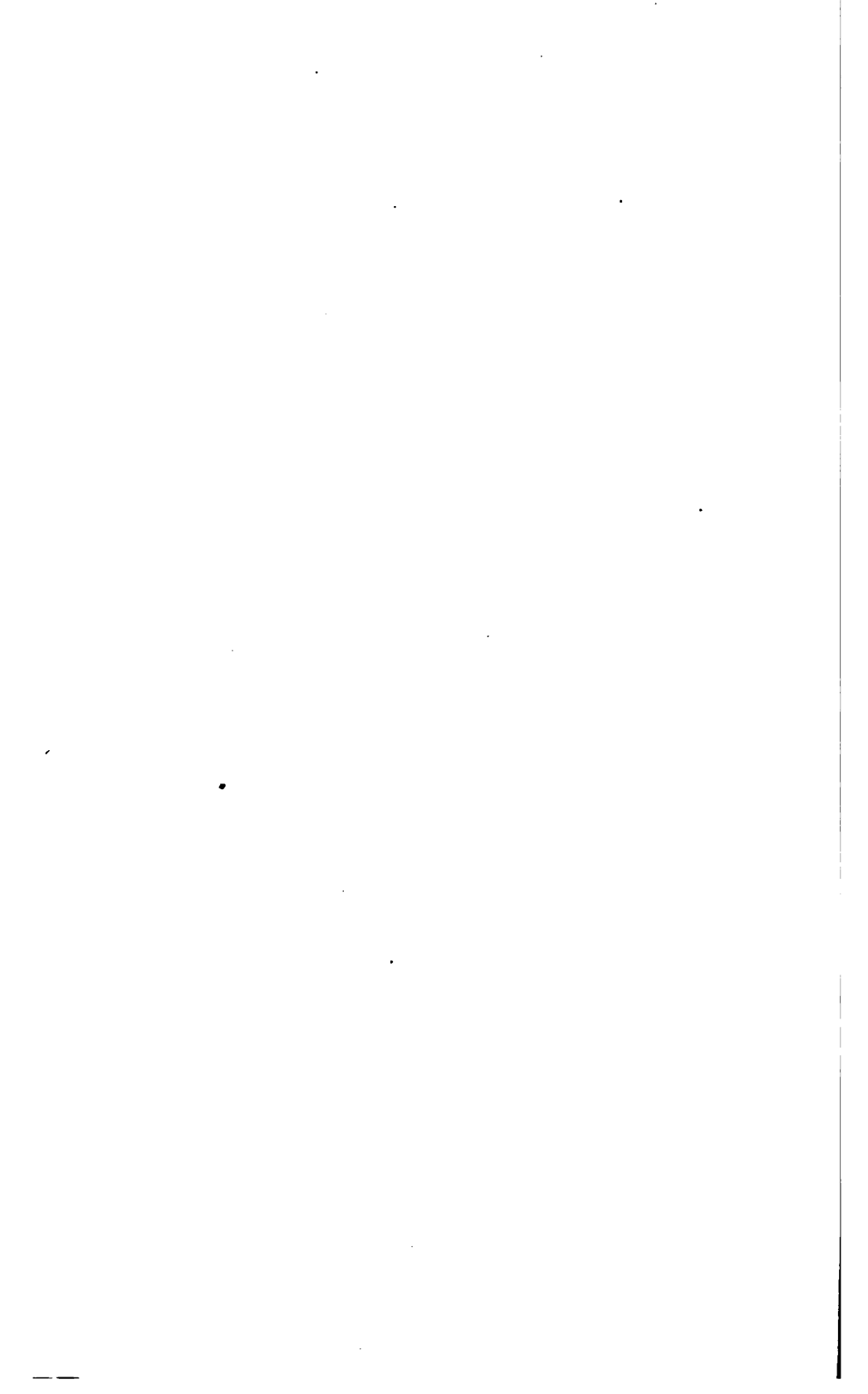
CHARLES ATKINS,

On the part of the Senate,

WM. W. BLACKMAN,

I. F. ELLSWORTH,

On the part of the House.



REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE

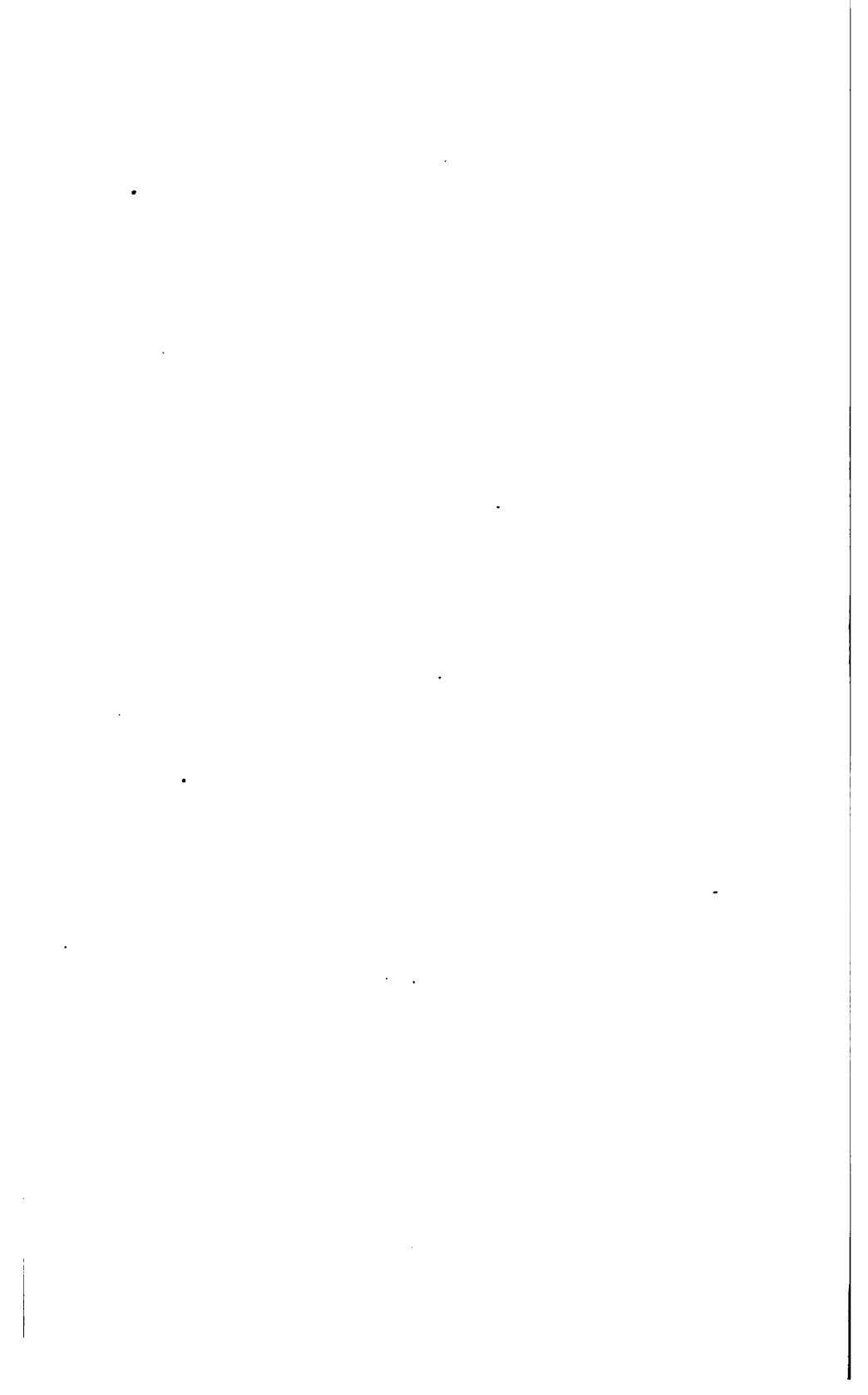
OF THE

FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME AT CEDAR FALLS.

DES MOINES:
G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.
1872.



REPORT

To the General Assembly of the State of Iowa :

Your Committee appointed in compliance with a joint resolution of the Fourteenth General Assembly to visit the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Cedar Falls, having performed that duty would now ask leave to submit the following report :

The Home is pleasantly situated on a piece of rising ground, about one and one half miles south-west of the business part of the city of Cedar Falls. The location is a beautiful one, and when the ornamental and forest trees, now planted, shall have attained a larger growth, the surroundings will be well calculated to have an elevating and a refining influence upon the minds of the children whose orphanage has caused them to become inmates of this home.

In regard to the history of this home, we take the following article from the Iowa State Reporter, a paper published at Waterloo, which gives a brief and very correct history of the Home from its first organization :

"The Cedar Falls Home was organized under the auspices of the Association, in 1865. An old hotel building was fitted up for its use."

"The first children, Rufus C., Mary L., and Emma L. Bauer, were received October 5th, of this year. During that month eleven entered the Home, and on the first of January, 1866, the children numbered sixty. During 1866, 216 were received; nine died, and twenty-two were otherwise discharged. In 1867, 142 were received, one died, and eighty-seven were otherwise discharged. In 1868, sixty-six were received, and forty-nine discharged. In 1869, sixty-six were received, one death occurred, and thirty-five were discharged. In 1870, seventy-five were received, one died, and sixty-four were discharged. In 1871, thirty-nine were received, and sixty-four discharged. To March 1st, 1872, five have been received

"and twelve discharged. Total number received since the organization, six hundred and sixty-nine." There are now two hundred and eighty-seven children in the home—one hundred and fifty boys and one hundred and thirty-seven girls. Their ages vary from five to sixteen years, and are divided as follows: One is five years old; six are six years old; nine are seven years old; thirteen are eight years old; thirty-seven are nine years old; forty-five are ten years old; thirty-two are eleven years old; thirty-six are twelve years old; forty-eight are thirteen years old; thirty-three are fourteen years old; twenty-three are fifteen years old, and four are sixteen years old.

The sanitary condition of the Home is good. But one death has occurred during the past two years, and there are now only two in the Hospital. In fact, the healthful appearance of the children may be regarded as an indication that they are receiving proper care and attention, and are provided with wholesome food in proper quantities avoiding alike both extremes—excess and insufficiency. Indeed, it would be hard to find, in any community, a more happy and healthful lot of boys and girls than can here be seen as they gather round the table in the dining-hall, and seat themselves in family groups.

The educational interests of the children are equally well provided for. The schools are graded, thus affording all the advantages of the most approved systems of teaching. The school-rooms are quite comfortable, well lighted, and warm; with a corps of teachers equal to any like numbers in the State. The usual number of school-weeks in a year is about forty, with a spring and fall vacation.

The children are also taught habits of industry, as much so as circumstances will admit. The girls are better provided for in this respect than the boys. The girls are instructed in most kinds of house-work. They help to make and repair their own clothing; help by detail in the kitchen, the dining-room and in the laundry. The boys chop wood and do chores in the winter, and in the spring and summer they do the general farm and garden work, and thus become quite familiar with the use of farming tools.

Your committee was also highly pleased with the high standard of moral training. It appears to be the aim to make the household a happy and loving one—in a word, a "*Christian home*," a *home* in the highest sense, where every child's individuality is respected and

sympathized with. This fundamental principle of life is sought to be constantly impressed upon their minds and hearts that the foundation of their future usefulness and happiness must be in **THEIR** own good character and conduct, in their industry, integrity, and regular attention to the duties of their several stations. The children are generally cleanly in their habits, orderly in their behavior, chaste in conversation, respectful and obedient to those who have the rule over them. Whilst all sectarian instruction is properly ignored, they are nevertheless taught to "Remember their Creator now in the days of their youth." They attend Sunday-school and divine worship held in the chapel on the Sabbath. The superintendent is assisted in these exercises by the ministers of the different christian denominations in Cedar Falls.

Your committee would further report that in addition to the superintendent and matron, there are now employed as follows: Of men, one teamster, one cobbler, one engineer, and one for general work; and of women, six teachers, nine ward-managers, four washerwomen, two cooks, one in dining hall, four tailors, one book-keeper, two bakers, and one night-watch.

As far as your committee could examine during the limited time at their disposal, they are of the opinion that the books and accounts are properly kept, and that the appropriation made by the Thirteenth General Assembly has been honestly and judiciously expended for the various purposes named in said appropriations.

The following is a condensed exhibit of the receipts and disbursements for the period therein named :

The Receipts and Disbursements of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Homes at Cedar Falls, For the Biennial Period, ending October 31, 1871, were as follows :

DR.

To balance.....	\$ 1025.62
To received from J. Myre, treasurer.....	21220.00
To received from T. B. Carpenter, treasurer	14680.00
To received from T. B. Carpenter, treasurer	5000.00
To received from sales to employees.....	624.15
To received from donations.....	60 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 42609.77

Cr.

By paid for improvements and repairs.....	\$ 7991.56
By paid for furniture, crockery, and cutlery	1214.52
By paid for clothing and furnishing.....	7178.50
By paid for groceries and provisions	9638.81
By paid for fuel and light.....	3376.17
By paid for medicine.....	149.20
By paid for books and stationery.....	499.73
By paid for salaries.....	8549.80
By paid for stock and implements.....	461.00
By paid for incidentals.....	2664.14
Balance.....	886.34
	<hr/>
	\$42609.77

Dr.

To balance.....	\$ 886.34
To received from T. B. Carpenter, treasurer	35450.00
To received from T. B. Carpenter, treasurer	6045.28
To received from T. B. Carpenter, (Gerring note).....	50.00
To received from sales to employees.....	158.34
To received from sales of stationery.....	23.11
To received from sales of old iron.....	18.20
To received from sale of sewing machine...	28.00
To received from sale of stock.....	85.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 42744.27

Cr.

By paid for improvements and repairs.	\$ 10440.47
By paid for furniture, crockery, and cutlery	773.91
By paid for clothing and furnishing.	5669.55
By paid for groceries and provisions.....	10375.44
By paid for fuel and light.....	2711.38
By paid for medicine.....	205.29
By paid for books and stationery.....	688.90

By paid for salaries.....	\$ 8452.08
By paid for stock and implements.....	234.00
By paid for incidentals.....	1610.55
By balance.....	1582.70
	<hr/>
	\$ 42744.27

Your committee would recommend the continuance of the monthly allowances, as provided in sec. 1, of chap. 66, acts Twelfth General Assembly, and a special appropriation of six hundred dollars (\$600,) to be used in putting up window-shutters, and also the sum of two hundred dollars (\$200,) for a sewer and drain.

In conclusion, permit us to congratulate you, and through you the people of the State, on the kind sympathy and generous support heretofore granted to the orphan children of our dead heroes. These children are not mere objects of charity, or pensioners upon our bounty, but have just claims, earned by the blood of their fathers, who voluntarily endangered their lives in the cause of their country in the most trying hour of its existence, and we should not forget as they left their homes and their little ones, and started to go to our country's battle-fields, how we pledged our words that if they fell that these their children should become the children of the State. Iowa has nobly responded to these obligations in the generous support she has given these—her wards, the living legacies which have been bequeathed us by the men who laid down their lives for the country.

Hereafter, the defenders of our country will not falter when they reflect that should they fall, they have in the State a paternal protector of their beloved ones, and that their children will be provided for.

We trust that the same generous support will be continued while there remains a soldier's orphan in the State.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

JOHN P. WEST,

On the part of the Senate.

M. GOODSPEED,

IRA E. DRAPER,

On the part of the House.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE

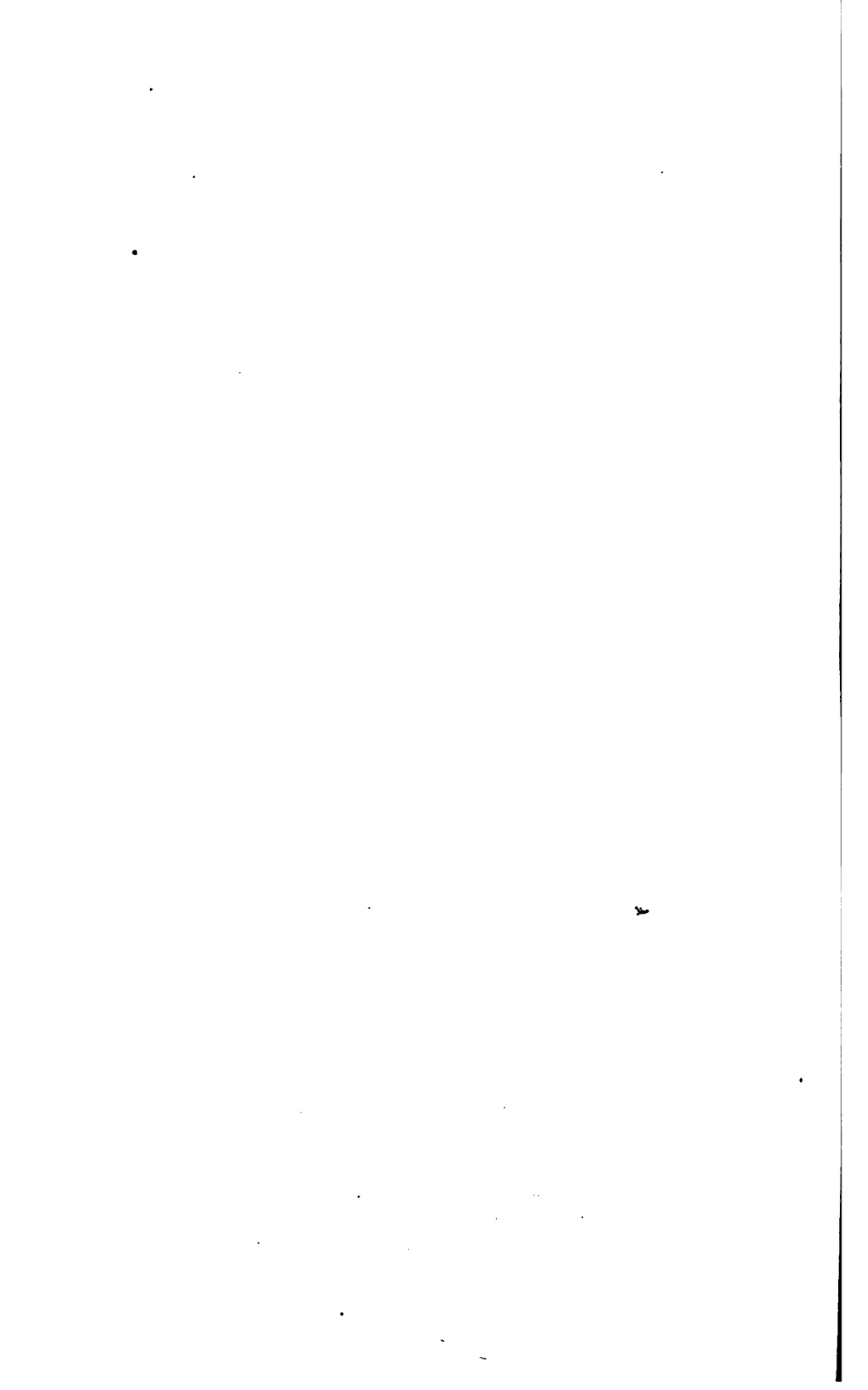
OF THE

FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE

ORPHANS' HOME, AT GLENWOOD, IOWA.

DES MOINES:
G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.
1872.



REPORT.

To the Fourteenth General Assembly of the State of Iowa :

Your committee appointed to visit the Orphan's Home at Glenwood, have discharged that duty, and submit the following report :

Your committee are of opinion that the buildings are entirely inadequate to accommodate the children now in the Home.

There are now one hundred and seventeen children in the Home, crowded together into rooms that would not properly accommodate more than fifty persons.

In order to render this institution efficient, there should be additional buildings, with two good school-rooms, kitchen and dining-room, also a good cellar and store-room of sufficient capacity for the necessary supplies to carry on the Home.

Which, together with the buildings already occupied, would meet the present necessities. And your committee would therefore recommend that the amount asked for by the Board of Trustees be appropriated for that purpose.

And your Committee would further state that they have examined the books kept, and the method of expending the money, have examined in detail the whole management and workings of the Institution, and find the strictest economy and good judgment practiced in all things.

The education of the children is receiving all the attention possible with the present room and limited facilities.

Your Committee also feel that in duty to those children, the State should provide more liberally for their necessities, and would, therefore, recommend that an appropriation also be made for the adequate current expenses.

For a detailed account of condition of the Institution, we would refer you to the report of the Trustees and Superintendent of the Home.

Submitted.

B. F. MURRAY,

On part of the Senate.

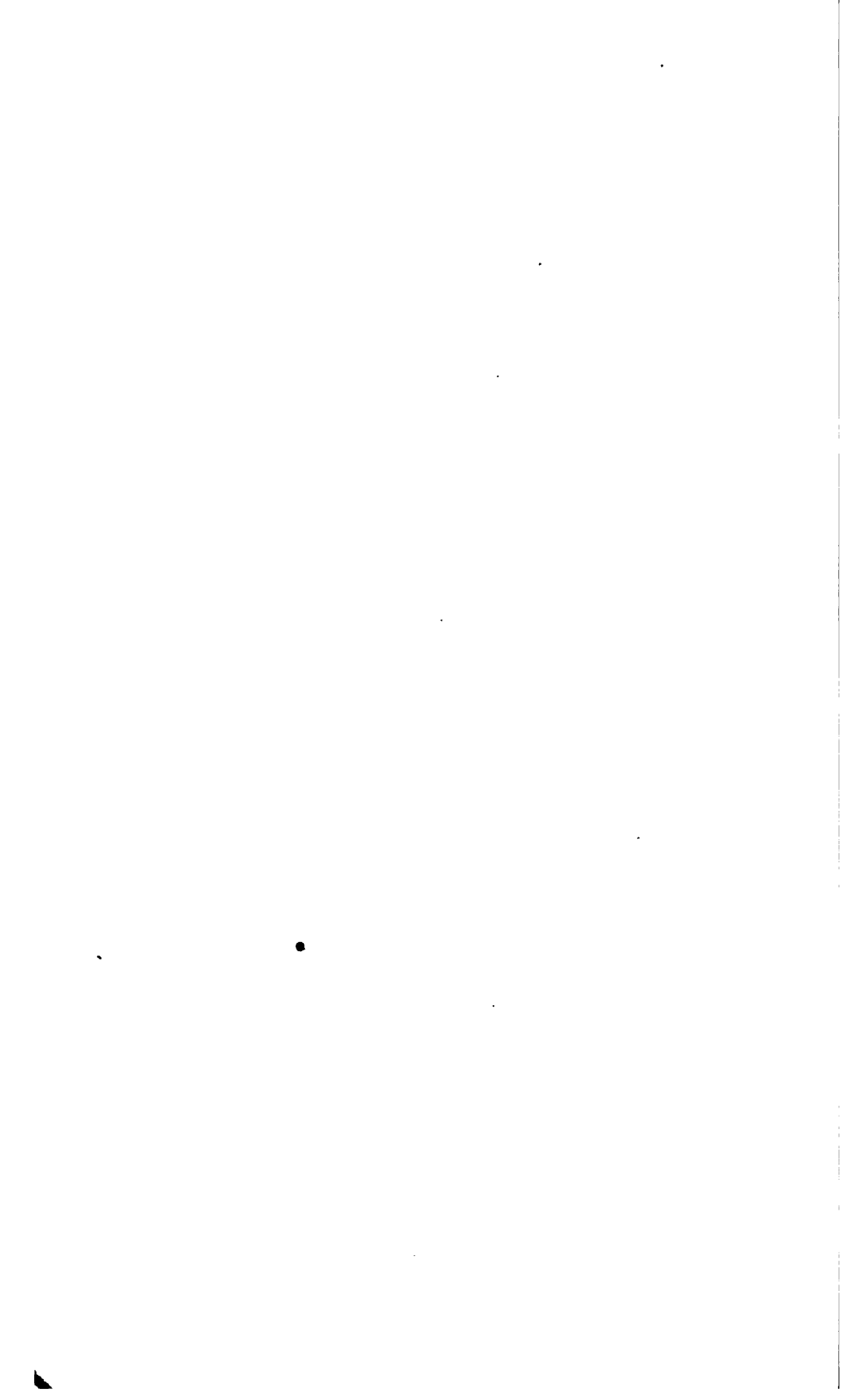
A. JOHNSTON,

F. A. BLAKE,

On part of the House.

BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
WARDEN
OF THE
STATE PENITENTIARY
TO THE
GOVERNOR.

DES MOINES:
G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.
1871.



WARDEN'S REPORT.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, IOWA STATE PENITENTIARY, }
FORT MADISON, November 1, 1871. }

To His Excellency, Samuel Merrill, Governor.

SIR.—In accordance with law, I have the honor to submit herewith my biennial report of the affairs of this prison, together with the regular financial statements, and such facts connected with the government and discipline of the institution as may be of value to the Executive of the State, the General Assembly, and the public. Suggestions also, in regard to the present and probable future wants of the prison, as appear to be directed by sound judgment and wise economy will be found in their proper place in the Report.

Two years ago there were present, according to the official report then made, two hundred and twelve (212) convicts. At this date, there are in confinement here, two hundred and seventy-three (273) convicts. The highest number present at any one time during the biennial term, was two hundred and eighty-eight (288), being only twelve less than was surmised by my last report might need the control of the institution before the next meeting of the General Assembly. The number of persons confined in the prison for the past thirteen years respectively is shown by the following table :

1859	122
1860	123
1861	118
1862	81
1863	70
1864	70

1865	87
1866	117
1867	180
1868	216
1869	230
1870	245
1871 thus far	288

It thus appears that, except for the period embraced by the late war, the number of convicts steadily grows with the growth of the State in population and wealth, though happily, at a less rapid rate. The number of cells now prepared for occupancy is three hundred and eighteen (318), being but thirty (30) more than have been occupied during the year. I need hardly add that an enlargement of the prison, with a greater capacity of cell-room, will be an absolute necessity before the meeting of the next General Assembly, unless the policy of at once providing for another institution of the kind should be adopted.

FINANCES.

The financial operations and present situation of the institution are very clearly set forth in the official statement of the Clerk of the Penitentiary, Mr. Charles Hilles, which will be found appended to and making its appropriate part of this report. An examination of the various tables in the Clerk's statement will show an economical administration of the affairs of the prison, and of the control of the additions and improvements thereto, made during the course of the biennial term. From the appropriation for the general support of the penitentiary there has been drawn for expenditure upon the convicts only the sum of one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven dollars, and fifty-nine cents (\$1,827.59); and this would not have been necessary, but for the fact that during a considerable period many of the convicts were necessarily idle, by reason of the want of bidders for their work, as will be presently set forth at length. It will be observed, also, by the financial statement, that there remains on hand a large unexpended balance for future use. It may be proper to add, however, that the

supplies of all kinds of clothing, shoes, bed linen, etc., for the prisoners, are sufficient for many months to come; so, also, are supplies of vegetables and salt meats; breadstuffs and fresh meat alone being all that will be required to be bought for several months. It may be safely said that the prison, as to all ordinary current expenses, including in that phrase, the expenses of ing for the convicts, officers' salaries, and the repair of the prison for necessary wear and tear, would be self-supporting, with a good contract for the labor of the convicts over and above those called for by the contract of November 1, 1864.

For this surplus labor, a better bargain can undoubtedly be made, by means of which with wise management, the prison may be made self supporting. The receipts from the labor of convicts during the past twenty-four months, have been as set forth in the following table:

November, 1869	\$1,801.28
December, 1869	1,857.75
January, 1870	1,844.39
February, 1870	1,915.56
March, 1870	1,899.37
April, 1870	1,885.74
May, 1870	1,953.43
June, 1870	1,953.15
July, 1870	1,717.39
August, 1870	1,979.96
September, 1870	1,936.40
October, 1870	1,958.58
November, 1870	2,086.44
December, 1870	1,916.23
January, 1871	2,066.27
February, 1871	2,021.50
March, 1871	1,833.95
April, 1871	1,765.79
May, 1871	1,901.71
June, 1871	1,665.66
July, 1871	1,706.90

August, 1871.....	\$ 1,953.75
September, 1871.....	2,155.73
October, 1871.....	1,997.51
	<hr/>
	\$45,774.44

Further details in regard to the financial operations of the institution will be found particularly set forth in the Clerk's statement from the books of the office.

ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The addition of fifty-two (52) new cells to the prison, has been the most important, perhaps, of the improvements of the time which has elapsed since my last report. For this addition to the capacity of the prison there was appropriated by the last General Assembly, the sum of six thousand dollars, which, with the money on hand applicable to this purpose, was found sufficient to construct the cells not only, but to renew the worn-out concrete pavement of the whole cell-room with a substantial pavement of stone, and to build a sidewalk from the north to the south side of the prison yard, in place of the one of brick, which had become almost entirely useless. The new cells are of the best kind, and it may be stated that the entire cell department of the prison is in excellent condition, except that some of the locks which have been many years in use, need to be replaced. It cannot be long till they will be practically worn out and useless. The stone pavement which replaced the old concrete floor of the cell room was chiefly made by the labor of convicts, the only cost being that for the rock. It is a permanent and valuable improvement.

THE HOSPITAL.

The sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, in addition to the balance of between six and seven hundred dollars on hand, was appropriated for the completion of the Hospital building, in place of the one destroyed by fire in the summer of 1868. The work was speedily completed, and the structure is one of the best of the kind in the country. By a judicious use of labor, however, and constant watchfulness against an extravagant use of the public

money, the building was finished, complete throughout, by an expenditure of one thousand eight hundred and two dollars and forty-nine cents, (\$1,802.49.) This building embraces cook and dining-rooms, store rooms (in basement) for food, chapel, and hospital proper. The dining-room and chapel are very extensive apartments, each having every appropriate convenience. The library of the prison is also in this building—a pleasant apartment, containing nearly two thousand volumes of books, which are an undoubted source of pleasure and profit to the unfortunate men here suffering the penalty of violated law. It is here proper to remark that the appropriation of the last General Assembly for additions to the library was judiciously expended under the direction of the Hon. J. M. Beck, Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and the Chaplain of the Penitentiary. In addition, some two hundred dollars were expended for the same object from a fund collected from visitors, and which is by law devoted to this purpose.

There have, of course, been a number of minor improvements and many repairs made during the term embraced by this report. Much of this work has been done by convicts, at no cost of money to the State.

NEEDED ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

From what has already been said it might well be inferred that the Iowa Penitentiary has become an institution of very considerable magnitude and importance, the control of which is a position of grave responsibility, and required constant attention and vigilance. So far as it goes, it is now one of the best State prisons in the country. It is strong, and the different departments are well arranged and well constructed. It may with perfect safety be said that there are few State institutions anywhere where so much has been done—so much building and rebuilding—for so little money. The most rigid examination will show that there has been no extravagance and no waste; that the property of the State in charge of this office is worth every dollar it cost. Nevertheless, it is plain that the capacity of the prison will very soon be exhausted, and must be enlarged, unless another institution of the kind be speedily built in some other town or city of the State. Indeed, the great

inconvenience against which we have at present to contend is the want of sufficient room. For the number of men already here, the grounds of the prison, with the work-shops, are not sufficiently extensive to secure for the State the best and most economical management of the convict labor.

In my reports of 1867 and 1869, the extension of the prison walls was advocated, as a then apparent future necessity. This extension cannot longer be delayed with safety. West of the present walls, the State now owns the land to a distance of two hundred and thirty-five (235) feet. Still further west a distance of one hundred and fifty (150) feet, the land might be bought at a cheap price. With the walls extended westward thus far the prison would be as large as it ought ever to be, and would, doubtless, with the addition of cells, etc., within, from time to time, as the number of convicts should increase, supply any demand of the State in this particular for at least half a century. That it would in the long run be an economical outlay for the State now to extend the walls as here suggested, I have no doubt whatever. There is already a surplus of convict labor over that required by the principal contractors. This is constantly increasing. More favorable contracts for this labor can be had where there is ample room for work-shops and machinery. If there be not such room, it will be a simple impossibility for the State to secure very favorable contracts for its convict labor. And as this is constantly and rapidly increasing, so is the argument for the addition to the prison here suggested constantly gaining in force. It would already appear to be irresistible to all who are familiar with the institution, and the present and increasing demands that must be made upon it for the care and labor of convicts. For this extension of the walls careful estimates show that the cost would be about as follows: Four thousand five hundred and thirteen (4513) perch of stone, about \$9,000; mason work, \$9,000; grading and filling grounds, \$5,000. In all, \$23,000. If the mason work were done by convicts, that item of the expense would be very much less. Should the General Assembly not make the needed appropriation for the extension of the walls, it will, in my judgment, be absolutely necessary to provide for a new penitentiary at some other place in the State. Due

regard being had to health and humanity, but few more men can be confined in this prison with its present capacity. Nevertheless, it is certain that before another prison could be constructed and ready for the reception of convicts, there will be more here than there is now cell room for. An addition to the cell-room is, therefore, a necessity, unless the plan be adopted of putting more than one man in a cell, an alternative that all who understand the nature of such an institution as this will agree would be unsafe and unwise. The present cell-room can be extended westward, occupying the room of the old warden's house within the walls, and giving space for about one hundred cells. The estimated cost of this extension of the cell-room and construction of the cells is twenty-one thousand dollars (\$21,000), which estimate is based upon the supposition that much of the work can be done by convicts. Otherwise, the expenditure would necessarily be twenty-five or twenty-six thousand dollars.

HEATING AND LIGHTING THE PRISON.

It would be wiser and more economical, if the prison were heated and lighted upon a better system than that in use at present. Upon the subject of heating the prison, I made the following statements in my last report, and regard them as at least equally applicable now :

"Some three years ago the main prison, containing the cells was supplied with four furnaces wherewithal to heat the main apartment and the cells in the midst of it. This was a very great improvement on the mode of heating previously in use. The difficulty has been, however, that the upper story of cells has been easily heated, the lower story has not been, except with the result of making the upper story too hot for comfort. The result of ordinary fires was a remarkable instance of furnaces blowing hot and cold at the same time. Now that the principal apartment has been lengthened by one hundred and twenty-five feet, the furnaces will be entirely insufficient for the purpose of equally heating it. Instead of furnaces, however, heating apparatus like that in use at the Hospital for the Insane, at Mt. Pleasant, would be far preferable, and in the end cheaper. The heat is supplied by an engine, with boiler especially constructed for the formation of steam rapidly. The engine and boiler, with house for inclosing them, would cost about three thousand five hundred dollars. The cost of the pipes for

conducting the heat around the cell-rooms, and wherever it might be needed, would depend, of course, upon the quantity that might be required. The same machinery might thus be made to heat not only the main prison, but the turnkey's office, the office of the Warden, the dining-room, chapel, and room for the sick in the hospital-building, and the office of the Deputy Warden in the midst of the prison yard. The saving in the cost of fuel now used in all these rooms, by their being heated from a common source, would doubtless pay for the cost of the heating apparatus here recommended in a very few years. Another strong argument in favor of this recommendation is, that the same engine might also supply the laundry with steam for washing purposes, to the great saving of time and money."

The penitentiary has been lighted at night for many years with kerosene oil. It is not a little dangerous, and none the less so because, for economy sake, the oil is purchased in considerable quantities and stored within the prison walls. It would be a saving of money for the State to have erected here gas works, such as are used in many hotels and public buildings, where there are no regular city gas works. The cost of an apparatus of this kind, which would supply five hundred burners, would be about two thousand dollars. The pipe and burners would cost about fifteen hundred dollars more, making the entire expense thirty-five hundred dollars. The light is better and only half as expensive as kerosene, so that the apparatus would pay for itself in a very few years through money that otherwise will have to be expended for a dearer and more dangerous material.

It will be proper to remark in this connection that the increase in the number of convicts is such as to make necessary an increase in the conveniences for washing and drying clothing. Were the cell-rooms heated on the plan above suggested, the same engine might be used for washing purposes. Its cost, with the necessary fixtures, would be about \$4,500. The cost of a suitable house for boiler, engine, laundry, and bathing house for the men also, would be about \$4,000. I beg leave most respectfully to say that appropriations for these purposes would be made with great propriety and wisdom. That for the extension of the laundry department must be regarded as an absolute necessity.

The "wash" of earth from the hill northwest of the prison would be injurious to the walls of the east side, but that the owner

of the lands, Mr. Douglass, has permitted the State to use his property, to prevent damage. To obviate injury from this source, the State would do well to buy a small quantity of Mr. Douglass' land, if it can be had at a fair price.

THE DISCIPLINE OF THE PRISON.

Upon the subject of discipline, the remarks of my report of four years ago would seem to be properly quoted here, for the reason that the general propositions then laid down as to the Government at that time enforced are still part of the system, and because the reforms then advocated, based upon the efficacy of kindly treatment and the abolition of cruel punishments, have since been clearly demonstrated to be well founded. I quote from my report of November 1, 1867:

"The government of convicted felons must of necessity be of the strictest sort. In its object it is both punitive and reformative. The ordinary punishments of this prison are—the uniform of stripes, constant silence, hard labor during the day, solitary confinement when not working, or eating, or attending the stated religious exercises. Whether in his cell, the workshop, the dining-room, or the chapel, the convict must remain silent. This silence is, practically, a severe punishment, but it is a necessity of prison discipline. Where it is not rigidly enforced there can be neither good nor safety. It is a punishment which is in its nature reformative. It compels thought and self-examination, which are, except in the unredeemably vicious, favorable to reformation. The hard labor is also a punishment which teaches that the way of the transgressor is hard.

"To work hard for no pay, to live upon the plainest food, to be dressed in clothing indicating punishment, to be absolutely debarred all social enjoyment—such is the daily hard lot of the convict in this prison. If he transcends the rules of discipline laid down for the government of the prison, he makes himself amenable to special penalties. His head may be shaved; he may be compelled to wear the ball and chain; he may be flogged with the cat-o'-nine-tails. I am happy to state, however, that the discipline of the prison has been fully maintained, and good order constantly preserved, without the necessity of many extraordinary punishments. And in cases where punishment has been demanded, the milder forms have generally sufficed to bring about the good conduct of the offender. We have had to resort to the lash in but few instances. We inflict this degrading and cruel punishment only as the last resort after the continued contumacy of the offender. If

the prison were provided with a dungeon or dark cell, in which contumacious violators of the rules could be confined on bread and water diet, I doubt not such punishment would be more efficacious than the lash. Experience teaches, and my observation confirms it, that in the great majority of cases, kindness and appeals to manhood are efficacious with the most abandoned characters. I have no doubt at all that the dungeon would have a better reformatory effect than the degrading cruel lash."

"The system of 'diminution' has an admirable effect in favor of good discipline amongst the convicts. This system is based upon the idea of reward of merit. By its operation a convict may considerably shorten his term of imprisonment—provided, of course, he has not been sent here for life. By its operation, constant good conduct during the first year, will shorten the term forty-two days; during succeeding years, forty-eight days each. Thus a convict sentenced for five years, would, by the operation of this humane act, be able to have that period shortened by two hundred and thirty four (234) days, by constant obedience to the rules. So with other cases, every one whose obedience to the rules is complete, diminishes the term of his service. It is found to be a sufficient inducement with a majority of the convicts to obey the rules at all times. Its practical operation in this prison should seem to prove that benevolence is a more powerful incentive to good conduct, amongst those regarded as depraved, than harsh measures. And I learn from official documents of other prisons, that the result is the same elsewhere.

"The food of the convicts is plain, but it is clean, nutritious and wholesome. They are required to be clean in person. Great attention is given to the cleanliness of their cells. Their sanitary condition has accordingly been good.

"The discipline of the prison, as regards the moral well being of the convicts, is not without good results in many instances. Strict religious exercises are had by the Chaplain every Sunday morning.

"Another powerful means in the moral culture of the convicts is found in the Penitentiary library. The reading of these books has been a source of enjoyment to many of the convicts. The works which are, perhaps, best suited to a library for convicts, are biographies of distinguished men, adventures, natural histories designed for popular reading, books of travel, and a few of the better class of novels. Of novels, however, the majority, including all those in which the heroes are villains, would be of pernicious effect. The purchase by the State of carefully selected works for the convicts' library would result, in my judgment, in much benefit. But, as there is scarcely any influence more hurtful than that of bad books, the selection of a library for convicts ought to be made with the greatest care and attention. Any work of whatsoever general

nature which places vice upon an equality with virtue, would be particularly hurtful to the minds of men undergoing punishment for crime."

The rule of kindness and benevolence above advocated has since been shown to be most efficacious, in a variety of ways, for the government of the class of men here confined. Punishment by the lash was abolished three years ago, with excellent results. Afterwards, on the suggestion of His Excellency, the Governor, a Sunday-school was established, as related in my last report. The happy results then predicted have been fully justified. It is no longer an experiment. Its good effects are visible every day. If possible, the interest of the convicts in the school increases with time. Their average attendance is about two hundred and thirty. The school is conducted as Sunday-schools generally are carried on, the citizens of Fort Madison constantly showing their interest in it by supplying teachers to lead their classes and many persons to take part in the lessons, and by their presence to show their concern for the welfare of these men who have been misguided into crime. The wonderfully good effects of the Sunday-school are seen in these noteworthy facts: *First*, there is less punishment required to preserve the discipline of the prison by more than one-half than before the establishment of the school: *Secondly*, the men do more and better in the workshops. *Thirdly*, good spirits and cheerfulness have taken the place of moroseness and sullen discontent. These statements will be fully sustained by all acquainted with the facts, so that I have no hesitancy whatever in saying that one of the most efficacious means of prison discipline is the Christian Sunday-school. And it may be stated, in view of recent events of general notoriety, that the conduct of the convicts of this prison since the organization of the Sunday-school, has in no single instance been as barbarous and disreputable as the conduct of many of the young gentlemen of the Naval and Military Academies of the United States. It is but a simple duty for me to express hearty gratitude to the Governor for his work in establishing the school, and to the citizens of Fort Madison for their constant zeal in maintaining it.

The great success of the Sunday-school, as a means of discipline and reformation, has led me to again speak of a matter to

which reference has been made in former reports. The parent of of vice and crime is ignorance. Before the establishment of the Sunday-school, there were between thirty and forty of the convicts who could neither read nor write. A large majority learned to read in the school. I furnished them with the necessary materials for writing in their cells, and the most of them have made such progress that they can write very respectable letters to their friends. The object of prison discipline being reformatory, as well as punitive, there ought to be permanent provision made for the mental improvement of the convicts. If the Chaplain of the institution were paid a sufficient salary to enable him to devote much of his time during the week to teaching the men, this being made a part of his duty, the result would undoubtedly be beneficent. A secure room for this purpose might be built adjoining the cell-room, which could be used also as a reading-room for the men, a limited number being allowed the privilege in regular rotation. When it is considered that during the fall, winter, and early spring months, the men, according to present rules, are necessarily in their cells from fourteen to sixteen hours a day, it might seem that humanity would demand some such provision for their recreation as that here recommended to the candid attention of the constituted authorities. It is not believed that, the school-room being furnished by the State, there would be any expense necessary for the reading-room. Journals and periodicals would undoubtedly be furnished gratuitously by the citizens of Fort Madison, and in many instances by publishers themselves. I could think of no more efficacious means of discipline than this would be. Deprivation of the privileges of the reading-room would be a punishment, without cruelty, but which the men would greatly dread to incur. It would be infinitely more salutary than the horrible lash or dungeon. It is said that "corruption wins not more than honesty." Certain, I am, after long experience and the most careful observation, that cruelty wins not more than kindness, even with those supposed to be, more than all others, beyond the reach of human influences. Here, as elsewhere, the great rule whereby power is given is the rule of kindness; a rule that is over-ruled too much everywhere, and hence much the largest proportion of the misery

of mankind even outside of institutions where men undergo the punishment of penal codes. It is believed that the constant good behavior of the convicts in this prison is not surpassed in any similar institution in our country. We still have punishments for the unruly—and these are necessary—but the rule is that of kindness, and it is generally efficacious.

MISCELLANEOUS.

During the fall and winter of 1870–71, we had a large number of men in excess of the number required to fill the contracts previously made with the contractors. The fact having been brought to the knowledge of the Governor and the Census Board, I was authorized to advertise for bids for the labor thus at the disposal of the prison, and also to build an additional work-shop for the use of these men. The shop was constructed from means which had not been used in other additions and improvements expressly authorized by act of the General Assembly. In response to the advertisements for bids, I received a number of letters, inquiring as to the length of time the contracts would run; and inasmuch as there was no authority for extending the time of the contracts beyond January 1, 1872, parties refused to invest their capital on this account. Without definite assurance of the extension of the contract, they would not bid for the labor. Accordingly there were about eighty men idle for a period of some three months. On the 10th of February, 1871, however, the Governor succeeded in making a contract for the manufacture of chairs with the company already using the convict labor of the prison, which has resulted in some profit to the State, and it is certain that no more advantageous contract could have been made under the circumstances. The full text of this contract will be found below.

“Article of agreement made and entered into by and between the State of Iowa represented by Samuel Merrill, Governor of said State, party of the first part and Soule, Kretsinger & Co., of Fort Madison, of the second part.

“Witnesseth, that for and in consideration of the fulfillment on the part of the party of the first part, of the stipulation and agreement thereafter provided, the party of the second part hereby agree to furnish (deliverable from door No. 6 of their shop in the prison

yard of the Iowa Penitentiary,) the wood frames of chairs ready for paint, and agree and promise to use their best endeavors to manufacture a sufficient quantity of said frames to furnish employment for the additional convicts in the Iowa Penitentiary (above those embraced in their previously existing contract,) in the putting on the paint, bottoms, and bronze, as below specified, and the party of the first part hereby agree to receive said frames as above provided, to bottom the same with common cane or reed, and to paint, bronze, and varnish the same, and tie in bundles of two each, paper and twine for said packing to be furnished by party of the second part, all in good workmanlike manner, and in same style of finish and equal to, those now manufactured by the party of the second part, (a sample of which is deposited with the Warden marked, State of Iowa, and in case of disagreement to be determined by Judge Beck,) at the rate of two dollars and ninety cents per dozen, and to deliver them at their shops to the party of the second part, in payment for which said party of the second part are to give their notes payable in six months from the first Monday in each and every month after commencing said work, with interest at six per cent per annum after four months.

"And it is hereby agreed between the parties, that the party of the second part may furnish chair frames, requiring a different style or quality of finish from those before mentioned, and the party of the first part are to finish them up as directed and are to receive a price or rate for such labor and material corresponding with those already specified, and which price shall be mutually agreed upon, and in case of disagreement shall be referred to three disinterested men in the usual manner, whose decision shall be final.

"It is further agreed between said parties, that if the party of the second part cannot furnish chair frames, as aforesaid, in sufficient quantities for the employment of said surplus convicts, then the said party of the second part may, if they so elect, furnish other work in said prison, for said surplus convicts, at the price of twenty-five cents per day on same terms as aforesaid until January 1st, 1872.

"The party of the first part are to furnish their own shop-room, independent of the buildings now leased to the party of the second part in their original contract.

"It is further agreed that the party of the first part shall receive from the party of the second part such convicts as they do not wish to retain, who are now employed in chair work, and are to give them in exchange such other convicts (not already contracted) as the party of the second part may select, man for man.

"And it is further agreed that upon the reception of new convicts, the party of the second part shall be notified, and after examination shall have the privilege of selecting a sufficient number to fill their quota on their old contract.

"And it is further agreed that no man assigned to the party of the second part shall be arbitrarily removed by the warden, except for sickness or punishment.

"It is agreed by both said parties that the above contract shall continue in force until the first day of January, 1872."

The net proceeds from this contract, up to October 31st, 1871, were \$4,729.87, and a stock of material still on hand. This sum will be increased, it is believed, at least \$3,200, by the time the contract, according to its terms, shall end, making the aggregate receipts from the chair contract \$7,929.87. A number of the "surplus men" were for a time at work as per a temporary contract, at a saw mill near the prison. The receipts from this source amounted to \$1,300. So that there will have been received, up to January 1, 1872, from the labor of convicts in excess of those whose work was contracted for a period of years, the sum of nine thousand two hundred and twenty-nine dollars and eighty-seven cents (\$9,229.87). From which figures it will readily be seen that, with a still more advantageous contract—which, with a longer period to run, can undoubtedly be made—the prison may soon become fairly self-supporting. For it may safely be assumed that we shall soon have at least a hundred "surplus men," whereas the average number bringing in the receipts as above stated was only about sixty.

CONTRACTORS' CLAIM.

On the 16th of September last, I received a bill, from the contractors for the convict labor of the prison, which surprised me not a little. It is in the nature of a claim against the State. The body of the bill is in these words:

"The State of Iowa, to Soule, Kretsinger & Co., Dr. For time occupied in shaving and cutting hair of convicts; in bathing once each week; daily visits of the Chaplain to the shops during working hours; receiving visits from friends by convicts; receiving description of each convict; carrying water to shops for washing, etc.; visits of men to surgeon for examination, etc., etc., estimated to consume one-half day per week for each convict on our contract."

This account is stated as commencing January 1, 1865, and continuing up to August 31, 1871. The sum of \$1.50 per day is charged for the time of the men thus alleged to have been lost in shaving, bathing, etc. Ten per cent interest is also placed among the items charged against the State on this running account. Such is a brief statement of the presentation of this bill.

On the 5th of October last, a similar bill was presented for the months of August and September. By this bill, however, the charge for lost time is \$2.00 a day instead of \$1.50, convict labor having by this time become of more value. Copies of these bills will be found accompanying this report.

I need hardly say that I declined paying these bills, or any part thereof. If there were no other reason against their payment, this would seem to be sufficient, that they have been thought of when it is altogether too late to consider them. Settlement after settlement has been made with the company during all the time this account is now discovered to have been running. Nothing of the sort was ever mentioned or dreamed of till very recently. It is not believed that either law or custom would enforce the payment of any part of these bills. The whole subject is left with the General Assembly for such action, if any, in addition to my rejection of the claims, as shall be deemed proper.

It is but just to observe that the relations between the Warden and the Contractors have almost invariably been pleasant and cordial. I have ever been guided by a conscientious desire to guard and protect the interests of the State, and to be governed by the express terms of the contract. A copy of the contract will be found appended to this report.

SUGGESTION AS TO INSPECTORS.

As has already appeared, the Iowa State Penitentiary has become an institution the management of whose financial and administrative affairs and the control of whose discipline, make the office of Warden one of grave responsibility and high trust. Perhaps, it might be well to divide that responsibility, for this purpose creating, say, three Inspectors of the Penitentiary Accounts, whose duty it should be to visit the office, examine the books and accounts,

audit especially the accounts with the contractors, and, generally, give such counsel and advice to the Warden touching the financial affairs of the institution as might seem to be from time to time demanded. It would not be well, in my judgment, if such Inspectors as are here spoken of should be provided for by law, to grant them any power or authority in respect to the control, government, and discipline of the convicts. Any conflict of authority here would inevitably result, as it ever has resulted, disastrously. But with good men as Inspectors, required to examine and audit accounts monthly, the public would treat with merited disregard the slanders of interested and unscrupulous men upon the management of the prison, and would constantly feel that their interests here were carefully protected.

WORK-SHOPS.

The contractors for the convict labor of the prison some time ago erected, at their own expense, a foundry and a shop for polishing work. It is a part of the contract with them that the State shall supply the shop-room necessary for working the men. It would be, therefore, but an act of justice for the State to reimburse the contractors the amount of money which was actually expended by them in the construction of these buildings.

GENERAL REPAIRS.

An establishment so extensive as the Penitentiary has now become, embracing many and large buildings, and an immense quantity of mason-work in the prison walls, must of necessity need repairs from time to time. The influence of time itself, and of the weather, may be seen in all the strongest structures which have ever been made by the hand of man. There is no exemption here from the tendency to decay. For such repairs there should be, in my judgment, a general appropriation made at every regular session of the Legislature. It would not be expected that a private establishment of the extent of this could be kept in repair for less than two or three thousand dollars a year. But with the use of convict labor, and with economical management, a thousand dollars a year might here suffice.

HEALTH OF THE CONVICTS.

The report of Dr. A. W. Hoffmeister, Physician and Surgeon to the Penitentiary, with statistical tables, is appended to this report, and attention respectfully invited thereto. It will be seen that though there has been considerable sickness, the per centage of men in hospital has been less than heretofore, and no death among the convicts has occurred. It will appear from this report that many in hospital were there on account of wounds received while at work in the shops, and that one convict was so much injured that amputation of both legs was necessary. This unfortunate man was treated with the greatest kindness, I may well say tenderness, by the officers and employees of the prison, and with undoubted skill by the surgeon, and is now able to walk about as well as could be expected in one without feet. A pair of cork legs, such as the general government has furnished to men who has lost limbs in the service, has been very recently purchased for this man, and he will henceforth be able to make the most of his lamentable situation. The expense of these artificial legs was two hundred and sixty-two dollars (\$262). The laws of health, cleanliness of person and apartments, wholesome food, ventilation, etc., etc., are constantly regarded, and, as will be seen from the report, with good results.

OFFICERS' SALARIES.

The salary of the Clerk to the Penitentiary is only seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$750) a year. It is most respectfully submitted that this compensation is not enough for a position of so much labor and responsibility, and which requires a knowledge of business, book-keeping, and accounts which it requires years of study and experience to attain. In my judgment, it would be but just to make the salary of this office one thousand dollars a year.

The surgeon now receives but six hundred dollars (\$600) a year.

He is required to be present, or at any rate is present every day. It will be seen by his report, that the surgeon has treated nearly eight hundred cases during the biennial term, some of them being very serious, requiring great labor and skill. No one would do so

much for private citizens for any such inadequate pay. The Physician and Surgeon of this prison fairly earns for his professional services here at least one thousand dollars a year, and I beg confidently to hope that the salary may be increased to this amount.

The salary of the Chaplain is also only six hundred dollars (\$600) a year. This is not sufficient for the support of a family. I have heretofore spoken in this report of the propriety of adding to the duties of the Chaplain, that of a teacher for illiterate convicts. In that case, his salary should be, in my opinion, a thousand dollars a year. In any event, I think it should be as much as eight hundred dollars.

The salaries of the other officers and employees of the prison are believed to be what they should be, and, though they are certainly not high, no change therein is recommended.

THE "SURPLUS" LABOR.

When the General Assembly shall meet, there will be some eighty convicts idle, for the want of work by any then existing contract. This state of things ought not, of course, long to continue. In view of the facts in regard to idle men which have been set forth in this report, it is clear that provision ought to be made by law against such a state of affairs in the future. The power to make contracts, or provide for the disposal of the labor in such case, ought to be lodged with the Governor, or Census Board, or Warden, so that the State may not suffer loss, and that the sentences of our courts may be fully carried out.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I must render heart-felt thanks to the Governor of the State, and the members of the Census Board, for the interest they have constantly manifested in the affairs of the penitentiary, and the hearty aid they have always extended on every proper occasion.

Our thanks are also due to the Right Reverend Bishop Lee, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Iowa, for a present of a copy of the Prayer Book of that Church to each of the convicts of the prison.

To the officers and guards of the prison my kindest thanks are due for constant efficiency and vigilance. To them it is very largely due that the management and discipline of the prison have become almost perfectly systematized, so that all things move smoothly and to the accomplishment of the best results.

MARTIN HEISEY,
Warden.

There will be found appended the contract for the convict labor; the financial statement by the clerk from the books of the office, together with many statistical tables of interest in regard to the prisoners; the report of the physician; and the report of the Chaplain; to all of which the attention of the Governor and the General Assembly is respectfully invited.

THE CONTRACT FOR THE CONVICT LABOR.

Articles of agreement entered into this 21st day of November, A. D. 1864, between Edward A. Layton, Warden of the Iowa State Penitentiary, Edward Johnstone and Joel C. Walker, Commissioners for and in behalf of the State of Iowa, of the first part, and Thomas Hale of the second part.

WHEREAS, Certain sealed proposals have heretofore been made by the party of the second part for the convict labor hereinafter mentioned, which proposals have been accepted by the party of the first part, for and in the name of the State of Iowa: Now, therefore, it is agreed—

First—That the party of the first part doth hereby let and hire to the party of the second part for the term of ten years from the first day of January, A. D. 1865, the labor and services of not to exceed one hundred and fifty convicts now or hereafter to be confined in the Iowa State Penitentiary, (if so many there may be under the specifications hereinafter contained), to be employed by said party of the second part at the following trades and occupations, to-wit: Coopering and manufacturing agricultural implements. Nothing in this agreement shall prevent the Warden from employing a limited number of convicts in shoemaking and tailoring for the use of the convicts.

Second—It is agreed by the party of the first part that for the use of said labor during the term of this lease, the party of the second part shall use the following shops now situated in said prison-yard, to-wit: all the shops, dry-houses, and boiler-house. And it is further agreed and understood that for said labor the party of the second part shall pay at the rate of forty and one-third ($40\frac{1}{3}$) cents per day for each convict.

Third—And for the raw material necessary to carry on said trades and work, the party of the second part shall, during the continuance of this lease, have the right to use and occupy of the prison-yard the following part thereof: all the prison-yard north of the south wall of shop No. six (6).

Fourth—The party of the first part further agrees that said Thomas Hale shall have the privilege of going to and from said shops at all proper times to instruct said convicts in said trades and to carry in and out materials and manufactured articles, or they may employ to do the same, such person or persons as the Warden of the Penitentiary may approve—said contractors and employes being, whilst within the walls of said prison yard, subject to all the rules and regulations now or hereafter established by the proper State authorities.

Fifth—The convicts so to be employed shall be able-bodied-men; by which term is meant those who are capable of performing a reasonable day's work; and in case of any disagreement between the party of the second part and the Warden of the Penitentiary, in regard to the physical ability of any convict, the same shall be conclusively determined by the Physician of the Penitentiary.

Sixth—The convicts shall be guarded and kept in good discipline at the expense of the State, but the State of Iowa shall in no case be liable to the party of the second part for any loss by fire or other casualties.

Seventh—It is further agreed that said shops shall be warmed at the expense of the party of the second part, and the security of the fixtures for said heating shall be subject to the approval of the Warden of the Penitentiary.

Eighth—In estimating the per diem as aforesaid to be paid for each convict, the usual time for estimating a day's work, to-wit: ten hours *average*, through the year, shall be computed.

Ninth—It is further agreed that if at any time the number of prisoners in the penitentiary should not be sufficient to supply the full number specified in this and other prison contracts now or hereafter let by authority of the State, and also sufficient for cooking, cleaning, and other necessary matters, which, in the judgment of the Warden, it may be for the interest of the State to employ them, the number of able-bodied convicts not so employed by the Warden shall be apportioned according to the number contracted to each contractor, reference also being had to the skill and value of convicts in the several trades carried on by the different contractors.

Tenth—If at any time the convicts assigned to the party of the second part within the number hereinbefore specified shall remain idle for want of any material or tools, or for any fault of the party of the second part, the party of the second part shall still be liable to pay said sum of forty and one-third ($40\frac{1}{3}$) cents per day for each convict so employed.

Eleventh—No charge is to be made for such time as convict may be employed in learning to read and write, or does not, from sickness or other cause beyond the control of said party of the second part, perform his ordinary labor.

Twelfth—In the case of the loss of the shops hereinbefore specified, or material damage to the same by fire or other casualty, by reason of which they cannot be occupied, then the party of the second part shall not be liable to pay for any labor of the convicts during the time for which the State shall not furnish another or rebuild said shops, nor shall the State of Iowa be liable for any damages for such unemployed labor until such shops can, with reasonable diligence, be rebuilt.

Thirteenth—It is further agreed that the State of Iowa shall not carry on any of the trades hereinbefore specified within the walls of said prison, nor contract or lease convict labor for the same during the continuance of this lease, without the consent of the party of the second part.

Fourteenth—All tools and implements are to be furnished by the party of the second part, for the use of the hands so employed by him.

Fifteenth—All manufactured articles shall be removed from the

shops as soon as finished, and no articles shall be stored in the shops in a partial or unfinished condition an unreasonable length of time.

The Warden shall have full power to remove, at the expense of the party of the second part, all articles stored or kept in the shop in violation of this provision, and also all shavings or other rubbish that will endanger the safety of the buildings.

Sixteenth—The time of the convicts herein leased shall be kept by the Warden of the Prison, or his Deputy, and his books shall be presumptive evidence of the correctness thereof. And a written statement shall be given to the party of the second part, or their foreman, each day.

Seventeenth—The party of the second part shall account with the Warden of the Penitentiary, on the first Monday in each month, for the labor of the convicts under this contract for the preceding month, and shall execute his promissory note for the amount due, which shall be made payable to the State of Iowa, and the sureties shall be liable on their bond for the amount of said note or notes, as upon an original undertaking by them, and each of them. Said notes shall be payable four months after date, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum after maturity.

Eighteenth—It is further agreed that in case the party of the second part shall refuse to make settlement as aforesaid, or in case any note or notes given for convict labor as aforesaid, shall remain unpaid after the same shall become due; and after specific demand thereof, then the party of the second part shall, at the election of the State Census Board of the State of Iowa, forfeit all rights and privileges under this agreement, and the State shall have the right to resume absolute control over the labor of said convicts, and to re-let the same as though this contract had not been executed.

Nineteenth—It is further agreed that no tinkering shall be permitted in the shops by officers, foreman, or convicts, nor shall any material or tools be carried from the shops to the convict cells for said purpose.

Twentieth—It is further agreed that this contract shall not be

assigned by said party of the second part without the consent of the Warden, with the approval of the Census Board.

E. A. LAYTON, Warden,
EDWARD JOHNSTONE,
J. C. WALKER.

Commissioners.

THOMAS HALE.

Approved, this 23d day of November, A. D. 1864.

W. M. STONE, Governor,
JAS. WRIGHT, Sec'y State,
J. W. CATTELL, Aud. State,
W. H. HOLMES, Treasurer.
Census Board.

MODIFICATION OF CONTRACT.

FORT MADISON, IOWA, }
June 10, 1865. }

To the Census Board of the State of Iowa.

GENTLEMEN: *Whereas*, the bid of Thomas Hale, of the city of Fort Madison, State of Iowa, for the convict labor of said institution, included household implements, together with cooperage and agricultural implements; and *Whereas*, said household implements were struck out of said bid without due consideration, and now I, the said Thomas Hale, ask and pray that the said privilege be restored of manufacturing household implements under said contract, for the good and following reasons, viz.:

That in the said manufacturing of cooperage and agricultural implements, articles made from hard wood, it requires the said Thomas Hale to purchase lighter wood to enable him to float by river such timber as those articles require, and that he is subject to great loss on said timber on account of not being able to manufacture household implements, and it will also require expensive additions to the machinery in the prison to manufacture said household implements, which the said Thomas Hale does not feel justified in doing, with less than the right so to do for the full term of his contract;

and *Whereas*, E. A. Layton, the present warden, recommends that said portion or kind of work be restored to the contract as originally bid for. Therefore he, the said Hale, prays that you may give the matter due consideration and grant said request.

Hoping to receive a favorable reply,

I am, very respectfully, yours,

THOMAS HALE.

The modification herein meets with our approbation and approval.

W. M. STONE, Governor.

JNO. A. ELLIOTT, Auditor.

JAMES WRIGHT, Sec'y State.

W. H. HOLMES, Treasurer.

ISAAC L. ALLEN, Att'y-General.

June 13, 1865.

ADDITIONAL CONTRACT.

"FORT MADISON, IOWA, }
September 7th, 1868.

"To the Census Board of the State of Iowa.

"GENTS.—We desire to erect in the northeast corner of the Penitentiary yard a brick building, one story high, with twelve inch walls, to be covered with iron; cost not to exceed sixteen hundred dollars, to be used as a foundry in which to make the necessary castings required in the manufacture of agricultural and household implements as per our contract with the State. Said building to be 80 x 40 feet. If this privilege is granted, we desire you to recommend to the next legislature that the cost of said building be refunded to us.

"We further agree in consideration of this privilege, either to surrender to the State the same amount of room in shop No. 5, viz: 80 feet of the first floor of said shop in south end of same, or to employ twenty-five more convicts at same price and terms of our present contract.

"Our election of said terms to be made on the first day of March,

1869, A. D., or at any subsequent time at notice from the Governor. If we elect to surrender the room in shop No. 5, we will also surrender the cooperage branch of our business with all the necessary yard now required for said branch of business.

[Signed.]

"HALE, DAVIS & CO."

ACTION OF THE CENSUS BOARD.

Resolved, That the communication of Hale, Davis & Co., relating to the erection of a foundry building in the Penitentiary be placed upon our record, and that the Census Board, believing that the best interest of the State will be subserved, unanimously accede or consent (so far as they have power to do so), to the erection of said foundry building, upon the conditions set forth in said communication.

SAMUEL MERRILL,
ED WRIGHT,
SAMUEL E. RANKIN,
JNO. A. ELLIOTT,

Census Board.

INDORSEMENT.

MARCH 23^d; 1869.

We hereby accept the labor of the twenty-five men herein named, with the conditions therein named.

SOULE, DAVIS & CO.

INDORSEMENT.

The warden is required to carry out the directions of the within contract.

S. MERRILL,
ED WRIGHT,
JNO. A. ELLIOTT,
SAM. RANKIN,

Census Board.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CLERK'S OFFICE, IOWA PENITENTIARY,)
 FORT MADISON, Iowa, October 31, 1871. }

To MARTIN HEISEY, *Warden of Iowa Penitentiary:*

SIR: I submit the following financial statement of the affairs of this institution, for the period commencing November 1st, 1869, and ending October 31st, 1871.

CHARLES HILLES,

Clerk.

	Dr.	Cr.
Received from State of Iowa,.....		\$ 46,679.62
For General Support.....	\$ 1,827.59	
For Officers' Salaries.....	8,899.92	
For Guards' Salaries,.....	22,691.11	
For Hospital Building,.....	2,500.00	
For Cell Room Extension and Cells,....	8,061.00	
For Warden's House,	1,200.00	
For Artesian Well,.....	400.00	
For Library,.....	600.00	
For General Repairs.....	500.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 46,679.62,	\$ 46,679.62

GENERAL SUPPORT FUND.

	Dr.	Cr.
Balance on hand, November 1, 1869.....	\$ 5,506.26	
For amount received from State.....	1,827.59	
For amount received from United States...	16,452.00	
For amount received from bills receivable..	46,704.76	
For amount received from provision.....	1,075.24	
For amount received from clothing and bedding.....	91.13	
For amount received from fuel and lights...	418.40	
For amount received from Soule, Davis & Co.	764.94	
For amount received from Soule, Kretsinger & Co.....	14.25	

	Dr.	Cr.
For amount received from expense general account.....	\$ 30.46	
For amount received from library.....	4.37	
For amount received from A. W. Hoffmeister	4.74	
For amount received from P. & N. B. Miller	300.00	
For amount received from convicts' kitchen.	27.60	
For amount received from hospital expense..	5.80	
For amount received from visitors.....	392.35	
For amount received from Madison county..	94.80	
For amount received from library fund.....	300.00	
For amount received from warden's house fund.....	451.12	
Paid library....		\$ 300.00
Paid work shops.....		511.98
Paid wall repairs and gutters.....		29.00
Paid general support.....		64,139.77
Balance on hand, October 31, 1871.....		9,485.06
	<u>\$74,465.81</u>	<u>\$74,465.81</u>

OFFICERS' SALARIES FUND.

Balance on hand November 1st, 1869 ...	\$ 370 83	
Received from State....	8,899 92	
Paid officers' salaries.....		\$ 8,899 79
Balance on hand October 31st, 1871.....		370 96
	<u>\$ 9,270 75</u>	<u>\$ 9,270 75</u>

GUARDS' SALARIES FUND.

Balance on hand November 1st, 1869....	\$ 330 00	
Received from State.....	22,691 11	
Paid guards' salaries.....		22,513 53
Balance on hand October 31st, 1871.....		507 58
	<u>\$23,021 11</u>	<u>\$23,021 11</u>

CONVICTS' FUNDS.

	Dr.	Cr.
Balance on hand November 1st, 1869....	\$ 613 22	
Received from convicts on deposit.....	1,639 54	
Paid convicts.....		\$ 1,354 92
Balance on hand October 31st, 1871.....		897 85
	<u>\$ 2,252 76</u>	<u>\$ 2,252 76</u>

CELL ROOM EXTENSION AND CELL FUND.

Balance on hand November 1st, 1869,....	\$ 1,038.48	
For amount received from Construction,..	19.09	
For amount received from Cell Room Extension and Cells,	14.57	
For amount received from Convict Labor,.	30.00	
For amount received from Wash-House Fund,	562.44	
For amount received from Hospital Building Fund,	215.56	
For amount received from State,	8,061.00	
Amount erroneously charged to fund,		\$ 936.91
Paid General Repairs,		135.00
Paid Cell Room Extension and Cells,		8,678.73
Transferred to General Repair Fund,		190.50
	<u>\$ 9,941.14</u>	<u>\$ 9,941.14</u>

WALL REPAIRS AND GUTTER FUND.

Balance on hand November 1st, 1869,...	\$ 952.38	
Received from Wall Repairs and Gutters,	3.60	
Received from Hospital Building Fund,	200.78	
Paid Wall Repairs and Gutters,		1,156.76
	<u>\$1,156.76</u>	<u>\$ 1,156.76</u>

WASH-HOUSE FUND.

	Dr.	Cr.
Balance on hand, November 1, 1869	\$ 568.47	
Transferred to Reservoir Fund.....		\$ 1.53
Paid Wash-House		4.50
Transferred to Cell Room Extension and Cell Fund.....		562.44
	<hr/> \$568.47—	<hr/> \$568.47

HOSPITAL BUILDING FUND.

Balance on hand, November 1st, 1869.....	\$ 665.30	
Received from State.....	2,500.00	
Received from workshops.....	20.00	
Paid hospital building.....		\$1,802.49
Paid workshops.....		881.89
Transferred General Repairs Fund.....		23.49
Transferred to cell room extension and cell fund		215.56
Transferred to wall repairs and gutters fund		200.78
Balance on hand, October 31st, 1871.....		61.09
	<hr/> \$3,185.30—	<hr/> \$3,185.30

CELL FLOOR FUND.

Balance on hand, November 1st, 1869.....	\$ 74.50	
Paid cell floor.....		9.75
Transferred to general repairs fund.....		64.75
	<hr/> \$74.50	<hr/> \$74.50

CISTERN FUND.

Balance on hand, November 1, 1869.....	\$3.91	
Transferred to general repairs' fund.....		3.91
	<hr/> \$3.91—	<hr/> \$3.91

	Dr.	Cr.
RESERVOIR FUND.		
Balance on hand, November 1, 1869.....	\$121.14	
From wash-house fund.....	1.53	
Paid reservoir.....		\$ 122.67
	<u>\$122.67—</u>	<u>\$122.67</u>

WARDEN'S HOUSE FUND.

From State.....	\$1,200.00	
Paid warden's house.....		748.88
Transferred to general support fund.....		451.12
	<u>\$1,200.00—</u>	<u>\$1,200.00</u>

ARTESIAN WELL FUND.

Received from State.....	\$400.00	
Paid artesian well.....		400.00
	<u>\$400.00—</u>	<u>\$400.00</u>

GENERAL REPAIRS FUND.

Received from State.....	\$500.00	
From cell-room extension and cell fund. ..	190.50	
From cell floor fund.....	64.75	
From cistern fund.....	3.91	
From Hospital building fund.....	23.49	
Paid general repairs.....		782.65
	<u>\$782.65—</u>	<u>\$782.65</u>

LIBRARY FUND.

Received from State.....	\$600.00	
Paid library.....		300.00
To general support fund.....		300.00
	<u>\$600.00—</u>	<u>\$600.00</u>

GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

General Support Fund.....	\$74,465.81	\$64,980.75
Officers' Salaries Fund.....	9,270.75	8,899.79
Guards' Salaries Fund.....	23,021.11	22,513.53
Convicts' Fund.....	2,252.76	1,354.91
Cell-Room Extension and Cell Fund..	9,941.14	9,941.14
Wall Repair and Gutter Fund.....	1,156.76	1,156.76
Cell Floor Fund.....	74.50	74.50
Wash House Fund.....	568.47	568.47
Hospital Building Fund.....	3,185.30	3,124.21
Cistern Fund....	3.91	3.91
Reservoir Fund.....	122.67	122.67
Artesian Well Fund.....	400.00	400.00
Library Fund.....	600.00	600.00
Warden's House Fund.....	1,200.00	1,200.00
General Repairs Fund.....	782.65	782.65
Cash over Fund accounts.....	3.65	
Balance on hand October 31st, 1871....		11,326.19
		<hr/>
		\$127,049.48—\$127,049.48

STATE OF IOWA, }
COUNTY OF LEE. } ss.

Charles Hilles, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing "Financial Statement" of the "Affairs of the Iowa State Penitentiary" is truly made according to the best of his knowledge and belief, as fully as the same appears on the books of said Penitentiary.

CHARLES HILLES.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, by Charles Hilles, at my office in the city of Fort Madison, Lee county, Iowa, the 20th day of November, A. D. 1871.

J. A. McDOWELL,
Clerk of District Court.

By W. C. HOBBS,
Deputy.

PRISON STATISTICS.

Statement of convicts received into, and discharged from the Iowa Penitentiary, from November 1st, 1869, to October 31st, 1871:

CONVICTS RECEIVED.

In confinement November 1st, 1869.....	212
Received.....	280
	<hr/> 492

CONVICTS DISCHARGED.

By expiration of sentence.....	179
By pardon.....	26
By order of Supreme Court.....	6
By military order.....	4
By escape.....	2
Sent to Insane Asylum.....	2
In confinement October 31st, 1871.....	273
	<hr/> 492

Statement of habits, social state, education and sex of convicts.

HABITS.	NO.	SOCIAL STATE.	NO.	EDUCATION.	NO.	SEX.	NO.
Temperate....	122	Single	177	Good	20	Male.....	279
Intemperate ..	158	Married	87	Common	115	Female	1
.....		Widower	16	Poor.....	109	.....	.....
.....		.....	.....	Very poor	2	.....	.....
.....		.....	.....	None	84	.....	.....
	<hr/> 280		<hr/> 280		<hr/> 280		<hr/> 280

RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS.

Catholic	50	Reform	1
Methodist.....	26	Church of England	1
Lutheran	12	Mormon	1
Presbyterian	9	Reformed German	1
Baptist.....	6	Advent	1
Christian	6	Dutch Reform	1
United Brethren.....	3	Protestant	1
Episcopal.....	3	Universalist	1
Seceder.....	1	Hypocrite	1
Congregational.....	1	None	153
Evangelist.....	1		<hr/> 280

STATEMENT

Of term, age, nativity, occupation, and from what county sent.

TERM.	NO.	AGE.	NO.	NATIVITY.	NO.	OCCUPATION.	NO.	FROM WHAT COUNTY SENT.	NO.
3 mon hs...	4	15	4	New York..	45	Laborer.....	140	Lee.....	35
100 days...	2	16	8	Ohio.....	32	Farmer.....	14	Scott.....	13
4 months...	2	17	11	Pennsylv'a..	25	Painter.....	9	Pottawattamie	13
5 months...	1	18	15	Ireland....	22	Carpenter....	7	Des Moines...	11
6 months...	28	19	17	Germany...	14	Harness-maker.	6	Clayton.....	11
7 1-2 months	1	20	21	Indiana.....	12	Blacksmith...	6	Muscatine....	11
9 months...	7	21	17	England....	10	Shoemaker....	5	Clinton.....	6
1 year.....	52	22	14	Canada.....	10	Clerk.....	5	Black Hawk..	8
14 months...	1	23	20	Missouri....	8	Butcher.....	5	Delaware.....	7
18 months...	12	24	21	Illinois....	8	Printer.....	5	Linn.....	7
22 months...	1	25	8	France.....	7	Barber.....	4	Polk.....	7
2 years.....	58	26	17	Kentucky..	7	Railroad-man..	4	Jefferson....	6
2 1-2 years...	12	27	7	Iowa.....	7	Stone-cutter...	3	Dubuque.....	6
3 years.....	40	28	11	Maryland...	6	Miner.....	3	Jasper.....	5
3 y's 9 mo's.	1	29	8	Vermont....	6	Cooper.....	3	Cedar.....	5
4 years.....	10	30	8	Maine.....	5	Bricklayer....	3	Jones.....	4
4 y's 10 mo's	1	31	4	Virginia....	5	Merchant.....	3	Webster.....	4
5 years.....	19	32	7	Scotland...	5	Cock.....	2	Wapello.....	4
6 years.....	3	33	7	Mass.....	5	Tinner.....	2	Butler.....	4
7 years.....	9	34	2	Conn.....	4	Wagon-maker..	2	Hamilton....	2
8 years.....	4	35	5	N. Carolina	4	Physican.....	2	Boone.....	3
10 years....	5	36	4	Michigan...	3	Moulder.....	2	Fremont.....	3
12 years....	1	37	4	Norway.....	3	Sailor.....	2	Montgomery..	3
15 years....	2	38	5	Prussia....	3	Tailor.....	2	Wills.....	3
20 years....	1	39	3	Wisconsin..	3	Sawyer.....	2	Winnebick...	4
Life.....	3	40	4	Louisiana...	2	Horse-trainer..	2	Jackson.....	2
.....	..	42	3	Sweden....	2	Silversmith...	1	Tama.....	2
.....	..	43	4	West Va...	2	Wheelwright..	1	Page.....	2
.....	..	44	1	New Jersey	2	Cabinet-finisher	1	Benton.....	2
.....	..	45	2	Georgia....	2	Confectioner..	1	Taylor.....	2
.....	..	46	3	Mississippi	1	House-painter.	1	Harrison....	1
.....	..	47	2	N. H.....	1	School-t. acher	1	Decatur.....	1
.....	..	49	1	Delaware...	1	Machinist.....	1	Johnson....	1
.....	..	50	1	Bohemia....	1	Teamster.....	1	Allumakee...	1
.....	..	51	1	Denmark...	1	Plane-Maker..	1	Fayette.....	1
.....	..	52	1	Rhode Island	1	Race hr'se. train	1	Woodbury....	1
.....	..	53	1	Jamaica....	1	Lime-burner...	1	Marshall....	1
.....	..	55	1	Austria....	1	Brick-maker...	1	Cerro Gordo..	1
.....	..	56	1	Texas.....	1	Scene painter.	1	Poweshick...	1
.....	..	58	1	Tennessee..	1	Tel. operator..	1	Floyd.....	1
.....	..	60	1	Florida....	1	Soldier.....	1	Van Buren....	1
.....	..	62	1	.....	..	Hotel-waiter..	1	Ringgold....	1
.....	..	63	1	.....	..	Engineer.....	1	Mitchell....	1
.....	..	64	1	.....	..	Carder.....	1	Union.....	1
.....	..	..	1	.....	..	Piano-case-m'kr	1	Wayne.....	1
.....	..	..	..	.....	..	Cigar-maker...	1	Buchanan....	1
.....	..	..	..	.....	..	Resturant-kec'r	1	Cass.....	1
.....	..	..	..	.....	..	Saddler.....	1	Iowa.....	1
.....	..	..	..	.....	..	Ship-rigger...	1	Story.....	1

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

Of term, age, nativity, occupation, and from what county sent.

TERM.	NO.	AGE.	NO.	NATIVITY.	NO.	OCCUPATION.	NO.	FROM WHAT COUNTY SENT.	NO.
.....	Saddletree cov'r	1	Washington...	1
.....	Musician	1	Grundy	1
.....	Carriage-maker	1	Keokuk.....	1
.....	Ironmaker.....	1	Hancock	1
.....	Coach-finisher..	1	Marion	1
.....	Tailor & Barber	1	Monroe	1
.....	Loco'otive Eng.	1	Hardin	1
.....	Paper-hanger..	1	Adams	1
.....	Bridge-builder .	1	Madison.....	1
.....	Plasterer.....	1	Bremer.....	1
.....	Furnace-man ..	1	Mahaska	1
.....	Saddle and har-			
.....	ness maker ..	1	Appanoose ...	1
.....	Wool-spinner..	1	Henry	1
.....	File-cutter.....	1	Lucas.....	1
.....		Louisa	1
.....		Dist. of Iowa..	5
.....		Ft. D.A. Russell	9
.....		Ft. Laramie...	7
.....		Nebraska.....	7
.....		Wyoming T'y.	6
.....		Dakota T'y...	3
.....		C'p Stambaugh	2
.....		Camp Douglas	2
.....		Ft. Bridger. .	3
.....		Ft. Fred Steel.	2
.....		Ft. Fetterman	1
.....		Ft. Rawlins...	1
.....		Ft. McPherson	1
.....		Ft. Sedgwick.	1
.....		Carbon Co. Wt	1
.....	280	.....	280	.....	280	.....	280	.....	280

CRIMES OF CONVICTS.

NATURE OF CRIME.	NO.	NATURE OF CRIME.	NO.
Larceny.....	121	Misappropriating the property of	
Burglary.....	14	the United States.....	1
Desertion and theft.....	14	Stealing cattle.....	1
Grand Larceny.....	11	Forging pension papers.....	1
Forgery.....	11	Knowingly uttering and publishing	
Manslaughter.....	7	a false and forged deed, with in-	
Burglary and Larceny.....	6	tent to defraud, and knowingly	
Assault with intent to rape. . . .	5	cheating by false pretences and a	
Robbery.....	5	false token.....	1
Theft.....	4	Horse stealing.....	1
Assault with intent to murder....	4	Cheating, &c.....	1
Murder--second degree.....	4	Violation of the 46th article of war,	
Breaking and entering store with		desertion, and theft.....	1
intent to commit a felony.....	4	Introducing spirituous liquors into	
Conspiring to commit a felony....	3	the Indian Country.....	1
Murder.....	3	Larceny from the person.....	1
Assault with intent to kill.....	3	Assaulting another with intent to	
Adultery.....	3	maim.....	1
Passing counterfeit United States		Breaking house.....	1
currency.....	3	Cheating by false pretences.....	1
Passing counterfeit money.....	3	Receiving stolen property.....	1
Conduct to the prejudice of good		Drunkenness on duty, and conduct	
order and military discipline....	2	to the prejudice of good order	
Setting fire to a building with in-		and military discipline.....	1
tent to burn it.....	2	Robbery and larceny.....	1
Rape.....	2	Mutiny.....	1
Larceny from a house.....	2	Theft, and absence without leave	1
Arson.....	2	Theft and desertion.....	1
Perjury.....	2	Larceny and burglary.....	1
Conspiracy.....	2	Robbing United States mail.....	1
Breaking and entering &c.....	2	Desertion and theft, and violation	
Larceny from dwelling house in		of the 38th article of war.....	1
night time.....		Absence without leave, and for-	
Conduct to the prejudice of good		gery.....	1
order, and military discipline,		Conduct to the prejudice of good	
and desertion.....	1	order and military discipline,	
Incest.....	1	and theft.....	1
Stealing mule, saddle, and bridle	1	Passing counterfeit treasury note	1
Embezzlement.....	1	Having in possession and passing	
Uttering and passing a forged		counterfeit money.....	1
order, and forgery.....	1	Unknown.....	3
Absence without leave, and theft	1		
Total.....			260

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

HOSPITAL IOWA STATE PENITENTIARY, }
November 1, 1871. }

To MARTIN HEISEY, ESQ., *Warden Iowa State Penitentiary, Fort Madison, Iowa:*

SIR : I have the honor to present you with the biennial report of the Medical Department of this Institution from the 1st day of November, 1869, to the 31st day of October, 1871, inclusive.

The most of the term just closed was unusually unhealthy, and the diseases were of a more obstinate character than usual; still no deaths have occurred, and this I attribute to the improvements in hygiene, diet and otherwise, reducing the daily percentage of the sick from 1.55, as stated in my last report, with an average of 213 prisoners, to 1.48, with an average of 250 prisoners.

Such happy results are not only creditable to the medical officers, including the able and untiring Steward, but also, in a great measure to the general management of the officers in charge, in amply providing for the wants and comforts of the prisoners.

The accompanying tables marked "I and II" will fully explain themselves.

You will observe, that almost *twelve per cent* of all diseases mentioned, consist of *wounds and injuries*, inflicted by the different machinery in the work-shops of the prison; some being of a very serious nature and requiring a long surgical treatment. The daily percentage of sick would be considerably reduced, if those suffering from such *wounds and injuries* were excluded.

These "wounds and injuries" created a necessity for several amputations of a minor character; but one unfortunate young man—*Joseph Metz*—was so frightfully mangled, as to make the amputation of both legs a necessity; all efforts to save the limbs having proved futile, and gangrene having set in prior to the amputation.

The amputation was performed by me, with the assistance of Dr. A. C. Roberts and Dr. Joseph A. Smith, under very unfavorable circumstances, and with little hope of saving the life of the patient; but we were highly gratified that our labor was rewarded by excellent success.

For the unlooked for success in this special case, we are largely indebted to you and your Deputy, in humanely caring for and promptly providing for all the wants of the sufferer.

During this term two prisoners have been sent to the Insane Asylum. One of these prisoners, *Hermann Waldeck*, was mentioned in my last report. In case of the other prisoner the disease developed itself a short time before the expiration of his term of imprisonment.

I beg leave to express my sincere thanks to the officers of the Institution for their uniform kindness and courtesy extended to me, thus rendering the execution of my duties as Physician and Surgeon, very pleasant and comparatively easy.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obed't serv't,

AUGUSTUS W. HOFFMEISTER, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon to Iowa State Penitentiary.

TABLE I.

Sick Report at the Iowa Penitentiary.

MONTH.	No. taken sick during the m'th.	No. of days labor lost by these sick.	Average No. of sick treated in hospital daily.	Average No. of prisoners during the month.	Daily percentage of sick
1869.					
November.....	20	69	2.30	214	1.07
December.....	22	133	4.29	218	1.96
1870.					
January.....	37	114	3.68	219	1.68
February.....	24	76	2.64	221	1.19
March.....	33	121	3.90	223	1.74
April.....	24	97	3.23	227	1.86
May.....	30	103	3.33	233	1.43
June.....	38	86	2.86	236	1.21
July.....	40	133	5.90	233	2.48
August.....	49	156	5.03	237	2.12
September.....	28	93	3.10	241	1.29
October.....	16	85	2.74	245	1.11
November.....	24	82	2.73	249	1.09
December.....	26	98	3.16	264	1.19
1871.					
January.....	27	79	2.54	274	0.92
February.....	28	114	4.07	272	1.50
March.....	44	146	4.71	273	1.73
April.....	21	128	4.26	268	1.59
May.....	26	88	2.84	261	1.08
June.....	40	130	4.33	265	1.63
July.....	41	129	4.16	267	1.55
August.....	48	171	5.51	259	2.12
September.....	44	118	3.93	263	1.49
October.....	21	62	2.00	273	0.73
Twenty-four months.....	749	2661	88.23	6000	35.73
Average per month.....	31.20	110.87	3.67	250	1.48

AUG. W. HOFFMEISTER, M. D., *Physician and Surgeon to Iowa Penitentiary.*

Rheumatismus.....	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	..	2	1	1	..	1	1	26
Heart disease.....	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5
Hydrops pericardii.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Anæmia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Debility.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	9
Mental depression.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Insanity.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Epilepsia.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4
Crampus.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ophthalmia.....	1	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Anasarosis.....	1	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Syphilia.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Paraphimosis.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hernia.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Boils.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	10
Felon.....	1	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	2	..	14
Ulvus.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Abeccis.....	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	1	1	2	1	..	10
Tumor.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Burn.....	2	1	1	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	13
Sprain.....	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	8
Fractures.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Wounds and Injuries.....	1	3	1	6	4	1	6	5	4	2	2	2	3	5	2	3	4	5	1	8	1	4	2	87
Toothache.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Herpes.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diseases of an undefined character, and generally of short duration.....	1	3	1	1	2	4	7	7	5	8	3	5	6	5	8	1	4	3	5	7	6	4	2	94
Total.....	20	22	37	24	33	24	30	38	40	49	28	16	24	26	27	26	44	21	26	40	41	48	44	749

AUGUSTUS W. HOFFMEISTER, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon to Iowa Penitentiary

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

FORT MADISON, NOV. 1, 1871,

TO MARTIN HEISEY, WARDEN OF THE IOWA PENITENTIARY :

SIR:—The following Report embraces the time from the first of January, 1871, to the first of November, 1871, a period of ten months during which time my undivided attention has been given, according to the best of my ability, to the duties of the chaplaincy, and I trust not without some good results. When I entered on my work as Chaplain, it was with a trembling sense of the immense responsibility of the position, and I trust, with an humble dependence on divine wisdom to guide and assist in the faithful discharge of the duties incumbent on me. My labors, as you are aware, are somewhat varied, but consist mostly in preaching to the convicts; once on the Sabbath, and also in private conversation and counsel and advice, as I have opportunity. The time I have taken for private conversation has been mostly on Sabbath days, when the men were locked in the cells, after Chapel service, when I could discharge that duty without interruption, and the men would feel a freedom to express their own feelings with less reserve than when surrounded by the multitude. I have also visited among the men as they were at work in the different shops. But that affords but a limited opportunity for conversation, as the time of the men during working hours belongs to the contractors. But the instrumentality upon which I have mostly relied, as a means of directly benefitting the men, is the preached Gospel, which is listened to with apparent interest, at which times and on such occasions, it is not uncommon to see hardened men melted to tears, under the force of the truths of God's word. A goodly number have given satisfactory evidence of being spiritually benefitted, during the time I have labored among them, and many others seem desirous of turning to the Lord.

The seasons of private conversations in the cells, are to many seasons of rich spiritual enjoyment, and are participated in by many with pleasure, and I trust profit, by the counsels and advice they receive. I am aware that much of the labor bestowed is as bread cast upon the waters, which will be gathered after many days. Yet from the good results that have been already achieved, I am greatly encouraged to labor on and to put forth new efforts. One of the principal sources, tending to reformation in life and conduct, and also to intellectual improvement, is found in the facilities afforded the men for reading, the prison now being furnished with a good selection of books. As there is a distribution of the books once in every two weeks, the eagerness with which they are sought after by the men, gives pleasing evidence that they read with interest, and at least, to some extent, with profit. It is not only historical works and miscellaneous works that are sought after by the men; but in many instances, the religious works, sermons and religious narratives and productions of good men in the different ages. The cells being furnished with Bibles and testaments, many of the men, I learn, have commenced the study of the scriptures for the first time in their lives. The Sabbath-school services, which are held in the chapel of the prison every Sabbath afternoon, have already been productive of much good, and are participated in by the convicts with evident interest. I will here give the statement of the Superintendent, Judge J. M. Beck, from whom I procured the foregoing statistics. I have been astonished at the progress the men have made. One man I call to mind who did not know a letter, in seven months learned to read well, and was put into the Bible class. "Many of the others who could read a little imperfectly have become good readers, and have been put into the Bible class. The success of teaching the prisoners is no longer a question. They learn with a rapidity that is astonishing." The teaching of this class to read has been mostly by youths who attend the Sabbath-school, about one hour every Sabbath. Judging from the success that has attended the efforts of the past in this direction, it is easy to conceive that with proper facilities for teaching, very much greater results would be realized; and if I may be allowed, permit me here to suggest the importance of

the State providing a building, inside the prison yard, of sufficient dimensions for a school-room, and also a room for the chaplain's office, and also that the salary of the chaplain be raised sufficiently to enable him to devote a portion of his time to teaching the men to read, etc., as the circumstances of the case seem to require.

Your obedient servant.

JOHN WARREN.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE

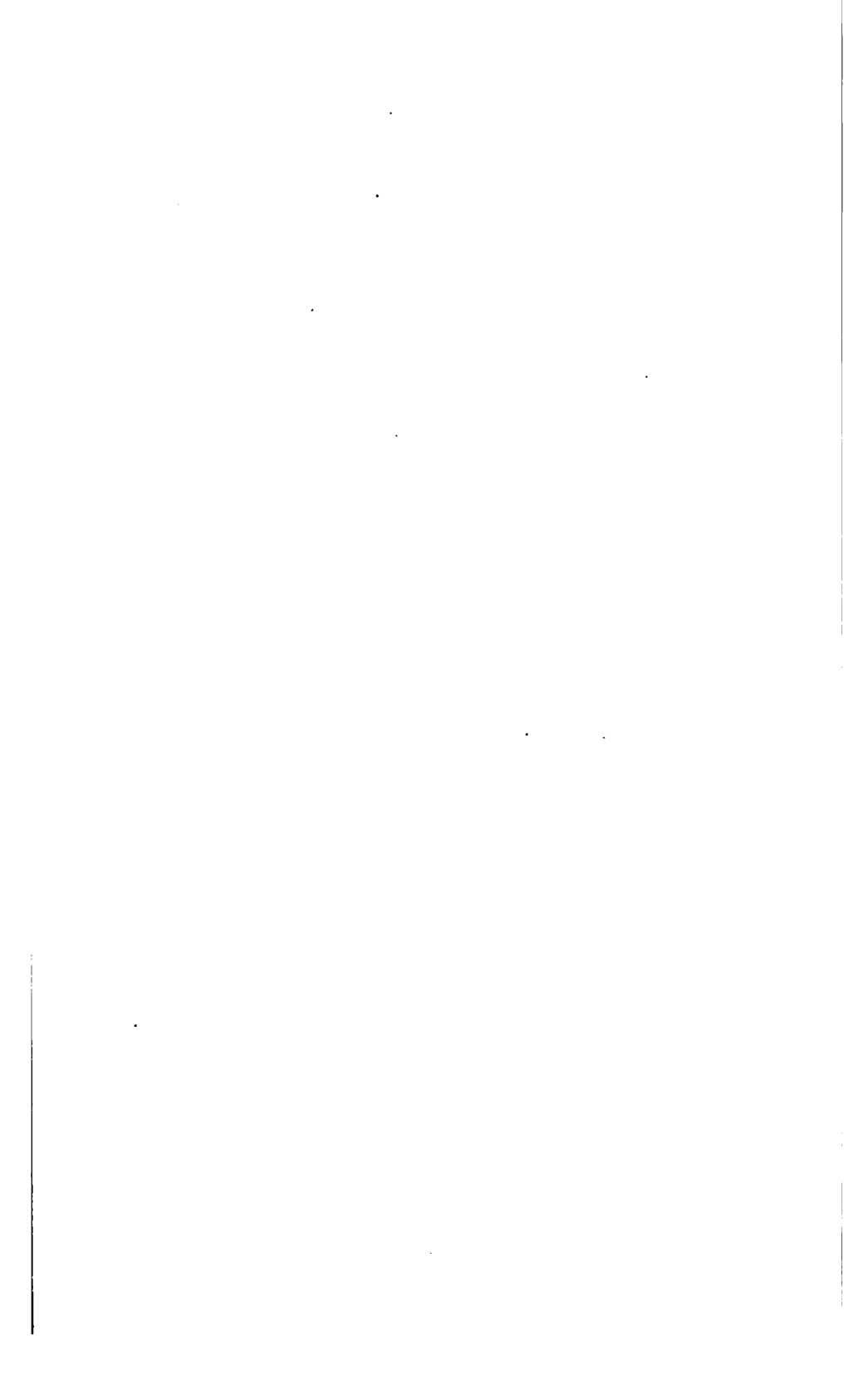
TO THE

FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE

STATE PENITENTIARY, AT FORT MADISON.

DES MOINES:
G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.
1872.



REPORT.

To the General Assembly:

The Joint Committee appointed to visit the State Penitentiary, have performed that duty and beg leave to report the result of their examination. In the performance of the duty assigned them they spent more than the usual time occupied by such committees, and diligently enquired into the condition, workings, management, and wants of that institution.

CONDITION OF THE PREMISES.

We carefully inspected the premises occupied by the convicts and found their cells cleanly, their hospital appointments excellent, and their work-shops in good order.

CONDITION OF THE PRISONERS.

The prisoners appeared well fed, on plain wholesome well-cooked food. Everything suited for their well-being, under the circumstances appeared to be properly attended to by all having charge over them. We observed them at work in the shops, eating their meals, locked in their cells, attending worship in the chapel on Sunday, and sitting in classes in Sunday-school. Their health appeared good, very little serious illness existing among them. There was in the hospital one case of pneumonia, and three other cases of less serious disease, which is a small proportion of invalids to the whole number of convicts (284) in the prison.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline maintained over the prisoners, so far as we could see, is strict and yet kind; and their conduct all that could be expected.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FINANCES.

We enquired into the financial affairs of the prison, and we are satisfied that Mr. Heisey the warden, has been a prudent, capable, and faithful officer, who deserves the thanks of the people. W

believe he has carefully watched over the interest of the State, and that he has stood as a just guardian between the interests of the State, and the rights of the convicts on the one hand, and all other interested parties on the other hand.

INTERVIEW WITH THE CONTRACTORS.

Learning that the contractors for the prison labor were desirous to have an interview with us, we accordingly gave them a hearing at their own office outside the prison. We listened to their story in detail, the substance of which was that they thought they were or had been unfairly represented to the General Assembly—that Warden Heisey did not allow them such claims over, and choice of, the convicts as they thought they should have—that they should be paid for two shops which they had built, and that the State should provide more grounds for their accommodation. After examining carefully into all these matters, we must say that, except as to the matter of the shops, we cannot see any real ground for complaint on the part of the contractors. We believe that they have been fairly treated—that the contract is a good and profitable one for them, and a poor one for the State.

THE CONTRACT.

The contract for the labor of the prisoners was let some seven years ago, the State agreeing to furnish the shops, clothe, feed, guard, and care for the convicts, who are to be able-bodied men, and work ten hours a day, the year round, and receive as compensation forty and one-third ($40\frac{1}{3}$) cents per day, per man. Although the State has now in the prison some seventy or eighty prisoners over the number required to fill this contract, yet such are its terms that the State is at the mercy of the contractors as to the price of labor of these men. Such are the branches of manufacture embraced in the contract, that the State cannot let the labor of these surplus men to advantage. The men must either remain idle or be employed at such low rates as the contractors please to pay. They did employ a portion of these men at the low rate of twenty-five (25) cents per day.

A SINGULAR CLAIM.

The Warden found employment for a few surplus men in a neighboring saw mill at one dollar (\$1) per day, per man; and, hereupon,

the contractors have presented a bill against the State claiming *one dollar a day per man*, for the whole time these men worked in the saw mill, although said contractors themselves would pay the State only twenty-five cents.

ANOTHER CLAIM.

We found another claim of such an absurd and preposterous character that we here put on record our protest against it. It purports to be a running account against the State during seven years past, commencing January 1st, 1865. The heading of the bill is in the following words, viz :

“THE STATE OF IOWA, TO SOULE, KRETSINGER & Co., DR.

“For time occupied in shaving and cutting of hair of convicts; in bathing once each week; daily visits of the Chaplain to the shops; receiving visits from friends by convicts; receiving description of each convict; carrying water to shops for washing, etc.; visits of men to surgeon for examination, etc., etc.; estimated to consume one-half day per week for each convict on our contract.”

One dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) per day, with ten per cent. interest, is charged for the time of the men thus supposed to have been lost in shaving, washing, etc., etc., through all these seven long years; the whole bill, including the months of August and September last, amounting to the sum of forty-three thousand seven hundred and three dollars and twelve cents (\$43,703.12). It appears very strange to us that year after year passed, and settlement after settlement was made, yet these contractors never before mentioned, nor, as we believe, ever before thought of such a claim. But there it is, now, grown from imaginary items into form, and shape, and magnitude, without equity, law, or custom to justify it; and the probability is, that, in years to come, swelled into many thousands of dollars more, it will be the heritage of “*widows and orphans*,” and sympathizing legislators, fresh from the green fields, will be appealed to, in behalf of the “*innocent sufferers*!”

ARTESIAN WELL.

The Twelfth General Assembly appropriated six thousand dollars (\$6,000.00) for the construction of water-works, including a reservoir

on the hill above the prison to supply the wants of the institution and for the use of the contractors. An abundant supply of water was thus furnished; and yet on solicitation the Thirteenth General Assembly appropriated four hundred dollars (\$400.00) toward sinking an artesian well, under the following proviso, "*Provided*, the contractors for the prison labor shall spend an equal amount for the completion of said well, should it be found necessary." The State accordingly spent the \$400.00, but the contractors have refused to spend "an equal amount," or any amount whatever, alleging that the machinery would give out, if any farther attempts were made at sinking said well, and so it remains unfinished. It should never have been begun.

CLAIM FOR SHOPS.

Two additional shops have been built by the contractors, one used as a polishing shop, the other as a foundry. It is but fair that the State should pay the actual amount of money expended in their construction. We are of the opinion that \$800.00 would remunerate the contract for the polishing shop, and \$900.00 for the foundry.

GENERAL REPAIRS.

We recommend that the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) or so much thereof as is necessary, be made subject to the disposal of the Census Board for the purpose of making repairs that may be necessary during the next two years.

OFFICERS' SALARIES.

The clerk's salary is seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$750.00) a year. The surgeon receives six hundred dollars (\$600.00). The chaplain six hundred dollars (\$600.00). Taking into consideration the qualifications and duties of the clerk, his salary should be one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00). The physician and surgeon should receive one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00), the chaplain at least eight hundred dollars (\$800.00), and the deputy warden twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200.00).

It has been suggested to us that the compensation of the clerk and other under officers and guards, might be increased by allowing them to purchase their supplies of provisions, &c., from the prison

stores, at wholesale or original cost rates, and not increase their money pay. We refer this matter to you, without recommendation.

THE WARDEN'S HOUSE.

We recommend an appropriation of five hundred dollars (500.00), toward furnishing the warden's house.

TRANSPORTATION FOR DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

The State now allows from three to five dollars to each convict discharged from prison. This sum is entirely insufficient to carry him to any considerable distance, and we are of the opinion, that the interests of the public would be promoted by furnishing transportation to the discharged prisoners, to any point within the State, where his home may have been, if he desires to return there. This is provided for, by law, in some other States, and we earnestly recommend such a provision in our laws.

FINANCIAL INSPECTORS.

The Iowa Penitentiary has grown to be an institution of such magnitude, that the office of warden is one of great importance and heavy responsibility. Large sums of money must necessarily be expended. Those hundreds of fellow beings suffering the penalties of violated law, may need occasional attention from others than those placed as guards and task-masters over them. Most of these things the Governor can look after, as now provided by law. But there should be some more special and particular provision made for inspecting the financial affairs of the institution. We call attention of the General Assembly to this matter.

CAPACITY OF THE PRISON.

Extensive and well appointed as is the prison, it is already almost filled to its capacity, and steps must immediately be taken to either enlarge the establishment at Fort Madison, or commence the erection of a new prison at some other point in the State.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE PRESENT PRISON.

To fully understand the difficulties that attend any farther enlargement of the present prison grounds, it is necessary to inspect it in person, the badly chosen and unfortunate site upon which the

grounds are located. The site of the prison enclosure consists of a plateau dug out of the nose, or descending ridge of a high bluff, having a deep ravine and a running stream on both sides. There is a strip of ravine land 253 feet wide on the west side of the prison wall, belonging to the State. This is the only practical direction in which an extension can be made. To do this, however, the east half or side of a deep hollow must be filled up requiring an immense wall of solid masonry to hold up the embankment. To fill up behind this wall would require about eighty-two thousand (82,000) cubic yards of earth to raise the ground to the level of the present prison yard. To do all this to obtain a strip of ground only two hundred and fifty-three (253) feet wide, by three hundred and fifty (350) feet long, is simply absurd.

We measured and calculated this strip of ravine by the best means at our command, and we arrived at the conclusion that to make it a part of the prison enclosure, build the west wall, etc., and fit it for the uses of the prison, would require an expenditure of about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000), and by the time this is done we will be ready to commence another prison on a better site. We therefore advise no farther expenditure for extending the present prison grounds.

A NEW PRISON.

We believe that the best interests of the State, in this matter, require that steps be taken during the present session, for the erection of a new prison at some point in the State where there are extensive quarries of good rock. Let such a site be chosen, and the surplus convicts at Fort Madison can be employed in constructing the new buildings. Let the Penitentiary be located on such a site, and the State need never be at the mercy of contractors for the prison labor. The establishment thus situated will be not only less expensive to the State, but may be made entirely self-supporting. We most earnestly recommend this subject to the attention of the General Assembly.

SAMUEL McNUTT,

On the part of the Senate.

OLIVER MILLS,

JOHN MORRISON,

On the part of the House.

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

IOWA REFORM SCHOOL

SITUATED IN LEE COUNTY,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE.

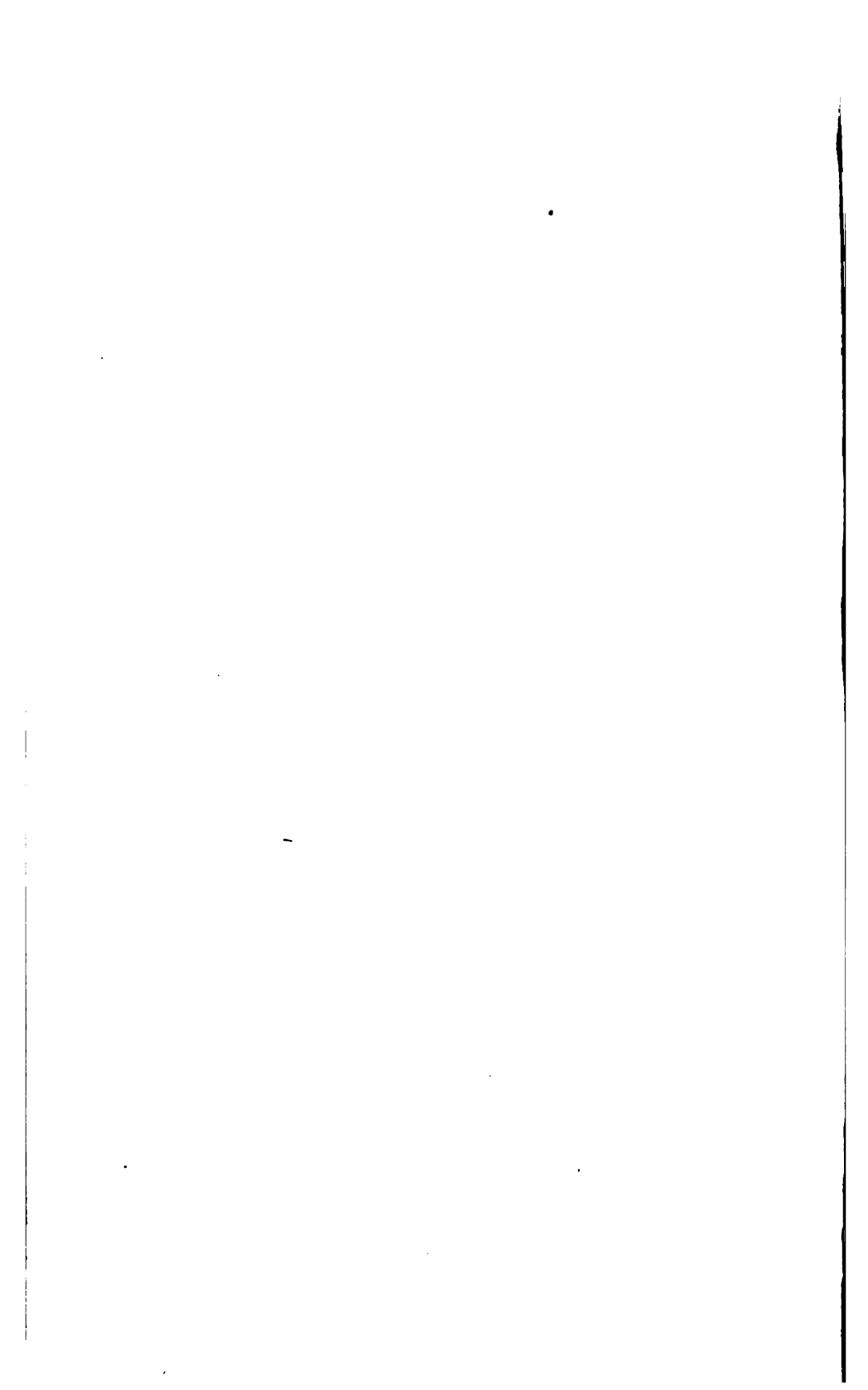
LIST OF OFFICERS AND ESTIMATE OF VALUE OF PROPERTY.

NOVEMBER, 1871.

DES MOINES:

G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.

1872.



REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School, Salem, Iowa :

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the law of our State, it becomes my duty to present to you, and to the Governor, the Legislature, and the people of the State, the Second Biennial Report of the Iowa State Reform School. In the performance of this duty, we would acknowledge with the most profound gratitude that care and favor which have been shown us by a kind and All-wise Providence. The Institution has indeed enjoyed a very remarkable degree of health, there having been but one severe case of sickness originating in the school since it was first organized. It is true that during the past two years we have lost two boys by death. One of these, E. L. Ritchards, from Muscatine, who died February 5th, 1870, was in the last stage of consumption when he entered the school, and never should have been committed to its care. The other, James E. Carney, from Winneshiek county, apparently one of our most healthy and rugged boys, was taken sick the 25th of July last, with typhoid fever, and was attacked also, about the same time, with gangrenous erysipelas in the right foot and ankle, and died August the 5th. Another boy, from Hardin county, J. D. Utter, entered the school, in June, 1870, with a badly diseased leg, which, when the weather grew warm, became very much swollen and inflamed. After an examination made by different physicians, the bone having been badly fractured some two years previous, and having become badly diseased from just below the knee to the foot, it was deemed essential to amputate the limb in order to save the boy's life. He was in a very poor state of health for several months after the amputation was performed, owing to a corrupt state of the blood occasioned by the disease under which he had been so long laboring. His general health seems much

improved, and there is reason to hope that he will entirely recover from the effects of the disease. With these exceptions, the school has enjoyed uniformly good health, and there has been scarcely any occasion for medical counsel.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Boys received since the opening of the school.....	133
Girls received since the opening of the school.....	4
Whole number received since the opening of the school...	137
Boys in school, November 1st, 1869.....	39
Girls in school, November 1st, 1869.....	1
Boys received since November 1st, 1869.....	88
Girls received since November 1st, 1869.....	3
Whole number received since November 1st, 1869....	91
Whole number in school since November 1st, 1869.....	131
Boys discharged.....	36
Girls discharged.....	4
Boys escaped.....	3
Boys died.....	2
Boys pardoned by the Governor.....	1
Whole number left the school since November 1st, 1869...	46
Boys remaining in the school, November 1st, 1871.....	85
Average number in the school from November 1st, 1869 to November 1st, 1870.....	55½
Average number in the school, from November 1st, 1870 to November 1st, 1871.....	72
Average number for the past two years.....	63½

COMMITMENTS EACH MONTH.

FIRST YEAR.		SECOND YEAR.	
November, 1869.....	6	November, 1870.....	0
December, 1869.....	4	December, 1870.....	3
January, 1870.....	0	January, 1871.....	0
February, 1870.....	4	February, 1871.....	0
March, 1870.....	3	March, 1871.....	2
April, 1870.....	4	April, 1871.....	4
May, 1870.....	5	May, 1871.....	4

June, 1870.....	9	June, 1871..	5
July, 1870.....	5	July, 1871.....	6
August, 1870.....	7	August, 1871.....	5
September, 1870.....	6	September, 1871.....	2
October, 1870	2	October, 1871.....	5
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Whole number.....	55	Whole number.....	36
Whole number for two years.....91			

COMMITMENTS FROM EACH COUNTY.

Appanoose.....	2	Iowa ..	1
Benton.....	2	Jackson.....	1
Black Hawk.....	2	Johnson.....	3
Boone.....	4	Lee.....	6
Bremer.....	1	Marion.....	1
Buena Vista.....	1	Mills.....	1
Cedar.....	2	Mitchell.....	1
Cherokee.....	1	Monroe.....	1
Clayton.....	1	Muscatine....	5
Clinton.....	9	Polk.....	2
Davis... ..	1	Scott.....	8
Delaware.....	1	Van Buren.....	1
Des Moines..	5	Wapello.....	8
Dubuque.....	6	Warren....	1
Fayette.....	2	Washington.....	1
Hardin.....	1	Woodbury....	1
Henry.....	8		—
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Whole number.....			91

BY WHOM COMMITTED.

Supreme Judge.....	1	District Court.....	33
District Judge.....	5	Circuit Court.....	11
Circuit Judge.....	41		—
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Whole number.....			91

CAUSES OF COMMITMENT.

Larceny.....	51
Incorrigibility.....	27
Vagrancy.....	7
Burglary.....	4
Forgery.....	2
Whole number.....	91

AGES.

Eight years of age.....	3	Fourteen years of age.....	8
Nine years of age.....	3	Fifteen years of age.....	16
Ten years of age.....	7	Sixteen years of age.....	14
Eleven years of age.....	7	Seventeen years of age.....	16
Twelve years of age.....	9	Eighteen years of age.....	1
Thirteen years of age.....	7		—
Whole number.....	91		

NATIVITY.

Illinois.....	5	Ohio.....	4
Indiana.....	2	Pennsylvania.....	3
Iowa.....	39	Rhode Island.....	1
Kentucky.....	2	Wisconsin.....	5
Massachusetts.....	4	Canada.....	3
Michigan.....	2	England.....	1
Mississippi.....	1	Germany.....	2
Missouri.....	4	Ireland.....	4
New York.....	6	New Brunswick.....	1
Minnesota.....	1	Sweden.....	1
Whole number.....	91		

PARENTAGE.

African.....	4	French.....	4
American.....	47	German.....	12
Canadian.....	1	Irish.....	18
English.....	4	Sweden.....	1
Whole number.....	91		

SOCIAL CONDITION.

Parents of whom are living together.....	37
Parents of whom have separated.....	10
Father of whom has deceased.....	26
Mother of whom has deceased.....	7
Both parents of whom have deceased.....	11
Whole number.....	91

SUCCESS.

The success of the school for the past two years has been highly gratifying to us and to its friends throughout the entire State. During the first year of its existence many contingencies seemed to combine to discourage the friends of the institution, and to cause some even to distrust the success of the work altogether. The season being wet was quite unfavorable for our crops; many of our boys, being over age and deeply steeped in crime, gave us much trouble by their efforts to escape and by their general misconduct; and being almost destitute of shops, tools, teams, and farming implements, we could show but little in the way of productive industry. People at first were generally disposed to distrust the inability of the institution to hold boys here, unless it was surrounded by a wall high and strong. During the last two years, though the seasons in this section of the State have been dry, yet our crops have generally been good. We have done a large amount of labor for the forces employed. The boys have generally been cheerful, contented, and industrious; they have been easily managed, and but few have attempted to escape; and most of them have given unmistakable evidence of improvement and true reformation. Most of the boys who have been discharged are doing well; they speak in the highest terms of the school, and show that it has been a very great benefit to them. With these results before them for the past two years, the people have become much more confident of the success of the work, and even those who at first denounced the institution in the most bitter terms, have acknowledged their mistake in regard to its efficiency and final success.

CROPS.

The early growing season of 1870 being very dry, our early gardens did not do well; and our oats, wheat and grass were much affected by the drouth. The crops that matured later in the season did well. That year we cultivated 50 acres of wheat, 70 of corn, 21 of oats, 25 of grass, 8 of potatoes, 6 of sorghum, 6 of broom-corn, and about 8 acres of garden. The following table shows the amount of crops and estimated cash value for that year:

Corn, 2,500 bushels, at 40 cents	\$1,000 00
Wheat, 400 bushels, at 100 cents....	400 00
Oats, 400 bushels, at 40 cents.	160 00
Sweet Corn, 30 bushels, at 50 cents.....	15 00
Irish potatoes, 1,200 bushels, at 25 cents.....	300 00
Sweet potatoes, 100 bushels, at 100 cents.....	100 00
Turnips, 200 bushels, at 20 cents.....	40 00
Beets, 200 bushels, at 40 cents	80 00
Carrots, 100 bushels, at 40 cents.....	40 00
Parsnips, 20 bushels, at 50 cents.....	10 00
Onions, 10 bushels, at 100 cents.....	10 00
Salsify, 10 bushels, at 50 cents.....	5 00
Molasses, 350 gallons, at 50 cents.....	175 00
Broom Corn, 6 acres, at \$10 00.....	60 00
Hay, 10 tons, at \$8 00.....	80 00
Pickles, 5 barrels, at \$5 00.....	25 00
Hogs, 20 head, at \$10 00.....	200 00
Amount....	<u>\$2,700 00</u>

During the year 1871 we have cultivated the following crops: wheat, 75 acres; rye, 30 acres; corn, 100 acres; oats, 30 acres; grass, 25 acres; potatoes, 10 acres; sorghum, 6 acres; broom corn, 5 acres; turnips, 2 acres; and garden, 15 acres. Owing to the dry season, our potatoes have not yielded so well this year as last, and turnips have been almost a failure. We give the following as a close approximation to our products and their value for the present year:

Wheat, 1,000 bushels, at 100 cents.	\$1,000 00
Corn, 4,000 bushels, at 30 cents.	1,200 00
Rye, 500 bushels, at 50 cents.	250 00
Oats, 500 bushels, at 25 cents.	125 00
Sweet Corn, 100 bushels, at 50 cents.	50 00
Irish potatoes, 700 bushels, at 40 cents.	280 00
Sweet potatoes, 90 bushels, at 100 cents.	90 00
Beets, 120 bushels, at 40 cents.	48 00
Mangelwurtzel, 125 bushels, at 30 cents.	25 00
Parsnips, 150 bushels, at 30 cents.	45 00
Carrots, 110 bushels, at 30 cents.	33 00
Turnips, 100 bushels, at 40 cents.	40 00
Onions, 130 bushels, at 100 cents.	130 00
Salsify, 50 bushels, at 50 cents.	25 00
Tomatoes, 75 bushels, at 50 cents.	37 00
Peppers, 2 bushels, at 100 cents.	2 00
Lettuce, 30 bushels, at 20 cents.	6 00
Radishes, 20 bushels, at 50 cents.	10 00
Cucumbers, 40 bushels, at 50 cents.	20 00
Green beans, 45 bushels, at 50 cents.	22 00
Dried beans, 6 bushels, at 200 cents.	12 00
Spinach, 15 bushels, at 20 cents.	3 00
Onion sets, 5 bushels, at 300 cents.	15 00
Squashes, 20 bushels, at 25 cents.	5 00
Sorghum, 550 gallons, at 50 cents.	275 00
Broom corn, 5 acres, at \$10 00.	50 00
Hay, 12 tons, at \$8 00.	96 00
Pumpkins, 40 wagon loads, at \$1 00.	40 00
Cabbage, 10,000 heads, at 3 cents.	300 00
Water melons, 2,000 heads at 3 cents.	60 00
Musk melons, 4,000 heads, at 2 cents.	80 00
Fattening hogs, 30 head, at \$10 00.	300 00
Amount.	<u>\$4,674 00</u>

LABOR.

The two past years have been favorable for out-door labor. Last year we cultivated two hundred acres of land, and this year, three hundred acres. Our crops have been well put in and well cultivated. This fall, preparatory to next years' crop, we have sowed one hundred acres of fall wheat and thirty acres of rye. With a proper supply of teams and farming implements, we could cultivate much more of the farm, and make it produce from ten to fifteen dollars per acre, whereas, by renting it out, it only yields from two to three dollars per acre. We have enough boys to employ double the number of teams that we now have, and to cultivate twice the amount of land. Were the institution permanently located here, we should aim to cultivate the entire tract of land in a year or two more, provided we could obtain the means with which to do it. Should the Legislature deem it proper to retain the school where it is until the expiration of the present lease, we would advise that it furnish the means, by which the school may cultivate all the ground that is not already leased for the ten years. As we are now situated, without shops in which to employ the boys, our most available labor is farming; and we should be enabled to employ all our forces possible at this branch of industry.

SHOPS.

In order to provide a few temporary shops at small expense, we have moved from different parts of the farm three old granaries, one of which is used as a laundry and bath room, one as a blacksmith shop and broom shop, and the other as a carpenter shop and shoe-shop. Until recently, we have been using the attic as shoe, harness, and tailor shop; but our number of inmates having increased, so that our regular dormitory had not capacity to accommodate all, we had to use the attic for dormitory purposes and moved the shops elsewhere. The tailor shop has been moved to a small bed-room in the main building; the shoe-shop to a small room in one end of the carpenter shop; and the harness work has been abandoned until we can provide a shop for it. We also have a small bake-shop in the basement of the main building.

Usually about four boys work at shoe and harness working, four at tailoring, one at blacksmithing, six at broom making in the winter season, one at carpentering, two at baking, about six in laundry, three days per week ; about ten in kitchen, dining-rooms, and dormitories, and others work in the garden and on the farm.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

One man is employed as assistant Superintendent, who has had large experience in the work, and to whose energy and skill we feel greatly indebted for the superior success of the institution for the past year. He has charge of the work in our absence, details the boys, morning and noon, to their several duties ; works with the force outside, and sees that all work well, and deport themselves properly ; takes their reports at night, and marks each one as his conduct may have merited, and aids us so far as he can in the discipline and management of the school. The second man is employed as teacher, whose duty it is to instruct and manage the boys while in school, to aid in taking care of them at all times, and to perform any manual labor that may be assigned him when the school is not in session. The third man is a blacksmith, and understands broom-making also. During the summer season, when there is no work in the smith-shop, he works on the farm with a force of boys, and in the winter season, in the absence of other employment, he is engaged with a force of boys in making brooms. The fourth man has charge of the teams and stock ; he attends to the heavy hauling, to plowing, planting, and seeding. Till within the last two months we had a man to take charge of the shoe and harness shop, but since we have abandoned harness-making, one of the boys has had charge of the shoe-shop, and will probably become a regular employee in the institution, as soon as he is entitled to a discharge. Ever since the school has been organized, we have depended upon inmates to serve as night-watch, thereby saving an expense of ten or fifteen dollars per month. One woman is employed to superintend the tailor-shop, one to superintend the kitchen, one to superintend the bake-shop, one to superintend the laundry, and a small girl to superintend the officers' dining-room. We have studiously tried to avoid employing in our work any

more help than has been absolutely necessary. As a general thing we have been very successful in procuring competent and efficient help. And we here wish to express our most sincere thanks to all who have labored with us during the past two years, for their hearty co-operation in the arduous and responsible labor in which we have been engaged.

SCHOOL.

We have endeavored to keep the boys in school regularly, except at short intervals during the planting season and harvest time. Since it is one of the great objects of the institution to give to each inmate the opportunity to acquire a good common school education, it has been our aim to give the school all the efficiency possible. We have sought to employ the best teaching talent that could be obtained, and have kept the school well supplied with all the necessary text-books, slates, maps, &c. Our system of gradation and classification is as complete as can be found in a majority of our public schools. The school is separated into two divisions as nearly equal in numbers as is practicable. One division attends school four hours in the forenoon, and the other, four hours in the afternoon. In dividing the school we seek to class together, as far as possible, all those who have made about the same advancement in study, so that we may have but few classes, and thus be able to devote to each class as much time for instruction as possible. Most of the boys take a good interest in study, and make very commendable progress; yet some are quite dull, and make but little mental improvement. Very few boys who have a decided taste for books and study ever find their way into schools of this character. Indeed, an aversion to school and study has led very many of them into the habit of truancy, and thence into worse dissipation and crime. It can hardly be expected that boys of this character should be made to love study all at once, and to make as rapid advancement as other boys who have a natural love for learning, and a strong desire to become intelligent, good, and useful men.

MEANS OF REFORMATION.

When a boy enters the school, we endeavor to study his character, and to learn, as far as we can, what has been his past history.

This is done that we may the better understand what course of discipline will be best adapted to secure his reformation. So far as our estimate of a boy's character is concerned, or so far as our treatment or feelings may affect him hereafter, it matters not what may have been his past history. We would gladly forget the past, and let all its errors and follies remain buried in deepest oblivion. All we ask of him is, to act well his part in the present, and to form noble resolves for the future.

In order to aid boys in their efforts to overcome their wayward and vicious habits, we seek to remove from them as far as possible all temptations and evil influences. No person is employed about the institution who uses profane or vulgar language, or whose example or influence would in any manner have a deleterious effect upon the minds of the inmates. We aim to furnish a good supply of plain and wholesome food, plenty of good and substantial clothing, and warm and comfortable beds and bedding.

As before stated, each inmate is required to attend school four hours per day, and to labor from four to six hours; the balance of the day is given to them for recreation and amusement. Every Saturday afternoon is devoted to bathing, to blacking boots and shoes, and to various games of amusement. A very important consideration in reform school work, is to keep the inmates all profitably and interestingly employed. As soon as they are permitted to loiter around without any employment, their minds begin to revert to their old habits and associations, they become restless and dissatisfied, and it is found much more difficult to maintain the discipline of the institution. Hence we always seek to encourage their active sports, when not engaged in labor, and endeavor to keep them cheerful and contented at all times. A boy must be made to feel cheerful and happy, else there is not much hope of any true reformation.

All the rules and regulations of the institution are plain and simple, and fully explained to each inmate when he enters the school. These are mildly and yet firmly enforced. At the close of each day, the boys are called together in the school-room, where a strict review of the labor and deportment of each one for the day is held in the presence of the officers and of the other boys. Not only is

each one required to give an account of the *amount* of labor done, but also of the *manner* in which it is done, and of the *spirit* with which it is done. In making these reports, each one is thrown upon his honor, and is expected to give a truthful report. Should any one give a false report, it would be at once corrected by some one present having knowledge of the fact, and the party so reporting would receive the discredit merited for such report. For each day that a boy has fully complied with the rules and regulations of the institution, he receives a credit of seven; and just in proportion as he fails to meet these requirements, is he marked below that number—the credit scale running from 7 down to 0. If his conduct has been willfully bad, he is marked upon the demerit scale, which runs from 0 down to minus 7. For extra labor, or unusually good conduct, a boy may occasionally obtain a double credit; for very bad conduct, he may be marked down as low as minus 14, or minus 21. At the end of each month, the sum of each boy's reports is taken, and, from these monthly reports, his standing in the school is reckoned. If his conduct has been perfect during the entire month, the sum of his credits will amount to 200; this number we call two hundred halves, and, dividing it by two, we obtain 100 as a basis, or scale. If, at the end of a month, a boy's standing is 80 or more, it is regarded as good; but if it is below 60, it is quite defective.

Before a boy can be dismissed from the Institution, he is required to obtain eight badges and four grades; the badges are counted from eight to one, and the grades are designated, "grade first," "grade second," "grade third," and "honor grade." At the end of the first month, if a boy's standing is above 60, he gets badge eight, at the end of the second month, badge seven, and so on for badges six and five; for each of the other four badges, he is required to obtain 75 credits, or over. To obtain grade first, his standing must reach 80; grade second, 85; grade third, 90; and honor grade, 95, or over. If at the end of any month, a boy's standing is below the requisite number he fails to get his badge, or grade for that month, and must begin to labor for it again at the beginning of the subsequent month. If a boy enters into a plot to run away, and it is discovered before he leaves, he forfeits his

badge or grade for that month ; if he actually escapes and is apprehended and brought back, he forfeits all the standing that he may have previously acquired, and enters the institution again as a new boy. A boy may occasionally make a double badge or grade for unusually good conduct, or for some meritorious act. After a boy has obtained all his badges and grades, we regard him as fit to be sent home, provided he has friends to care for him and to aid him in his efforts to become a good and useful man. If he has no friends to take care of him, we aim to find him a good home, till he shall become of age, or we permit him to remain in the Institution, subject to its rules and regulations. If he seems to have age and stability sufficient to take care of himself, he is permitted to go out on "leave of absence" for a few months, and, if at the end of that time he has done well, he is granted a full discharge.

For willful disobedience, boys are required to take bread and water instead of their regular meals. For efforts to run away and for violent opposition to authority, they are placed in solitary confinement, that they may have opportunity to reflect upon their past folly and waywardness, and to form new resolves and better purposes for the future. We desire always to avoid the use of the rod, and all other violent and painful methods of punishment, believing that other and milder methods are much more salutary in reforming erring and impulsive youths.

Our course of discipline is mild, always appealing to the judgment and good sense of its subjects, and it has proved most salutary in its influence upon their minds. We believe that every boy who goes out from the institution with an honorable discharge, will be abundantly benefitted by the lessons here received. That all will be entirely reclaimed and made useful, virtuous, and high-toned citizens, cannot be reasonably expected. But we feel confident that a very large percentage of them will go out entirely reformed in their manners, habits, and purposes of life, and will yet live to be a blessing to the State that has so kindly cared for them, and has so mercifully saved them from crime, disgrace, and endless ruin.

After our boys have been here a few months, they generally

prove themselves trustworthy. We can send them anywhere through the neighborhood upon errands, or business of any kind, on horseback or with a team, during the day, or at night, without any fear of betrayal. Quite a number of boys receive one hundred credits almost every month. Two boys have gone entirely through our course of discipline, and gained all their badges and grades, without losing a credit mark, or receiving a single punishment or reproof during the entire term they were in the institution. They have gone out, are doing well, and are regarded as excellent young men by all who know them.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS CULTURE.

No department of our labor has received more special attention than this. We seek to bring here every means in our power to effect a complete and permanent reformation in the character and lives of our inmates. We recognize this as the fundamental principle in all reformatory work, that the heart and affections must be reached; the fountain whence springs all our thoughts and actions, must be cleansed, and our motives made pure. No human agency, unaided by Divine power, can do this work. The only remedy for our moral maladies, is found in the Bible, and to this great fountain we must constantly seek to lead these wayward youths. We must present to them clearly the great objects of life, their duty to God, to society, and to themselves. They must be made to realize that there are sources of pleasure from whose fountain they have never drank. They must be encouraged to believe that there are fields of true usefulness, which they may enter and cultivate, and from whose soil they may reap an abundant harvest of good deeds and virtuous action. Further, they must be induced to look up, to take courage, and feel that within their own breasts are to be found warm impulses and generous sentiments, which, if properly cultivated, would develop into true and noble manhood.

At all proper times we take occasion to teach them that we are all dependent upon God for life, for health, and for all blessings and favors of life, and we seek to impress upon their minds the necessity of cultivating a spirit of true gratitude and love to Him for all his rich goodness to us.

Morning and evening all are required to be present at the reading of the Scriptures and prayer. On sitting down to each meal, all unite in asking a blessing upon the food of which they are about to partake. On retiring for the night each kneels by his bed for a few moments in silent prayer. The Matron has a good cabinet organ in the school-room, and she and some of the officers spend two or three evenings each week in singing with the boys such hymns and tunes as are appropriate to Sabbath-school and church service. Many of the boys have very fine voices for singing, and take great delight in these exercises. Sabbath morning at eleven o'clock, all convene for Sabbath-school. The school at present is divided into eleven classes, and, as we have not a sufficient number of officers and employees to teach all the classes, we assign to this duty some of the older and better informed boys. Our usual exercises are singing, prayer, reading the Scriptures in concert, hearing the boys recite their verses, and a general explanation of the lessons, and of any question that may have been before proposed to the school. The boys usually manifest a good degree of interest in committing verses from the Bible. Within the last two years the school has committed and recited over seventy-five thousand verses.

At three o'clock in the afternoon, the school again convenes for religious service. We procure the services of a regular minister when we can do so, but being so remote from town, and not having the means to pay a minister for his services, we have been unable to procure preaching every Sabbath. In the absence of a minister, some officers of the school reads a sermon appropriate to boys, or talks to them on some moral subject. On Sabbath night, we have regular prayer meetings, in which some of the boys frequently take part, and evince an earnest desire to reform and become true christians.

ESCAPES.

Attempts to escape have been much less frequent during the last two years, than they were the first year of the school's existence. Three boys have been successful in getting away; one in November 1869, two in the year 1870, but none yet in 1871. Two of

those got away through misplaced confidence on the part of the officers having charge of them. The other was a hardened criminal about twenty-one years of age, when committed to the school, and consequently should never have been sent here. He had been in the school but a short time, and seemed to bid defiance to all the regulations of the institution. Reason and entreaty seemed to have no influence upon his mind. Believing him to be incorrigible, and knowing that his influence upon other boys was bad, we placed him in the lock-up, with a heavy pair of shackles firmly riveted on him, intending to keep him there until the regular meeting of the Executive Committee, which was to convene in a few days. In some way he procured a knife, and at night cut the two wooden bars, that were fastened across a window in his room, and crawling through the window into the shoe shop, he found a hammer a cold-chisel and a new pair of boots, went through a scuttle door in the attic to the top of the building, and thence came down the lightning-rod to the ground. He then made his way from the building about a quarter of a mile with the shackles on, and barefooted; here he sat down, and with the hammer and chisel, soon cut off his fetters, and throwing them and his tools in the fence corner, and putting on his boots, soon made good his escape. We did not deem it wise to spend much time or money in trying to recapture a criminal so old and hardened as he was. Two other boys escaped from the Dormitory at night, about the first of October 1870, and fled to Kansas before we got track of them. By a careful correspondence for about four months, we found their whereabouts, went for them and returned them to the school. These boys are with us yet, and have been doing quite well since their return. The Governor of the State very generously paid the expense incurred in going for, and returning them to the school; and the parents of the boys agree to refund the reward of fifty dollars, which we paid for the arrest of the boys. Hence it is seen that the institution is really at no extra expense for reclaiming these boys.

THE WANTS OF THE SCHOOL.

Again would we urge the imperative necessity of securing at once a permanent location for the school, and of commencing such buildings and improvements as are best adapted to the wants of such an institution. For the want of the proper means and facilities under our present arrangement, comparatively little can be effected in the way of true reformation and elevation of character of those committed to the care of the school. Could the institution be successfully maintained there for the next six or seven years, without further outlay in the way of permanent improvements, perhaps it would be well to retain the present site for that time. But what is our condition at the present time? We have but one family building, and its capacity will accommodate comfortably about fifty inmates. Into it are now crowded *eighty-five* boys, and still they are coming. We may say that we are almost destitute of shops, and of everything else in the way of improvements and conveniences that such an institution absolutely requires. Within the next six years, the State will require accommodations for two hundred and fifty or three hundred inmates, which will necessitate the erection of four or five additional buildings. These buildings, properly constructed, would cost, at the least calculation, \$5,000 each. We would need a neat chapel, a hospital, several shops, more barn-room, granaries, store-rooms, root-houses, coal and wood-sheds, etc., etc. To rebuild the old fences, which are well-nigh rotted down, and to repair the badly dilapidated tenant houses and barns, would require about \$2,500. Other improvements, requiring considerable outlay, such as drains, ditches, orchards, vines, gardens, lawns, groves, walks, and roads, should be made in order to render our work profitable, and the premises convenient, tasteful, and attractive. To make all these improvements absolutely necessary to the most successful prosecution of this work for the next six years, would require an outlay of at least \$40,000. Would it be wise for the State to expend this amount in permanent improvements here, where it could not be made available to the State after the expiration of six years? Surely, we think not.

This institution, like all others of its character that have been

established, will require considerable outlay for the first few years, in order to put it upon a proper basis, and give it the proper facilities for usefulness and success. Why not make these improvements on property belonging to the State, and where they will be made available to the State for all time to come? It would be the height of folly for the State to organize the Reform School, and put it in nicely running order here, and at the expiration of six or seven years remove it to some other point to endure the same inconveniences and undergo the same labor and outlay necessary to rebuild again. Does any other State, in the history of her public institutions, furnish a parallel of such folly and mismanagement?

Such an institution requires a good supply of family buildings, each comfortably and tastefully arranged to accommodate about fifty inmates; and it should also have a number of good and substantial shops, in which could be carried on quite a variety of mechanical trades and employments. It should be permanently located near the center of the State, that it might be equally accessible to all sections of the State; it should be on or near some railroad, that supplies might be readily obtained, and that the products of the farm and shops might easily find a ready market; it should be near wood, coal, stone, and water, that abundant supplies of these might be obtained without too much expense and labor; it should be located on a soil that is rich, and that would yield the greatest possible variety of products; and it should be located on a site that is healthful, beautiful, and attractive, that its inmates might have a *home* of which they would feel truly proud.

As our institution is at present lacking in so many of these most important elements, we would continue to urge that it be permanently located at the earliest day. Give it all the means and facilities necessary to its highest success. Regard it no longer as an experiment. The last one hundred years has demonstrated, beyond a doubt, the success of these schools, wherever they have been organized. No class of public institutions has been more successful, or afforded more gratifying results.

Not having the proper facilities for employing the boys in those trades and pursuits most beneficial to them, we have thought best to discharge them as soon as we have considered it at all safe for

them again to enter society; and parents are frequently over-anxious to have their children released from the school. These considerations perhaps have induced us to discharge a few boys too soon for their own good. If the means were furnished, proper to carry on the work as it should be done, we would change our regulations and discipline so as to retain boys in the school for a greater length of time. We believe that as great a variety of employments should be introduced into the institution as can be made practicable. Then, when a boy enters the school, we should consult his tastes and his aptitude to learn some special business pursuit, and, so far as it is consistent with his good, we should give him choice of the business that he is to follow. When this matter has been agreed upon, he should be given to understand that he is to work at that business till he has mastered it. He should also be given to understand that he must remain in the school long enough to acquire a good common-school education, and to reform his manners and habits,—to become sober, steady, truthful, honest, and industrious. When he shall have accomplished this three-fold object,—the acquisition of a good trade, a good practical education, and steady and correct moral habits,—then will he possess a fortune within himself,—then will he be prepared to go forth into society and to battle successfully in the great conflict of life.

Again, the law under which the school was organized, provides just as much for the reception of *girls* as it does for boys; yet, for want of proper accommodations, we have been compelled not to receive them when brought to our door. Shortly after the school was opened, we received into our own family four girls, who were not subjected to the regular discipline of the school, but were treated as our own children. They were discharged as soon as possible, owing to our crowded condition; and we can receive no more, till special accommodations are provided for them. The girls' department should not be in immediate connection with that of the boys. They should be so remote that no acquaintance can be formed, or communications passed, between the two sexes. Indeed, the establishment of the two departments on the same premises is a matter of doubtful propriety. It is suggested whether it would

not be better to establish two schools, in different localities, one for each sex, and keep them entirely separate in the management and discipline. If this should be deemed the correct policy, we would advise the Legislature to secure at once a permanent location for the boys' department, and to retain the use of the present premises during the term for which they are leased, for the girls' department. The buildings here would accommodate all the girls that would be committed to the school for the next six years, without any further outlay for permanent improvements, and the rents accruing from the farm would aid largely in the support of this department.

In order to employ all our boys successfully during the farming season, we need about double the number of teams and agricultural implements that we now have. We also need several more cows, to furnish the institution with a good supply of milk and butter, without purchase. For want of means we have been unable to purchase anything like a full supply of these requisites. We have been compelled to be as sparing as possible in all our outlays, in order to avoid contracting a debt. The Legislative appropriations have hitherto been entirely too meager to meet the wants of the institution. Had a more liberal policy been pursued in the outset, the school would now have been much nearer self-sustaining.

Another urgent want of the school is a well assorted library for boys. Many of the boys are quite fond of reading, and perhaps the most of them would soon become so, if a good selection of books was placed within their reach. If we would win these boys from habits of vice and corruption, we must seek to fill their minds with noble thoughts; former habits of thought and association must yield to those of a noble character and a higher purpose. Perhaps there is no more valuable auxiliary in this work, than a system of good reading. Quite a number of papers are gratuitously furnished us by the public press of the State, and a number of friends have generously contributed a number of second hand Sabbath-school and other good books, yet these do not meet the requirements of the school. A good library should be furnished, and then a small fund provided by which it could be replenished occasionally with a few choice books.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

To you, gentlemen, Trustees of the Iowa State Reform School, we would return our most grateful acknowledgments for the uniform kindness you have shown us, for the many words of encouragement and sympathy you have given us, and for that very high degree of unanimity of purpose and harmony of action, which have existed between us since we have been associated in this work. We would here also express our obligations to all those ministers and friends who have addressed words of encouragement to the school; Mrs. A. Salmon, of West Point, Lee county, for the special efforts she has made in procuring quite a number of good books and other reading matter for the boys; to Mr. P. Caldwell, Superintendent, of the House of Refuge, Louisville, Kentucky, for a fine box of valuable plants and cuttings, which he has recently sent to our boys, to be placed in a small green-house which we are just starting; and to the publishers of the following newspapers and periodicals, for copies gratuitously furnished the school during the last two years:

State Register.....	Des Moines.
Homestead.....	Des Moines.
School Journal.....	Des Moines.
Constitution, Daily.....	Keokuk.
Gate City.....	Keokuk.
Plain Dealer.....	Fort Madison.
Hawk-Eye.....	Burlington.
Journal.....	Mt. Pleasant.
Press.....	Mt. Pleasant.
Gas Light....	Mt. Pleasant.
Register.....	Salem.
Ledger.....	Fairfield
Courier.....	Ottumwa.
Herald.....	Oskaloosa.
Blade.....	Pella.
Journal.....	Muscatine.
Sentinel.....	Iowa Falls.

Union.....	Albia.
Spirit of the West.....	Albia.
Bulletin.....	Independence.
Opinion.....	Glenwood.
Bugle.....	Council Bluffs.
Nonpareil.....	Council Bluffs.
Tribune.....	Eldora.
Eagle.....	Vinton.
Republican.....	Iowa City.
Central Christian Advocate.....	St. Louis, Mo.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

A DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES, FROM NOVEMBER 1st, 1869 to NOVEMBER 1st, 1871.

1869

Nov.	Robert Dinsmore, apples.....	\$16 00
	Henry Maddock, cabbage, beets and eggs.....	2 09
	James P. Deyoe, butter and fruit	23 15
	F. E. Hobert, brooms and broom material.....	8 22
	B. & M. Railroad, freight.....	2 15
	Post office, stamps.....	3 00
	Kittle, Borrer & Co', smith tools and iron	124 34
	J. S. Shotz, hotel bill.....	3 00
	J. Hall, keeping team.....	1 00
	R. F. Bower & Co., coffee and blacking.....	15 50
	J. & H. H. Clark, leather, tools &c	123 72
	Bell Endersly, labor.....	8 00
	W. C. Wolf, beef,	6 80
	D. C. Mosher, pursuing boy.....	2 10
	L. D. Lewelling, pursuing boy	1 10
	James Leech, shoe knives	1 00
	J. M. Stonehocker, beef.....	48 46
	G. W. Hyde, hogs	28 22
	J. V. Farewell, blankets.....	120 00
Dec.	G. A. Kerr, beef.....	10 80
	Henry Maddock, potatoes.....	
	C. H. McIntosh, expenses home	6 00
	B. F. Millspangh, lasts, leather, and rings.....	2 50
	Ralph Rigbsy, beef	14 65

Dec.	J. M. King and wife, salary	\$ 100 40
	John Jones, potatoes	2 00
	John Jones, expenses home	5 00
	C. H. Osborn, potatoes and cabbage	3 00
	C. H. Osborn, expenses home	5 00
	E. A. Gibbs, lumber	32 52
	T. C. Hartley, beef	5 00
	B. C. Maris, beef	7 00
	L. D. Lewelling, salary	135 00
	L. Oviatt, coal	2 00
	W. H. Hatch, bibles	5 40
	A. Singer & Co., candy, (Christmas treat.)	2 00
	G. B. Okell, fish, molasses, and oil	44 36
	Post office, stamps	3 00
	James Wheat, beef and turkeys	24 15
	Julius Beach, timber	25 00
	J. H. Mills, nuts, (Christmas treat.)	1 90
	T. V. Pocker, chickens	7 20
	F. O. Shum, molasses and beef	31 60
	George Furtney, apples	13 50
	Z. Foss, crout tub	2 50
	H. D. Reed, labor	20 00
1870		
Jan.	A. B. Marsh, butter	4 87
	James Cleve, coal	4 50
	B. F. Millsaugh, saddlers' stock	1 65
	A. G. Adams, saddlers' tools	6 50
	C. H. Carver, combs	2 50
	J. Mendenhall, sash and repairing a chair	1 00
	National State Bank, revenue stamps	2 00
	A. B. Marsh, butter	7 87
	E. M. Johnson, butter	32 18
	E. K. Child, vinegar and apples	9 00
	R. Eshelman, boy's clothing	12 00
	J. D. Dugdale, feeding horses	2 50
	Smith-shop, smithing	51 50
	J. McCarty, ferriage, &c.	3 75

Feb.	Robert Dinsmore, timber.....	\$ 33 75
	M. Andrews, hominy.....	3 50
	S. J. Early, sole leather.....	8 55
	First National Bank, interest and stamps,.....	12 89
	Clark & Haddock, lumber.....	25 67
	Delphia Valentine, labor.....	36 00
	John Collatt, hardware.....	29 30
	A. B. Marsh, butter.....	8 87
	J. S. Wertz, flour and meal.....	81 85
	Telegraph office, telegram.....	75
	A. Lester, lard.....	2 60
	George Beyerle, potatoes.....	35 00
	J. W. Woody, geographies.....	2 40
	Samuel Shuelty, cabbage and beets.....	15 70
	I. Mendenhall, coffin and box.....	8 00
	D. C. Mosher, salary.....	60 00
	Mosher & Son, corn.....	107 12
	Nat. State Bank, revenue stamps.....	4 00
	O. R. Smith, pork.....	21 50
Mar.	Post office, stamps.....	5 18
	L. D. Lewelling, expense in hauling lumber....	1 00
	F. Wilson, labor.....	20 00
	M. Andrews, hominy.....	3 50
	David Cox, coal.....	21 20
	J. P. May, salary.....	65 00
	T. Rice, coal.....	11 00
	O. Oviatt, coal.....	3 00
April,	W. H. Hatch, Bibles.....	4 80
	Express Company, freight.....	1 80
	J. M. King and wife, salary.....	250 00
	J. M. King, shop tools.....	3 00
	James Vick, garden seeds.....	25 10
	Armstrong & Clark, flour.....	163 50
	L. F. Willard, leather and hardware.....	83 23
	J. W. Hampton, bacon.....	320 00
	W. F. Dougherty, bedsteads.....	51 00
	S. J. Early, leather.....	14 90

April, R. & F. Hatton, printing.....	\$ 10 00
G. L. Talbot, leather and shop findings.....	58 00
S. Hewitt, groceries.....	141 39
Holcomb & Andrews, glass and queensware....	26 31
G. B. Okell, groceries.....	107 54
J. B. Shaw & Co., hardware.....	99 73
Taylor & Adams, dry goods.....	157 90
J. B. Shaw, hardware.....	45 38
Chas. Snider, oil, tea, and medicines.....	43 76
Elizabeth Smith, salary.....	63 00
Catharine Knauff, molasses.....	61 70
H. N. Crane, books and stationery.....	72 87
Woodworth & Co., provisions and hardware....	90 61
P. C. Arnold, stoves and tinware.....	38 45
P. C. Arnold, lard.....	15 66
E. C. Smith, cherries and eggs.....	3 25
Post office, stamps.....	5 18
H. M. Farr, medical attendance.....	2 00
L. J. Rogers, medicines.....	1 50
A. B. Marsh, butter and salt.....	15 00
P. Pickering, bacon.....	12 68
N. Hockett, beef.....	130 00
M. A. Conklin, oil.....	1 50
Banta & Triplett, groceries and provision.....	144 65
T. M. White, potatoes.....	5 95
J. M. Stonehocker, horse.....	130 00
D. W. Henderson, plows and coulter.....	30 00
B. F. Seton, flour.....	25 00
Charles Russell, shade trees.....	3 50
E. Baines, potatoes.....	2 00
Deborah Kerr, butter and eggs.....	14 20
Meek & Brothers, cloth.....	205 19
M. Andrews, hominy.....	3 50
O. A. Faulkner, shade trees.....	1 00
H. F. Moore, potatoes and onions.....	9 22
T. H. Childs, potatoes.....	2 80
J. H. Pickering, leather.....	15 33

April,	James McGowan, beef.....	\$ 17 44
	E. L. Penn, caps and shoes.....	10 85
	J. D. Dugdale, keeping horses.....	4 50
	O. A. Faulkner, ferriage.....	2 80
	First Nat. Bank, interest and stamp.....	1 93
	L. D. Lewelling, salary.....	166 67
	H. S. Rogers, salary.....	240 00
	H. S. Rogers, boots.....	1 50
	J. B. Murphy, salary.....	200 00
	J. B. Murphy, drum, screws, and belows-irons..	5 50
	Smithshop, smithing.....	16 50
	J. McCarty, horse.....	160 00
May,	First Nat. Bank, exchange.....	2 75
	Nat. State Bank, revenue stamps.....	2 09
	Rock & Sisk, flour.....	27 42
	Wm. Davis, potatoes.....	3 85
	Boyd Williams, potatoes	2 80
	Eli Heaton, potatoes.....	12 45
	G. L. Talbott, leather and shoe-findings.....	43 00
	B. F. Seaton, flour.....	50 00
	Wm. Sharp, machine needles.....	2 50
	John King, beef and molasses....	35 67
	E. F. Wilson, cemen	3 00
	Hunter & Kemper, hotel bill	1 50
	Allen Hampton, sweet potato plants.....	10 00
	Wight, Dunton & Co., broom-corn seed.....	4 45
June.	R. Root, hotel bill.....	1 00
	Rachel Siviter, potatoes and eggs.....	3 70
	George Pitman, sewing machine	60 00
	Henry Tysinger, labor.....	5 00
	Henry Weise, labor	5 00
	James C. Gray, labor.....	3 00
	Bell Endersly, salary....	35 00
	R. Spurrier, butter eggs and salt....	60 75
	J. Bickeler, spring-wagon.....	135 00
	G. L. Talbott, net leather.....	32 00
	J. W. Hampton, lard	54 57

June.	J. Bicksler, smithing.....	\$ 9 95
	L. F. Williard, leather and hardware.....	131 79
	I. C. Reenes, medicines, oils, and glass.....	33 86
	Hunter & Kemper, hotel bill.....	6 00
	Amblers & Ball, attorneys' fee.....	5 00
	R. Root, hotel bill.....	1 00
	J. M. King and wife, salary.....	100 00
	Rock and Sisk, flour and lumber.....	3 50
	Elizabeth Smith, salary.....	28 00
	L. D. Lewelling, expense in pursuing boy.....	2 45
	T. E. Corkhill Jr., reaper and mower.....	100 00
	M. Andrews, hominy.....	3 50
	T. Rice, coal.....	4 00
	Andrew & Sheffer, pump.....	20 00
	A. J. Rogers, beef and labor.....	36 62
	Bell Endersly, salary.....	5 50
	Hoffman & Sanders, cheese.....	6 00
July.	J. W. Hampton, linen.....	4 05
	B. H. Crane, hay-forks.....	1 20
	Hollowell & Bro. oranges.....	2 00
	F. Hatton, printing envelopes.....	5 00
	A. G. Davis, sole leather.....	9 50
	Post office, postage.....	2 83
	Evan Marshall, apples and mutton.....	3 00
	J. B. Murphy, salary.....	50 00
	Christena Knauff, salary.....	51 00
	E. K. Child, vinegar.....	6 00
	R. Spurrier, butter.....	11 70
	B. F. Seton, flour.....	75 25
	W. F. Dougherty, bedsteads.....	30 00
	Armstrong & Clark, flour.....	25 00
July.	Boyer & Pugh, combs, needles and soap.....	\$3 58
	B. F. Millspough, shoe lasts.....	50
	Holcomb & Andrews, glass and queensware.....	10 50
	Post office, stamps.....	4 00
	L. P. Mills, sickle-sections and rivets.....	2 00

July.	L. F. Willard, leather and hardware.....\$	34 68
	J. D. Ludd, printing rules and regulations of school.....	30 00
	Taylor & Adams, dry goods.....	172 66
	E. L. Penn, hats, shoes, and dry goods.....	39 43
	Chas. Snider, tea and medicines.....	14 55
	G. L. Talbott, leather, and shoe findings.....	31 70
	G. F. Coats & Co., repairing carriage.....	25 00
	H. N. Crane, books and stationery.....	27 36
	J. B. Shaw, hardware.....	77 87
	P. T. Twinting, groceries and oil.....	258 85
	J. P. Deyoe, corn and onions.....	35 90
	H. M. Farr, medical attendance.....	2 50
	J. Bicksler, repairing wagon.....	7 40
	J. Leech, shoestrings and shoe knives.....	1 65
	Arnold & Rogers, eggs and butter.....	10 55
	Woodworth & Co., groceries and hardware.....	33 97
	J. M. King, expenses in pursuing boys.....	2 25
	S. Hewitt, provisions.....	101 83
	M. A. Conklin, butter and eggs.....	68 57
	J. D. Dugdale, feeding horses.....	8 00
	J. S. Wertz, flower.....	3 20
	J. McCarty, contingencies.....	14 50
Aug.	Mary F. Empson, salary.....	26 00
	Jane Dinsmore, butter.....	7 75
	T. Rice, coal.....	2 65
	P. A. Lee, turnip seed.....	85
	Stevenson & Archbold, flower.....	28 60
	D. W. Miles, sheep.....	24 00
	Margaret A. Davis, boarding a boy.....	2 00
	E. A. Gibbs, lumber.....	19 00
	Mary Sawtell, shoes and locks.....	6 00
	Soule, Davis & Co., garden tools.....	7.05
	Charles Russell, timber.....	125 00
	Wm. Phelps, labor.....	7 50
	David Gray, threshing wheat.....	18 45
	M. Andrews, hominy.....	3 50

	G. F. Coats & Co., repairing wagon.....	\$ 1 75
	Samuel Shultz, onesteer.....	30 00
	First National Bank, revenue stamps.....	5 00
	Hollowell & Bro., peaches.....	7 30
	Hudson & McKasson, beef.....	3 40
	Armstrong & Clark, grinding wheat	13 39
Sept.	J. Mendenhall, writing table.....	4 00
	Z. Foss, pickle barrel.....	7 50
	J. Bicksler, lumber.....	2 60
	W. H. Hatch, bibles.....	4 80
	W. S. & C. F. Marsh, surgical services	40 00
	John Stark, lime.....	1 00
Sept.	T. H. Childs, Rye,	15 00
	Post office, stamps	9 00
	P. T. Twinting, groceries, provisions and oil....	299 41
	Boyer & Pugh, jeans and buttons.....	34 63
	Meek & Brothers, cloth	308 71
	Meek & Brothers, flour	26 80
	T. W. Boyer, hams	44 00
	Mr. A. Conklin, butter and eggs.....	22 62
	J. Bicksler, iron.....	2 35
	John Baylor, sheep.....	32 00
	Jane Dinsmore, butter and lard.....	7 83
	H. Gibbs, butter and eggs.....	4 50
	Banta & Triplett, groceries and provisions	78 67
	O. H. Cook, use of grain-drill	6 50
	J. S. Martin, extracting a tooth	50
	Arnold & Rogers, butter and eggs.....	8 29
	G. F. Coats & Co., wagon	100 00
Oct.	B. F. Millsbaugh, leather.....	75
	Charles Prince, castings.....	4 00
	H. S. Rogers, expense in pursuing boys	1 40
	J. M. King, expense in pursuing boys	4 25
	G. L. Talbott, leather and shoe findings.....	84 30
	Armstrong & Olark, horse feed and grinding...	12 60
	Crane & Brenholts, broom handles.....	2 25
	H. Gibbs, eggs, butter, and baskets.....	7 35

Oct.	Joseph Frazier, apples	\$ 1 00
	Inness Bros. & Co., caps and mittens.....	60 50
	Hitchcock & Walder, books and stationery....	47 29
	Rosworth, Chase & Hall, books.....	4 50
	J. Addington, butter.....	2 95
	F. M. Smith, fish.....	7 00
	David Cox, coal.....	17 20
	P. T. Twinting, groceries and provisions.....	104 53
	Holcomb & Andrews, glass and queensware....	29 00
	Boyer & Pugh, combs and thread.....	8 90
	Express Company, freight.....	2 25
	J. B. Shaw, hardware.....	63 48
	Chas. Snider, glass and medicines.....	12 42
	S. Hewitt, baskets and lye.....	10 75
	H. N. Crane, books and stationery	32 04
	Taylor & Adams, dry goods.....	113 30
	E. H. Heaton, apples and butter.....	56 00
	E. K. Childs, vinegar and apples.....	13 00
	Z. Foss, barrels and coopering... ..	7 45
	P. C. Arnold, hardware.....	10 50
	H. M. Farr, medical attendance.....	18 00
	John Collatt, repairing tin-ware.....	95
	Pickering & Gibbs, flour and grinding.....	7 37
	Woodworth & Co., provisions and hardware... ..	66 17
	I. C. Reeves, glass, oil, putty and medicines....	11 47
	S. B. Romick, beef.....	74 58
	E. L. Penn, hats and shoes.....	9 30
	E. M. Elliott, hat for girl.....	3 00
	J. D. Dugdale, keeping horses.....	8 50
	L. F. Willard, leather and harness-finding.....	19 25
	G. H. Spake, trunk for girl.....	2 00
	J. McCarty, sundries.....	7 00
Nov.	Leggett, hotel bill.....	3 00
	S. F. Harvey & Co., leather.....	36 52
	J. & M. B. McCarty, salaries	3174 15
	Express Co., freight.....	2 00
	Samuel Everett, lumber.....	6 75

Nov.	Post office, postage.....	\$ 10 08
	A. B. March, lard.....	3 70
	E. H. Barlett, doctoring horse.....	3 00
	N. Hockett, pork and beef.....	13 35
	Ernest Hoyer butter.....	7 50
	Soule, Kretsinger & Co., spade-forks.....	7 80
	Meek & Bros., jeans, flannel, and yarn....	136 47
	John Collatt, stone and pipe.....	7 50
	L. D. Lewelling, pursuing boys.....	38 80
	Drayer & Rider, coal	7 09
	Armstrong & Clark, flour.....	15 00
	E. A. Gibbs, lumber.....	43 76
Dec.	Wesley Jones, school-books.....	6 75
	Robert Dinsmore, butter and lard.....	26 57
	Stonehocker & Kester beef.....	76 42
	Charles Russell, timber.....	125 00
	Alexander Martin, use of sorghum mill.....	8 00
	Julius Beach, timber.....	26 00
	I. N. Clark, rye.....	11 00
	D. W. Mills & Son, pork and beef.....	102 00
	Abner Clark, beef.....	26 00
	Elizabeth Smith, salary.....	49 00
	H. Mosher & Son, beef.....	31 88
	Cyrus Deyoe, beef.....	26 14
	I. M. Pidgeon, beef.....	28 98
	Z. Foss, meat barrels.....	11 35
	R. Eshelman, suspenders....	7 50
	G. L. Talbott, leather and findings.....	59 20
	Boyer & Pugh, mittens and hose.....	12 65
	J. W. Hampton, combs and buttons.....	3 45
	Taylor & Adams, dry goods.....	19 87
	J. J. Woolman, beef.....	21 06
	John Riggs, beef.....	8 12
	Hulbert, Brothers & Co., knitting-machine needles....	6 24
	J. M. King, pursuing boys.....	22 40
	L. F. Willard, harness findings.....	6 65

Dec.	E. L. Penn, dry goods	\$ 117 28
	J. B. Shaw, hardware	45 32
	B. H. Crane, hardware	28 70
	H. N. Crane, books and stationery	26 95
	G. H. Spake, dry goods	26 25
	E. L. Penn & Co., shoes, socks, and suspenders.	26 36
	Holcomb & Andrews, glassware	17 65
	W. H. Hatch, bible	3 50
	P. T. Twinting, groceries	168 32
	Drayer & Rider, coal	16 00
	Charles Snider, oils and glass	5 15
	L. D. Lewelling, salary	338 33
	H. S. Rogers, salary	312 00
	S. Shueltz, corn, potatoes, and wheat	69 00
	J. Bickeler, smithing	4 40
	C. C. Bennett, beef	15 00
	H. W. Johnson, apples	9 00
1871.		
Jan.	David Cox, coal	12 80
	James Leech, jr., salary	141 66
	Ellen K. Child, vinegar	6 00
	Kate Grim, salary	60 00
	D. M. Phillips, salary	57 00
	T. H. Mason, salary	80 00
	J. M. Hedrick, printing	10 00
	Shull, Warwick & Co., thread	1 80
	G. F. Coats & Co., repairing wagon	5 00
	James Leech, jr., expenses hauling lumber	13 75
	F. E. Hobert, broom-machines and tools	76 45
	M. Andrews, hominy	7 70
	J. M. King and wife, salary	355 00
	J. M. King, fish, clothes-line, and tools	5 77
	Clark, Bro. & Co., shop tools	3 40
	M. A. Conklin, eggs and nails	3 97
	Mrs. N. Clancy, salary	35 00
	J. A. Barton, salary	50 00
	J & M. B. McCarty, salaries	325 00

Jan.	J. McCarty, sundries.....	\$ 28 90
Feb.	W. H. Hatch, cleaning and repairing organ....	5 00
	J. A. Bair, salary	20 00
	Wm. Braden, beef.....	25 22
	Albert Robertson, beef.....	14 40
	L. H. Brown, reward for arresting two boys....	50 00
	C. L. Robbins, boarding two boys	13 00
	Post office, stamps.....	10 00
	Armstrong & Clark, flour and meal	268 50
	G. L. Talbot, leather and shoe findings.....	41 40
	S. Hewitt, combs	3 50
	Meek & Brothers, cloth.....	80 75
	J. J. Miller, butter.....	13 20
	Banta & Triplett, provisions, groceries and hardware.....	69 19
	H. Gibbs, butter....	4 00
Mar.	James Leech, salary	47 50
	First National Bank, revenue stamps.....	2 00
	Isaac Dickens, beef.....	7 92
	E. K. Child, vinegar.....	6 00
	Parker & Dougherty, dry-goods.....	14 48
	Kate Grim, salary,	32 00
	James Vick, vegetable and flower seeds.....	25 00
	Hatton & Adams, printing.....	8 00
	Pickering & Gibbs, grinding and meal.....	25 57
	Wm. Davis, wheat.....	46 50
April,	T. H. Mason, salary.....	90 00
	D. M. Phillips, salary.....	36 00
	E. M. Elliott, girls' hats.....	2 25
	Joseph Doane, beef.....	5 25
	Alfred Bedell, sweet potatoes.....	3 00
	J. J. Miller, butter.....	6 35
	Post office, postage.....	1 05
	Isaac Clark, seed oats.....	33 00
	J. F. Saville, fish	7 00
	E. A. Gibbs, lumber	145 05
	Banta & Triplett, provisions.....	28 18

April	I. C. Reeves, oils, glass, putty, and tubs.....	\$ 24 25
	Woodworth & Co., groceries, hardware, and dry goods	85 12
	R. O. Bailey, pump.....	11 00
	Taylor & Munn, meal, lumber, and horse-feed..	5 45
	G. H. Spahr, combs and buttons.....	2 48
	B. H. Crane, hardware.....	14 15
	L. P. Mills, repairs to washing machine.....	4 30
	A. A. Faulkner, ferriage.....	2 80
	J. D. Dugdale, keeping teams.....	10 00
	H. N. Crane, books and stationery	53 46
	L. F. Willard, harness leather and shop-findings	100 64
	Chas. Snider, glass, oils, and medicines.....	36 82
	Jas. Dougherty & Bro., dry goods.....	35 79
	E. L. Penn, dry goods.....	126 81
	E. L. Penn & Co., hats and shoes.....	21 77
	Holcomb & Andrews, glass and queensware....	35 85
	J. B. Shaw, hardware.....	77 54
	P. T. Twinting, groceries and oils.....	250 14
	J. M. King, expense in pursuing boys.....	2 45
	J. McCarty, contingent expenses.....	8 00
	J. McCarty, returning boys.....	119 80
May,	Henry Maddock, pork.....	14 00
	W. H. Hatch, schools books.....	11 50
	G. L. Talbott, leather and shoe findings.....	71 23
	E. M. Elliott, hat for girl.....	3 00
	Sannders & Co., carpet-chain.....	6 75
	G. F. Coats & Co., repairing carriage.....	4 00
	H. J. Burt & Co., garden seeds.....	1 40
	A. G. Adams, harness, collar, and shop-findings	5 65
	Dolhoff & Co., hose, combs, buttons, pins, and needles	37 25
	E. K. Childs, vinegar and dried apples.....	11 05
	Samuel Maddock, sweet potato plants.....	5 00
	Salem Register, printing.....	7 00
	F. M. Smith, gate fastenings.....	2 00
	Shulz & Talley, shovel plows.....	10 00

May	David Cox, coal.....	\$ 13 62
June.	Soule, Kreitzinger & Co., farm implements and chairs	24 82
	E. A. Gibbs, lumber.....	35 25
	Stonehocker & Kester, beef.....	37 06
	Brazzeton House, hotel bill.....	3 00
	Armstrong & Clark, flour	72 50
	J. Bickeler, repairing wagons.....	5 75
	Post office, stamps.....	9 00
	Henry Maddock, cherries....	3 00
	H. H. Wilson, weaving carpet.....	4 00
	T. H. Childs, use of corn-planter.....	3 00
	M. A. Conkling, nails and oil.....	1 80
	B. F. Millsbaugh, harness-leather.....	8 40
	S. F. Harvey, leather.....	1 80
	M. F. Empson, salary.....	40 00
	G. W. Alton, coal	2 00
July.	P. A. Lee, garden seeds.....	1 70
	Stonehocker & Kester, beef.....	56 39
	L. K. Butterfield, salary.....	100 00
	G. L. Talbott, leather and shoe-findings.....	88 17
	L. P. Mills, repairs for reaper.....	2 50
	Joseph Frazier, apples.....	2 20
	L. J. Rogers, medicines.....	1 00
	W. C. Kilvinton, salary.....	200 00
	J. M. King and wife, salary	330 00
	I. A. Barton, salary.....	166 66
	Robert Doane, seed wheat.....	13 00
	Wm. Marshall, cherries.....	4 00
	J. M. King, expense in pursuing boy.....	3 50
	Taylor & Munn, lumber....	3 30
	N. Clancy, salary	75 00
	Kate Tavenner, salary....	30 00
	P. T. Twinting, groceries and provisions.....	238 59
	Chas Snider, oils and medicines.....	12 19
	J. B. Shaw, hardware	49 71
	Troop, McGregor & Co., hardware	2 90

July	B. H. Crane, hardware	\$ 11 15
	E. L. Penn, drygoods.....	96 90
	E. L. Penn & Co., boys' collar.....	75
	J. D. Dugdale, keeping horses.....	9 75
	Banta & Triplett, butter and eggs.....	43 25
	J. and M. B. McCarty, salaries.....	650 00
	J. McCarty, contingent expenses.....	14 55
Aug.	P. C. Arnold, hardware	10 55
	G. Jerico, saddlers' ware.....	3 80
	Glenny & Gladden, repairs to corn-planter.....	2 00
	G. A. Kerr, beef.....	26 50
	John Ryan, salary.....	60 00
	Woodworth & Co., provisions and hardware...	32 03
	H. N. Crane, books and stationery.....	19 72
	Holcomb & Andrews, glass and queensware....	7 34
	L. F. Willard, leather and shop-findings.....	87 89
	C. H. Whiting, bibles.....	4 80
	C. E. Dougherty, coffin for boy.....	8 00
	G. H. Wade, salary.....	20 00
	A. Lester, pickle pork.....	3 50
	W. J. Parker, dry goods.....	13 05
	Robert Raines, digging grave.....	2 50
	Meek & Brothers, cloth.....	59 78
	A. Holstead, fanning mill.....	25 00
	Hollowell Brothers, peaches.....	4 20
	Charles Dray, coal.....	5 44
Sept.	Saunders & Co., dry goods.....	5 06
	Glenny & Gladden, grain-drill....	85 00
	M. A. Conklin, eggs and butter.....	7 40
	J. M. King and wife, salary.....	110 00
	Meek & Brothers, one stock hog.....	8 00
	Watson and Nelson, arresting and returning two boys.....	10 00
	Wm. McGill, tailor's cutting instruments....	6 00
	Post office, stamps.....	10 00
	Wm. Stonehocker, beef.....	112 46
	T. V. Packer, sorghum mill.....	25 00

Sept.	Henry Taylor, peaches.....	\$ 4 00
	W. T. Dougherty, bedsteads	50 00
	John Huff, one steer.....	30 50
	Hollowell Brothers, grapes.....	3 50
	Dougherty & Brother, jeans and buttons....	95 00
Oct.	Robert Dinsmore, apples.....	16 00
	Hiram Pickard, thrashing grain.....	66 30
	H. N. Crane, books and Stationery.....	19 77
	G. L. Talbott, leather and shoe findings.....	59 45
	J. B. Shaw, hardware.....	29 85
	B. H. Crane, hardware.....	14 68
	Chas. Snider, drugs, &c.....	4 35
	Holcomb & Andrews, glass and queensware ..	40 29
	E. A. Gibbs, lumber.....	24 95
	John Huff, apples	11 75
	Levi Clark, apples.....	15 75
	R. Spurrier, butter and eggs.....	3 70
	W. S. Marsh, medicine.....	1 25
	Leedham & Brother, window sash,.....	1 60
	Geo. B. Corkhill, counsellor's fee.....	10 00
	E. L. Penn, dry-goods.....	103 11
	L. F. Willard, leather and shop-findings.....	18 75
	Troop, McGregor & Co., hardware.....	36 15
	P. T. Twinting, groceries and provisions	272 69
	P. O. Arnold, fruit-cans and stovepipes.....	19 40
	Mary Stonehocker, butter and lard	9 85
	J. O. Reeves, glass, oils, and medicines.....	12 53
	H. M. Farr, medical attendance	36 00
	Woodsworth & Co., provisions and hardware....	36 08
	Banta & Triplett, groceries and provisions.....	51 31
	Wm. Stonehocker, beef.....	49 07
	Jacob Reeder, vinegar cider.....	6 90
	A. B. Marsh, butter.....	2 15
	Joseph Frazier, apples.....	1 25
	Z. Foss, making and repairing barrels.....	21 30
	J. Bicksler, smithing.....	6 55
	Lewelling & Rogers, cost and lawsuit.....	30 25

Oct.	Arnold & Rogers, drygoods and butter.....	\$ 9 20
	H. Gibbs, flour and butter.....	8 80
	Pickering & Hawkinson, leather.....	23 04
	M. A. Conkling, stone jars.....	1 25
	W. C. Kilvington, salary.....	300 00
	L. K. Butterfield, salary.....	133 33
	I. A. Barton, salary.....	166 67
	F. D. Entri肯, salary.....	195 00
	Mrs. D. M. Phillips, salary.....	60 00
	Mrs. G. Wahrer, salary.....	30 00
	Mrs. N. Clancy, salary.....	60 00
	Miss Kate E. Tavenner, salary.....	40 00
	Miss E. T. Clancy, salary.....	15 00
	John Lamoria, salary.....	20 00
	Matthew Gosser, salary.....	10 00
	F. D. Entri肯, coal and hauling lumber.....	16 30
	J. D. Dugdale, keeping horses.....	7 50
	J. and M. B. McCarty, salaries.....	325 00
	J. McCarty, contingencies.....	14 05
	Amount of ordinary expenditures.....	<u>\$25155 28</u>

The foregoing accounts have all been examined and passed upon by the Board of Trustees, and the vouchers are on file in the Superintendent's office.

SUMMARY.

RECEIPTS FROM NOVEMBER 1ST, 1869, TO NOVEMBER 1ST, 1871.

Cash on hand, November 1st, 1869	\$ 112 72
From Treasurer.....	22000 00
From rent of farm, 1870	2005 00
From rent of farm, 1871	1969 00
From shoe, and harness shop	314 10
From smith, and broom shop	312 25
From support of boys.....	494 75

From hay-scales.....	\$ 6 50
From Governor	99 10
From hides, sold	11 50
Amount.....	<u>\$27324 92</u>

A CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FROM NOVEMBER 1st,
1869, TO NOVEMBER 1st, 1871.

Agricultural implements and tools.....	\$ \$971 08
Books, stationery, and stamps.....	426 73
Boys' clothing,.....	2676 63
Buildings and improvements.....	427 68
Contingent expenses.....	1070 50
Fuel and lights.....	619 04
Furnishing goods	1925 71
Live stock.....	386 22
Salaries	9624 80
Support.....	7026 89
Amount of current expenses	<u>\$25155 28</u>

Notes paid (part of old debt).....	\$ 2700 00
Interest on all notes, paid.....	256 92
Total expenditures.....	<u>\$28112 20</u>
Receipts.....	27324 92
Present indebtedness.....	<u>\$787 28</u>

NET EXPENSES.

To arrive at the net expenses of the school for the past two years, it is proper to deduct from the total expenditures, as given above, the following items :

Indebtedness, November 1st, 1869.....	\$ 4913 88
Interest paid on notes.....	256 92
Interest paid on salaries.....	285 27

Buildings and improvements.....	\$ 427 68
Increase in value of property.....	4192 00
	<hr/>
Amount of deductions.....	\$10075 75
Net expenses.....	19536 45
Expenses of each inmate for two years	\$ 306 45

EXPLANATION OF EXPENSE TABLE.

“Agricultural implements and tools,” in the classified statement above, include all implements, tools, and machinery used in farming, and all tools and machinery used in the several shops.

“Contingent expenses,” include freights, expenses in pursuing boys, rewards for arrest of boys, boys’ expenses home, all repairs to wagons, carriage, machines and furniture; interest and exchange; printing, medicines, medical attendance, coffins, shade trees, ferrisage, hotel bills, feeding horses from home, smithing, attorney’s fees, combs, needles, thrashing grain, hire of farm implements, lime, and all other items not included under other headings.

“Furnishing goods” include all furniture, beds, bedding, carpets, oil-cloth and window shades; glass, stone, and tin-ware, and queensware; buckets, tubs, and barrels; leather, broom handles, iron, nails stones, and all hardware and shop findings, except tools.

PROPERTY NOW BELONGING TO THE SCHOOL, AND ITS APPROPRIATE VALUE.

Five horses.....	\$ 500 00
Harness and saddles in use.....	250 00
New harness in shop.....	200 00
Two yoke of oxen....	200 00
Eight cows	240 00
Two steers, three years old	60 00
Four yearling calves.....	80 00
Six spring calves	35 00
Thirty fattening-hogs	300 00
Six brood sows, and one boar	90 00
Twenty shoats and pigs.....	40 00

Two farm wagons,	\$ 150 00
One spring wagon	80 00
One horse cart, and one hand-cart	25 00
Plows and harrows	100 00
Log-chains, and spreader chains	10 00
Grain-drill	80 00
Fanning-mill	25 00
Sorghum-mill and evaporator	50 00
Broom machines, and broom tools	65 00
Scythes, forks, and rakes	40 00
Mattocks, hoes, shovels, and spades	25 00
Wood-saws, axes, and wedges	15 00
Wheelbarrows, baskets, and grain measures	7 00
Post-augers, hedge-trimmer, and corn knives	12 00
Washing-machine, wash-tub, and sad-irons	30 00
Broom corn seeder	6 00
Meat-tubs, barrels and kegs	50 00
Grain sacks	12 00
Shoemakers' and saddlers' tools	30 00
Blacksmiths' tools	75 00
Carpenters' tools	50 00
Fifty-four bedsteads	275 00
Fifty beds and bedding	550 00
Carpets, oil-cloth, and window shades	200 00
Three clocks	35 00
Eleven stoves	160 00
Portable bake-oven	50 00
Farmers' boiler	40 00
Household furniture	200 00
Upboard and kitchen ware	250 00
Lamp and fixtures	50 00
School furniture	200 00
Two sewing machines	100 00
Knitting machine	30 00
Office books	100 00
School and miscellaneous books	250 00
Hay scales	100 00

School bell.....	\$ 20 00
Grains, hay and broom corn on hand.....	1700 00
Vegetables.....	640 00
Vinegar, pickles, canned fruit, dried-corn, &c.....	160 00
Molasses	250 00
Amount.....	<hr/> \$ 8292 00

By comparing the above table with the corresponding one given in our former Biennial Report, and after making due allowance for wear and tear of the property then on hand and also for depreciation in its value since that time, it will be seen, that during the last two years, the property belonging to the school has accumulated in value over four thousand dollars. And in addition to this, we would state that the boys are better provided with shoes, caps, and clothing than formerly at this season of the year.

Respectfully submitted,

J. McCARTY,

Superintendent of the Iowa Reform School.

November 1st, 1871.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Iowa :

The Trustees of the Iowa State Reform School respectfully submit to you their second biennial report.

It affords us pleasure to state to the friends of reform the success of the institution for the last two years.

If the benefit of Reform Schools were a problem we think it has been solved in the good results seen in the reformation of those sent to the institution. No one will expect that all sent there will be reclaimed. While human nature remains as now the best efforts of philanthropists will sometimes fail to restore the vicious; but if reformation is not complete there are but few cases in which no good can be recorded. The hopelessly wicked are made less so, and generally those who are arrested in their first crime, and brought under the influence of the school are returned to society with an intention to lead an honest life and become a useful man. Many boys sent to the place of reformation have been entire strangers to sympathy or kindness. Alone and desolate in the world, or cursed with dissolute and drunken parents, accustomed to abuse and degradation, these unfortunates look upon those they meet as enemies, and deem it no crime to commit depredations upon a community that does not care for their welfare. When brought under the influence of the school they are agreeably surprised to find friends; be kindly addressed, their errors mildly reprov'd, and encouraged in efforts to subdue vicious propensities. They are taught, (and it is frequently their first lesson in ethics) that to obey the laws, overcome evil passions, and act with kindness and justice to all persons, will insure happiness to themselves and promote the good of society. By appealing to their manhood and conscience, the germ of goodness in their hearts is aroused; the rubbish of bad examples and influences, subduing the sense of right

and justice is removed. The boy sees with new light, and, convinced that those who have charge of him are his friends and laboring for his good, is seldom so depraved as not to appreciate such kindness, and the influence prompts him to lead a new life and become a good citizen.

Crime, springing as it does, from the selfishness and imperfection of our nature, cannot entirely cease until we have a perfect society, which must be composed of a perfect race; but crime may be diminished by the progress of civilization, which, within the sphere of our influence, we may help or hinder.

It would seem a hopeless task to try to prevent crime without restraining—entirely preventing, the vending of intoxicating liquors, when it is shown that *eighty-two* per cent of criminals admit themselves to be intemperate. Close the fountain and the streams will dry up.

The last General Assembly appropriated seven thousand dollars to pay an old debt, and fifteen thousand dollars "for the support of said school, and for the payment of salaries of officers and employees. "A full itemized account of the expenditure of this appropriation" will be found in the report of the superintendent, which will accompany this. Inclosed will, also, be found in the report of the Treasurer.

No appropriation being made for additional buildings, and the only house filled to its utmost capacity, the trustees, at the annual meeting in October, 1870, gave public notice that no more boys could be received in the institution for a time. We were compelled to this, or discharge boys who were not given sufficient evidence of reformation to justify sending them away. We have since discharged a number, and are now receiving all who are sent to the school; but our rooms are so crowded that without more buildings we shall soon be under the necessity of again refusing to admit any more.

No. of boys in school at this date	85
No. of boys in school November 1st, 1869	40
Average for the two years	62½

Whole amount in support of the school, for two years, including the salaries of officers and employees..... \$22066 28

This includes \$1,229 71 paid for improvements, agricultural implements, and tools.

Total expense of school from November 1st, 1869 to

November 1st, 1871 22066 28

Old debt..... \$5789 00

Interest on same..... 256 92 6045 92

Total amount..... \$28112 20

Received from State Treasurer..... \$ 2200 00

Cash on hand, November 1st, 1869..... 112 72

All other sources..... 5212 20 27324 92

Balance due the Superintendent... 787 28

The report of the Superintendent in the item of "current expenses for the two years" includes a part of the "old debt." It does not change the result.

The farm has been well cultivated under the circumstances.

The officers and employees, with their salaries, are as follows:

J. McCarty, sup't, per annum.....	\$ 900 00
Mrs. M. B. McCarty, matron, per annum.....	400 00
W. O. Kivington, ass't sup't, per annum.....	600 00
L. K. Butterfield, teacher, per annum.....	400 00
J. A. Barton, blacksmith, per annum.....	400 00
F. D. Enriken, teamster, per annum.....	300 00
J. Lamoria, shoemaker, per month.....	20 00
M. Gasser, night watch, per month.....	15 00
Mrs. N. Clancy, tailoress, per month.....	15 00
Mrs. D. Phillips, cook, per month.....	15 00
Mrs. G. Washer, laundress, per month.....	12 00
Miss K. E. Traverued, baker, per month.....	10 00
Miss E. F. Clancy, assistant in dining-room, per month.....	5 00

All the male employees, in addition to their particular duties, are expected to take an interest in the care and management of the boys.

The Trustees, again, respectfully urge the necessity of a *permanent* location of the institution and a sum sufficient to erect suitable buildings. The school has not been opened to receive girls as contemplated in the law, because there has been no provision made for such improvements as are indispensibly necessary for their accommodation. We can have no hope for reformation in girls committed to the Reform School, until there be separate houses for them, so the sexes can have no conversation with each other. The expense of erecting these buildings and others necessary, if the number of boys be increased as the public demand, seems too much for the State to expend *on land held only by a short lease*. The time *will* come, when the State must relinquish all rights to the premises, and, consequently abandon all improvements thereon only to expend a similar sum to erect like buildings in another place.

We estimate the costs of necessary buildings, until the number of inmates shall be much increased, to be \$75,000.00.

In the appeal which we make to your honorable body, for aid in behalf of the State Reform school, we would submit that our noble State cannot afford to neglect her institutions. In fact we know she will not. But inasmuch as this institution is yet in its infancy, we fear it may be overlooked in the attention given to those of riper years.

We would therefore beg your indulgence while we present a few facts showing the relative importance of the institutions under your care, and in doing so we would not be understood as depreciating in the slightest degree the merits of any.

First. That class known as the Deaf and Dumb, among us, have for years been beneficiaries of the State. Although comparatively few in number, and by their constitutional defect, incapable of taking part in the great questions of the day, yet the State has wisely provided for their wants.

Secondly. The Blind of our State, like the former class, are few in number, and much more helpless and less able to take part in the leading questions and enterprises of the day, yet the State has wisely and liberally provided for their wants.

Thirdly. The Insane, the most deeply afflicted of any, have,

from time to time received such appropriations from the State as was necessary to provide for their many wants.

At the last session, the Legislature made the following appropriations, to-wit :

For the Blind Asylum.....	\$23,800 00
Annual sum of \$8,000 00.....	16,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$39,800 00</u>

To the Hospital for the Deaf and Dumb.....	\$35,000 00
Additional sum.....	12,000 00
For books, etc. annum \$8,900 00.....	16,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$63,000 00</u>

Also the sum of \$120 00 per annum for each inmate of the Asylum after their removal from Iowa City.

Hospital for the insane at Mt. Pleasant.....	\$36,500 00
Hospital for the insane at Independence.....	165,000 00
Total..	<u>\$201,500 00</u>

Also a special tax, in each county for the support of the insane.

State Reform School.....	\$51,000 00
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We do not present these figures to find fault, but merely to show what the State is doing for the unfortunate, without the slightest hope of any return she may receive in the future.

The blind will remain blind; the deaf and dumb will remain in silence; and the insane, though they may be cured, will be cautious of the future how they tax either body or mind. Therefore, the State can hope for no great pecuniary reward, and but little in any other direction save in the consciousness of having done a most noble work for these children of affliction and sorrow. But when we come to speak of the subjects of the State Reform School we have here a class widely different from all the others spoken of. They are not aged and infirm, as are many of the former class. They are all children and youths; impetuous and wayward it is

true, yet possessed of strong constitutions, iron wills, many of them of vigorous intellects, indomitable energy and untiring perseverance. In fact all the elements of efficiency and success in life. It will not do to plead as excuse for neglecting them that they are vicious. Many of them, owing to their unfortunate surroundings in childhood, are almost as little to blame for their delinquencies as are the dumb and blind for their affliction.

The State in making proper provisions for this class of persons, *First*, presents an incalculable amount of injury to society, for no one can tell the number of thefts, robberies, incendiarisms, murder, &c, &c., that would be perpetrated by neglecting this class. Therefore the safety and welfare of society demand that this class be provided for.

Secondly, such provision secures an immense benefit to the State. These children have not less than an average of thirty years of active life before them. That life, if properly directed, will at a very moderate estimate be worth to society, six hundred dollars per annum. Now there have been in the Iowa State Reform School, 136 persons, and the history of such institutions throughout the civilized world, shows that at least seventy-five per cent are thoroughly reformed. We would have then from the number above named 102 honest, industrious members given to society, who according to the above average of life and labor, would make a return of the astounding sum of one hundred and eighty millions of dollars. These are facts that years ago were seen by some of the ablest statesmen of our nation, and was the fact which prompted one of the Governors of the State of Massachusetts to say "The most profitable investments made by the State of Massachusetts, are the investments made in her State Reform Schools." Besides all this, many of these children will arise in all probability to places of distinction in society, and in their turn stand as defenders of our interests, perhaps swaying an influence felt throughout the nation.

Important as this Institution is to society, yet we are sorry to say that while other institutions have been receiving a liberal support, this one has received scarcely enough to feed and clothe the inmates without *one cent* for shops, implements, or appliances of

any kind to make it what it ought to be, the appropriation for the biennial term now ending, being only fifteen thousand dollars for all purposes.

Now we would rest our case, confidently believing that your wisdom, in matters of legislation, will, in the appropriations to be made to the institutions of the State, lead you to make such provisions for the State Reform School as will place it, where it should be, foremost of all.

Respectfully submitted,

T. E. CORKHILL, *Trustee, First Congressional District.*

J. A. PARVIN, *Trustee, Second Congressional District.*

E. O. CLEMANS, *Trustee, Third Congressional District.*

J. P. KETCHAM, *Trustee, Fourth Congressional District.*

M. A. DASHIELL, *Trustee, Fifth Congressional District.*

W. J. MOIR, *Trustee, Sixth, Congressional District.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

THOS. E. CORKHILL, *in account with the Iowa State Reform School.*

DE.

April	15.	A. D. 1870.	To warrant No. 1571.....	\$4,000.00
	15.	A. D. 1870.	To warrant No. 1572.....	3,000.00
May	31.	A. D. 1870.	To warrant No. 2191.....	1,000.00
June	2.	A. D. 1870.	To warrant No. 2191.....	1,000.00
	4.	A. D. 1870.	To warrant No. 2192.....	1,000.00
Sept.	6.	A. D. 1870.	To warrant No. 2892.....	3,000.00
Nov.	7.	A. D. 1870.	To warrant No. 3251.....	4,000.00
Feb.	3.	A. D. 1871.	To warrant No. 3902.....	2,000.00
May	1.	A. D. 1871.	To warrant No. 4345.....	2,000.00
July	30.	A. D. 1871.	To warrant No. 4853.....	1,000.00
Total amount received from State.....				<u>\$22,000.00</u>

CR.

April	15.	A. D. 1870.	Paid order of Trustees No. 1.	\$3,700.00
	29.	A. D. 1870.	Paid order of Trustees No. 2.	3,300.00
June	2.	A. D. 1870.	Paid order of Trustees No. 3.	5,000.00
Sept.	8.	A. D. 1870.	Paid order of Trustees No. 4.	1,000.00
Nov.	9.	A. D. 1870.	Paid order of Trustees No. 5.	4,000.00
Feb.	3.	A. D. 1871.	Paid order of Trustees No. 6.	2,000.00
May	3.	A. D. 1871.	Paid order of Trustees No. 7.	2,000.00
Aug.	2.	A. D. 1871.	Paid order of Trustees No. 8.	1,000.00
				<u>\$22,000.00</u>

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. E. CORKHILL,
Treasurer, I. S. R. S.

October 26, A. D. 1871.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE

OF THE

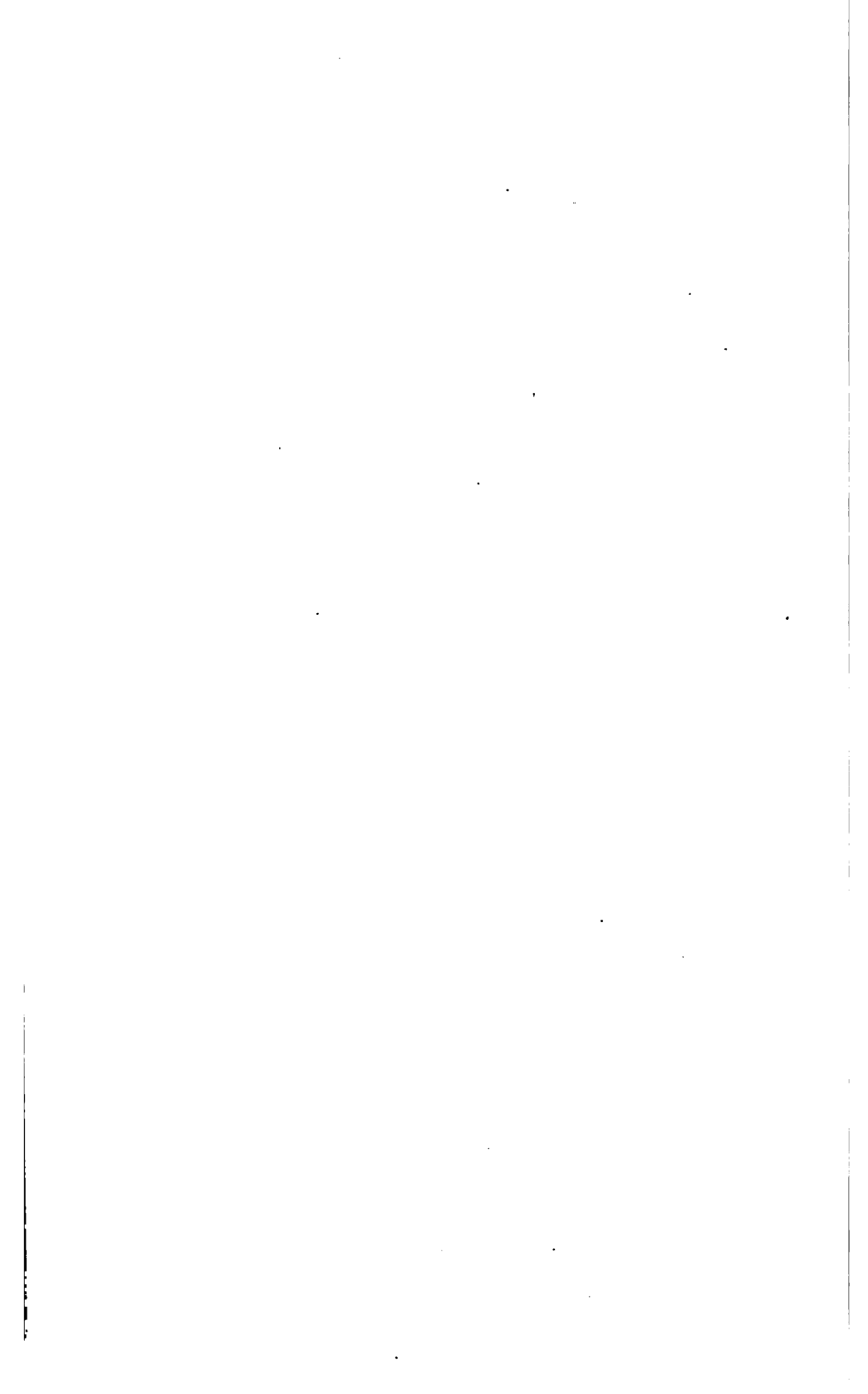
FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

APPOINTED TO VISIT

THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.



DES MOINES:
G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.
1872.



REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Iowa :

Your joint committee, appointed to visit the State Reform School, proceeded during the recess to discharge that duty, and herewith present the following report :

That we made personal examination of the premises, and found the buildings in good condition, and kept in the best of order. Your committee believe that the money appropriated at the last session of the General Assembly for the support of the school, has been legitimately and economically expended. We found the youth in charge under the skillful management of Superintendent McCarty, well cared for mentally, morally, and physically, being comfortably clothed, cleanly in appearance, and under the influence of wholesome restraint, and proper education.

Your committee are unanimous in the opinion that the institution is one of vital importance to the State ; that while its beneficial effects are already being felt in a large degree, we are fully persuaded that its influence for good has only begun.

Inasmuch as the present location is near one corner of the State, on rented ground, and with a view to a permanent location of the school, we would recommend that the trustees be at once authorized to purchase grounds, at some central point, on or near some line of railroad, for a permanent location of the school upon the grounds so purchased and owned by the State ; and that appropriations be made to secure the requisite buildings thereon, and other needful facilities, at the earliest possible day.

We would represent to you that the fencing on the farm is in very bad repair ; and inasmuch as the school cannot be removed this year, and the lease of the State has six years to run, we are of the opinion that it would be to the best interest of the State to appropriate a sufficient amount to repair the fencing on the farm.

Your committee are also of the opinion that idleness is one of the great incentives to crime; and in order to reform the youth they must have employment, both mentally and physically; and owing to the limited number of teams and farming implements in the hands of the superintendent, and but few work-shops on the farm, he cannot now profitably employ all the boys in school. We are therefore unanimous in the opinion that it would be to the interest of the school for the State to purchase at least three or four more teams for use of same, giving employment for a greater number of boys, and hence cultivating more land, thereby making the school a source of income.

Your committee recommend that such legislation be had as will secure to the school all the facilities necessary to render it in the highest degree successful. And that an appropriation sufficient to permanently locate the school be made.

It might be proper for your committee to state, that they believe the school has been managed as successfully, up to the present time, as could have been expected with the limited means and facilities in hands of the trustees; and recommend that an appropriation be made adequate to meet the current necessities without placing the Trustees under the necessity of borrowing money without authority.

For a detailed account of the present condition of the institution we refer you to the biennial report of trustees and superintendent of said school.

Submitted by,

E. T. SMITH,

On part of the Senate.

D. T. DURHAM,

ROBERT STRUTHERS,

On part of the House.

EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CURATORS OF THE IOWA STATE

HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD, ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1871,

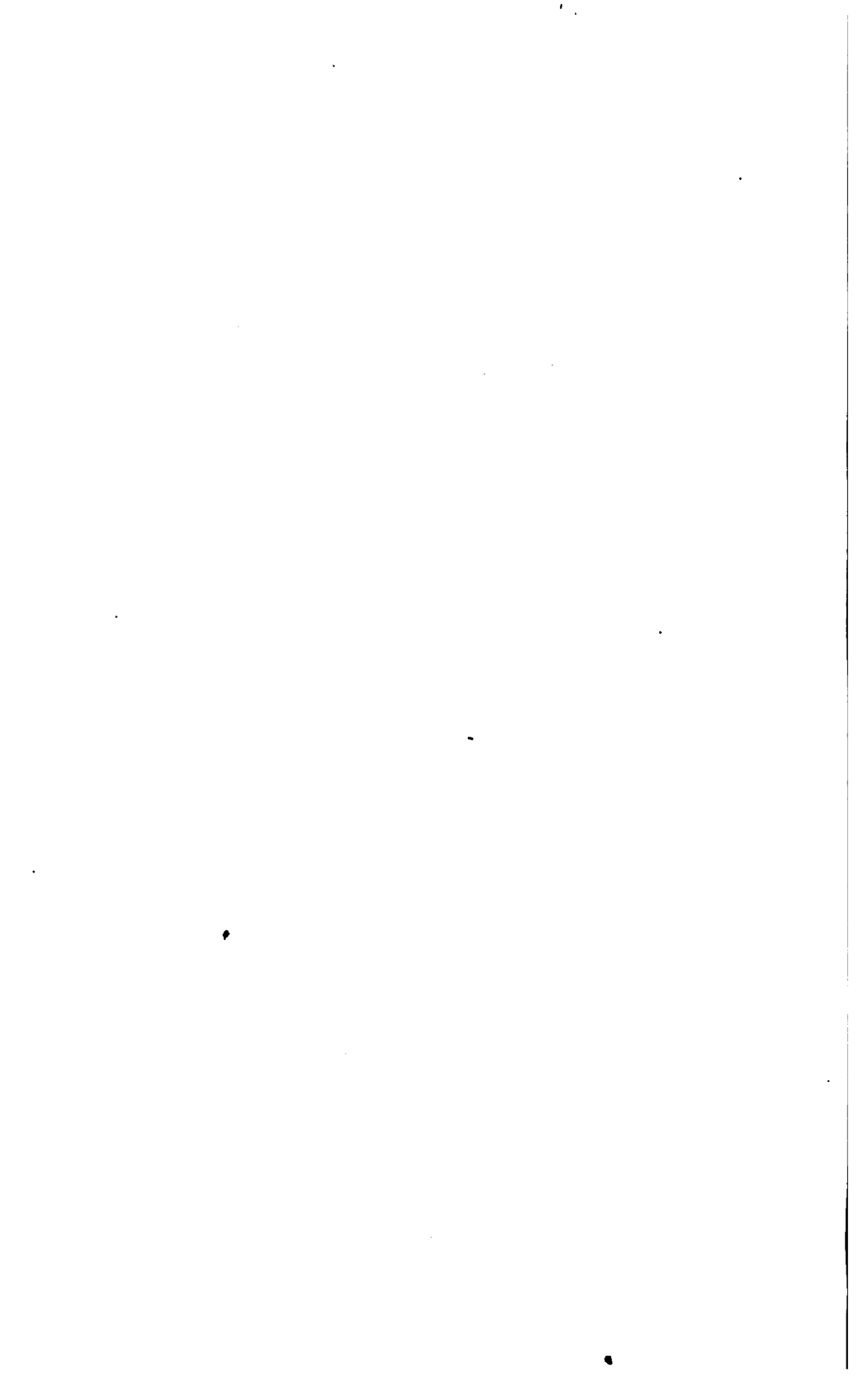
TO THE

GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

DES MOINES:

G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.

1872.



REPORT.

IOWA CITY, December 6, 1871.

To His Excellency, Samuel Merrill, Des Moines, Iowa:

SIR:—Former legislative enactments impose the duty on the Board of Curators of the State Historical Society of making a biennial report to the Governor and Legislature of the management of its affairs, and to this end the statements here following are respectfully submitted.

For the better understanding of those unfamiliar with the inception and progress of the Society, a short sketch of its institution and advancement and a rehearsal in substance of the several legislative enactments in reference to it, will be advisable.

In 1857, the Society was organized under an act of the Sixth General Assembly, making an appropriation for its support of two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and providing that it should be "in connection with and under the auspices of the State University." Some of the most distinguished statesmen and scholars, of this and other States, were at once embraced within its organization, either as active, honorary, or corresponding members, and many others by gifts to its library and cabinet; and by good words of encouragement to its officers and active members, showed their appreciation of the importance of the Society and its work. Such men as A. C. Dodge, James W. Grimes, George W. Jones, George G. Wright, Wm. H. Tuthill, George F. Magoun, and Edward Johnstone, of our own State and such as George Bancroft, Wm. H. Prescott, Jared Sparks, Wm Cullen Bryant, and J. T. Headley, of others, were enrolled in its membership.

In 1860, the Eighth General Assembly, well satisfied with the use

the Society had made of the two talents it had been entrusted with, and acknowledging the usefulness of its work, doubled them by increasing the annual appropriation to five hundred dollars.

The biennial report of 1865 showed the Society to be in possession of 1453 bound works, and 2452 pamphlets, exclusive of legislative documents for exchange, which numbered 1726.

The biennial report of 1867 showed that the bound volumes in the library had increased to 1753 volumes, and the unbound books and pamphlets to 2952, exclusive of miscellaneous books and pamphlets for exchange, which had also increased in numbers, and reached an aggregate of 3020.

The Twelfth General Assembly, acting on the showing of this report, made an appropriation of three thousand dollars per annum for two years, in addition to the five hundred dollars per annum, which had been provided by the Eighth General Assembly. It would, doubtless, have been better for the interests of the Society had this appropriation been of a permanent character, even if smaller in amount.

The last biennial report (that for 1869) showed that the bound volumes in the Society's library had accumulated to the number of 2,053; the unbound books and pamphlets to 3,652, and the miscellaneous books and pamphlets for exchange to 3,205. Other articles of interest and value, weekly files of Iowa newspapers, maps and charts, souvenirs of various kinds, autographs and photographs of eminent persons living and dead, Indian relics, mineralogical and archaeological specimens, and portraits of distinguished characters, together with valuable manuscripts relating to the early settlement of Iowa, written oftentimes, it is true, with the blunt directness of the pioneer, as he would blaze a tree, or set a witness stone, and unvarnished with the graces of literary elegance, had increased in like proportion, and occupied the walls, shelves, and drawers of the modest apartments of the institution.

But it was the mission of the Thirteenth General Assembly to make rather than preserve history. A great capitol was to be built, another asylum for the insane completed, an institution for the deaf and dumb founded, the Agricultural College endowment made available, the State University assisted, and the Penitentiary maintained,

and amid the more persistent claims upon the Treasury of the State, the needs of the Historical Society were overlooked.

Undismayed, the Society, with energy and a remnant from former appropriations, has pursued its work with even more cheerful industry than before, believing that its failure of a recognition of its labors by the Thirteenth General Assembly is not to be attributed to intentional neglect on the part of that body, and that a future legislature would do themselves honor by doing us justice.

It now only remains for us to place before your Excellency and the Fourteenth General Assembly, in a concise manner, the work achieved by the Society in the last two years and its present condition, and leave it to the judgment of the law-making body whether the work entrusted to us shall receive further assistance from the State, or be accomplished more slowly, but not less certainly, by private effort.

The following table will show the additions to the Library and Cabinet, for the biennial period ending Dec. 1st, 1871:

	Vols.
Bound books received from the State for exchange.....	1115
Bound books received as donations.....	62
Pamphlets received as donations.....	491
Periodicals	13
	No.
Daily newspapers published in Iowa	2
Weekly newspapers published in Iowa.....	71
Monthly newspapers published in Iowa	3
Maps	44
Engraved portraits ..	10
Autographs.....	7
Photographs	2
Flags ..	1

Besides the above, the Cabinet has been enriched by the receipt of specimens of mineralogy, archæology, Indian relics, souvenirs of the rebellion, and many articles of interest too numerous for detail but which may be grouped under the general head of curiosities.

Some of the volumes received from the State are in much request

by similar societies, learned bodies, and those engaged in compiling historical works, as for example the Geological Report of Prof. C. A. White, the verbatim debates of the last General Assembly, and the Supreme Court Reports. Some of the works received from other quarters are highly to be prized, as for instance the six volumes given by the Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, being the Report of the Paris Exposition of 1867. Another member of the National Cabinet, Gen. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, soldier and statesman, has shown a warm interest in the prosperity of the Society, by furnishing us with the official reports and maps of the War Department since his accession to his present office, and by other valuable donations, including a large sized photograph of the President, with autograph attached.

The following are the names of those to whom the society is indebted for additions to its effects during the past two years, together with the articles contributed :

Andrews, Deacon Alfred, New Britain, Conn.—

Genealogy and Ecclesiastical History. 1 volume, bound.

Belknap, Gen. W. W., Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.—

43 Military maps, illustrating operations of the armies during the rebellion.

Legends of the operations of the army of the Cumberland. 1 volume, unbound.

Siege Artillery in the campaigns against Richmond. (A report by Gen. H. L. Abbott, U. S. A.) 1 volume, unbound.

Tables in Meteorology and Hypsometry. (A report by Major R. S. Williamson, U. S. A.) 1 volume, unbound.

Barometer on Surveys and Reconnoissances. (A report by the same.) 1 volume, unbound.

Reports of the Chief of Engineers for the years, 1867–68–69–8 volumes, bound.

Report of the Secretary of War for 1870. 2 volumes, gilt-bound.

Practical uses of Meteorological reports. 1 volume, unbound.

Large sized photograph of President Grant. Framed.

Large sized photograph of the Secretary of War. Framed.

Weather maps of the War Department.

Carlton, M. G. Indianola, Iowa—

A file of the Iowa Citizen weekly newspaper, published at Oskaloosa, from Nov. 7th, 1867, to Nov. 1st, 1869.

Childs, C. Dubuque, Iowa—

13 pamphlets on various subjects.

Clark, Hon. E., Iowa City—

Transactions of the Historical Society of Ohio. Part 2, vol. 1, bound.

Clark, J., Norwood, Iowa City—

Proceedings of the 16th annual session of the Grand Lodge of North America of Good Templars. 1 volume, unbound.

Proceedings of the 17th and 18th annual sessions of the Grand Lodge of Iowa I. O. G. T. 2 volumes, unbound.

Two memorial sermons, preached Dec. 14th, 1800, in New Milford, Conn., by Stanley Griswold. 1 volume, bound.

Clarke, Robert, Cincinnati, Ohio—

Ohio Valley Historical Series.

Coffin, Prof. J. H. C., U. S. Navy Department, Washington, D. C.—

The American Eppernes and Nautical Almanac for 1872, 1 volume, unbound.

Tables of Harmonia. 1 volume, unbound.

Colburn, Jeremiah, Boston, Mass.—

The American Journal of Numismatics for 1871. 3 volumes, unbound.

Coldren, Capt. John M., Iowa City—

Headquarters Flag of Gen. Steele's Division.

Cooke, Jay & Co., Philadelphia—

The Northern Pacific Railroad. 1 volume, unbound.

Crozier, Thomas, North Liberty, Iowa—

Specimen of Pioneer Corn Mill.

Currier, Prof. Amos H., Iowa City—

Papers relating to the Iowa City University.

Davis, M. W., Iowa City—

Specimen of the first paper manufactured at the Coralville Paper Mills.

Dawson, H. B., Morrisania, N. Y.—

Copies of the Historical Magazine for the years 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871.

Ellis, Frank, Boston, Mass.—

Boston Relics.

Emonds, Rev. Wm., Iowa City—

Copy of the first issue of the Chicago Post after the great fire.

Fish, Hon. Hamilton, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.—

Reports of the U. S. Commissioners to the Paris Universal Exposition, 1867. 6 volumes, bound.

Foster, H. R., Superintendent Blind Asylum, St. Louis, Mo.—

Message of Gov. McClurg to the 26th General Assembly of Missouri.

Garrison, Wendel P., New York—

• Constitution and By-Laws of the New England Society of Orange.

Genin, Jno. A., New York City—

Selections from the writings of Thomas H. Genin. 1 volume, bound.

Goodman, A. T., Cleveland, Ohio—

Cleveland as a Naval Depot. 1 volume, unbound.

Green, Samuel A., M. D., Boston, Mass.—

The Tariff Question, by Erastus B. Bigelow. 1 volume, bound.

Count Wm. De Deux-Pont's Campaigns in America (in 1780, 1781). 1 volume, bound.

Fifty-eight pamphlets on various subjects.

Four rare newspapers.

Greeley, Capt. D. P., Iowa City.

Rebel torpedo lock, found at Haynes' Bluff, Mississippi.

Griffith, Lieut. Joseph E., U. S. Engineers—

Stalactite specimen of Iron pyrites, taken from a submarine cave 40 feet in depth, under the Mississippi, in making the excavation for the U. S. ship canal at Keokuk.

Griggs, Watson, & Day, Davenport, Iowa—

Morris's Iowa Reports, 1 volume, bound.

Hammond, Hon. Wm. G., Iowa City—

Copy of Hardee's Tactics found in Fort Donelson after its capture by Grant. 2 volumes, bound.

Hickok, W. O. & Son., Harrisburg, Pa.—

Two pamphlets.

Hughes, Capt. Thos., Iowa City—

Specimens of Iowa City scrip, issued in 1858.

Howard, J. J., England—

Copies of *Miscellanea et Heraldica*.

Hutchinson, Robert, Iowa City—

Channing's Works. 6 volumes, bound.

Gazeteer of the United States, 1843. 1 volume, bound.

The Mechanics' Magazine, published in 1830-1-2. 2 volumes, bound.

1st and 2d Annual Reports of the Geological Survey of Missouri. 1 volume, bound.

General Laws of the State of Iowa, 1860. 1 volume, bound.

Coleridge's Aids to Reflection, published in 1829. 1 volume, bound.

Irish, Hon. Jno. P., Iowa City—

Specimens of silver medals presented by him to graduates of the State University, at the commencement of 1870.

Johnson, Sylvanus, Iowa City—

Indian relics, mineralogical and other specimens.

King, Capt. Benjamin, Iowa City.

Cap of "Medicine Cow," a Yankton chief.

Lathrop, H. W., Iowa City—

Annals of the West. 1 volume, bound.

Lee, F. H., Iowa City—

Cambridge Mathematics, printed in 1826. 2 volumes, bound.

Revised Ordinances of 1870, of Iowa City.

Luse, Z. C., Iowa City—

19 pamphlets on various subjects.

Marshall's Life of Washington, published 1804-5-7. 5 volumes, bound.

Annual Report for 1864 of the Q. M. General of Pennsylvania.

1 volume, bound.

The Clerk's Magazine, published in 1812. 1 volume, bound.

The Evergreen. 3 volumes, bound in one.

The Freemason. 4 volumes, bound in three.

A Voyage Round the World, from 1806 to 1812, printed in 1817. 1 volume, bound.

Report of the Commissioners of the General Land Office for 1868. 1 volume, bound.

The Water Power of Maine. 1 volume, bound.

14 bound volumes of Public Documents.

Chinese coins and relics.

McConnell, Joseph, Iowa City—

Copy of the first election ticket bearing the names of female candidates voted in Johnson county. Framed.

McLain, Hon. R. T., Chief Clerk, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.—

Monthly Reports of the Department of Agriculture for 1870-1.

Merrill, Hon. Samuel, Des Moines—

Copy of his Second Inaugural Address.

Money, M. H., Jefferson, Iowa—

Specimens of wood found in Greene county 33 feet underground.

Moulton, M. M., Monticello, Iowa—

Copies of the Jones county court calendar and other pamphlets.

Munn & Co., New York—

New Census and Patent Laws. 1 volume bound.

Murray, Dr. Henry, Iowa City—

Two pamphlets.

Park, John R., Salt Lake City, Utah—

Third Annual Catalogue of the University of Deseret for 1870-1. 1 volume unbound.

Parvin, Hon. T. S., Iowa City—

62 pamphlets on various subjects.

Proceedings of the Masonic Grand Lodge. 8 volumes bound.

Autographs, photographs, etc.

Pierce, Prof. Benjamin, Supt. U. S. Coast Survey, Washington, D. C.—

Report of the Coast Survey for 1867.

Ranch, Dr. John H., Chicago, Ills—

Report of the Board of Health of Chicago. 1 volume unbound.

Sands, Rear-Admiral B. F., Supt. U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C—

Astronomical and Meteorological Observation for 1867-8. 2 volumes unbound.

Scales, N., Johnson county, Iowa—

Indian Relic.

Stone, Rev. Edwin M., Providence, R. I.—

26th Annual Report of the Ministry at large in the City of Providence. 1 volume unbound.

Talbot, Rev. Benjamin, Supt. Iowa Institution for Deaf and Dumb—

Annals of the Deaf and Dumb.

Thompson, H. M., Ames, Iowa—

Annual of the Iowa Agricultural College for 1871.

Tullop, Dr. N. H., Iowa City—

Photograph of the Dental Convention of Iowa, held at Iowa City, July, 1870; framed.

Whittlesey, Col. Chas., State Geologist of Ohio—

Early History of Cleveland, Ohio. 1 volume bound.

Williams, J. Fletcher, Saint Paul, Minn.—

Manufactures and Commerce of Minneapolis and St. Anthony.

1 volume unbound.

Bibliography of Minnesota. 1 volume unbound.

History of the Newspaper Press of St. Paul. 1 volume unbound.

Wright, Hon. Ed, Secretary of State, Des Moines—

80 copies Census Reports for 1869.

80 copies Legislative Documents. Volumes 1 and 2.

80 copies Life Insurance Reports.

80 copies Fire Insurance Reports.

80 copies Agricultural Society's Report for 1869.

80 copies Agricultural Society's Report for 1870.

80 copies Legislative Supplement 13th General Assembly.

80 copies White's Geological Reports. Volumes 1 and 2.

80 copies Senate Journal, 1870.

Eighty copies House Journal, 1870.

Eighty copies laws of 1870.

Thirty-one copies Stile's Iowa Reports, volumes 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29.

Wright, Hon. Geo. G., Des Moines—
Seven pamphlets.

Wright, John C., Indianapolis, Ind—

Report of the 20th meeting of the American Association for Advancement of Science, 1 volume, unbound.

Besides the above, donations of pamphlets and periodicals on various subjects have been made by publishers whose names did not specifically accompany the gifts.

The Society is also indebted to the following named sister Societies for the courtesies of exchange:

The American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass—

Their proceedings for 1870-1, 2 volumes, unbound.

The Boston Numismatic Society—

Four numbers of the American Journal of Numismatics.

The Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, Illinois—

History of Illinois, and Life and Times of Ninian Edwards, 1 volume, bound.

The Last of the Illinois, a Sketch of the Pottawattamies, 1 volume, bound.

Twenty-six pamphlets on various subjects.

Historical Society of Delaware, Wilmington, Delaware—

A Historical Inquiry concerning Henry Hudson, discoverer of Delaware Bay. 1 volume, bound.

Catalogue of the Historical Society of Delaware. 1 volume, bound.

The Essex Institute, Salem, Mass—

Essex Institute Historical Collections. 3 volumes, bound.

Bulletin of the Essex Institute, unbound.

Proceedings and Communications of the Essex Institute. 1 volume, unbound.

The Firelands Historical Society, Norwalk, Ohio—

Firelands Pioneer. Volume 10, unbound.

The Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia—

Mortuary Record of the City of Savannah. 1 volume, unbound.

Stevens' History of Georgia. 2 volumes, unbound.

Georgia Historical Collections. 1 volume, bound.

Azilia, a Historical legend, from 1717. 1 volume, bound.

Wilde's Summer Rose, or the Lament of the Captive. 1 volume, unbound.

Nine pamphlets on various subjects.

The Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn, N. Y.—

Memoirs of the Long Island Historical Society. 2 volumes, bound.

The Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, Mass.

Bibliography of the Massachusetts Historical Society. 1 volume, unbound.

The early History of Massachusetts. 1 volume, bound.

A History of East Boston. 1 volume, bound.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1867 to 1870. 2 volumes, bound.

The Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn.—

Collections of the Minnesota Historical Society. 1 volume, unbound.

Annual Report of the Minnesota Historical Society for 1870. 1 volume, unbound.

The Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Mo.—

The Constitution and By-Laws of the Missouri Historical Society. 1 volume, unbound.

Shepard's Early History of St. Louis and Missouri. 1 volume, bound.

Fifth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Schools of Missouri. 1 volume, bound.

Autobiography of Elihu H. Shepard. 1 volume, bound.

The N. E. Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, Mass.—

The Historical and Genealogical Register for 1870-71.

Quarter Century Anniversary Discourse. 1 volume, unbound.

The New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N. J.—

Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society. 2 volumes, unbound.

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, New York City—

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record for 1871.

The Orleans County Society, Newport, Vermont—

Archives of Science. 1 volume, unbound.

The Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence, R. I.—

Publications of the Naragansett Club. 3 volumes, bound.

The Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va.—

Robinson's Early Voyages to America. 1 volume, bound.

Washington's Private Diary. 1 volume, bound.

The Virginia Historical Register. 2 volumes, bound.

History of the College of William and Mary. 1 volume, unbound.

Three pamphlets.

The Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio—

Ancient Earthworks of the Cuyahoga Valley. 1 volume, unbound.

Papers relating to the first white settlers of Ohio. 1 volume, unbound.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin—

The Northwest During the Revolution. 1 volume, unbound.

The Removal of the Indians of Wisconsin. 1 volume, unbound.

Trade and Commerce of Milwaukee. 1 volume, unbound.

Two pamphlets.

Besides the foregoing, the following public libraries and public institutions have extended gifts and courtesies to us :

The Iowa Agricultural College.

The Mercantile Library Association, of San Francisco.

The Mercantile Library Association, of the City of New York.

The Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

The Missouri Institution for the Blind.

The State University of Missouri.

The Ohio State Library.

The New York State Library.

The following persons, and others who will not allow their names to be publicly mentioned, have materially assisted the objects

of the Society, by contributing original manuscripts for its use, relating to the early history of the State, which have appeared, or are in course of publication in the *Annals of Iowa*. The titles of the manuscripts are given in connection with the names of the authors.

Hon. Lysander W. Babbitt, Council Bluffs—

The first Democratic Legislative Caucus in the State of Iowa.

Hon. D. C. Bloomer, Council Bluffs—

Notes on the Early History of Pottawattamie County.

Edmund Booth, Esq., Anamosa, Iowa—

Reminiscences of Twenty-seven years ago.

Early Education of Iowa Mutes.

Capt. A. K. Campbell, Newton, Iowa—

Biography of Col. John A. Garrett.

John Doe, M. D., Iowa City—

The Musquakas of Tama County.

Wm. M. Donnel, Esq., Otley, Iowa—

The Pioneers of Marion county.

A sketch of the Life of the Rev. Henry I. Scholte.

Hon. E. W. Eastman, Eldora, Iowa—

A Foul Murder and Nobody Killed.

Lieut. Joseph E. Griffith, U. S. Army—

The Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi, and its Improvements.

The Magnesian Limestone of Iowa as a building stone.

The Importance of the Mississippi river to the State of Iowa and the northeast.

R. B. Groff, Esq., Marengo, Iowa—

Early experience in Iowa.

L. D. Ingersoll, Esq., Chicago, Ill.—

Biography of Gen. James A. Williamson.

N. Levering, Greenwood, Mo—

Recollections of the early settlement of northwestern Iowa.

Hon. Charles Negus, Fairfield, Iowa.

The early settlement of Iowa.

Prof. H. S. Perkins, Iowa City—

Musical Conventions.]

- Hon. Eliphalet Price, Guttenberg, Iowa—
The Maniac of the Border.
A scene in the Early History of Iowa.
The Mysterious Grave.
The conquest of Sodom.
Lynch Law at the Dubuque Mines.
- Mrs. Nettie Sanford, Marshalltown, Iowa—
History of Marshall county.
- F. Snyder, Esq., Marysville, Mo.—
History of Linn county.
Old Soldiers.
- Hon. Hawkins Taylor, Washington, D. C.—
Early Days in Keokuk.
Squatters and Speculators at the First Land Sales,
Recollections of Thirty-Four Years Ago.
Before and After the Territorial Organization of Iowa.
Law Ministers of the Olden Time.
A Politician of the Primary Days.
- Hon. Wm. L. Toole, Toolsboro, Iowa—
History of Louisa county.
Arwin's "Sattelment,"
- Hon. Wm. H. Tuthill, Tipton, Iowa—
The Woodbridge Sell.
The Garry Owen Vote.
Harvey Hatton's Sermon.
- Hon. Philip Viele, Fort Madison—
Address of Welcome to Gov. Chambers.
- N. Zeller, Esq., North Liberty, Iowa—
The Big Bottom, or the North Bend of the Iowa River.

It is to be regretted that the publishers of the weekly press of our State do not more generally perceive the importance of forwarding to the Society for filing and eventually binding copies of their publications. Every newspaper permanently established in Iowa should have a place in the Historical rooms. The following are the names of those Iowa newspapers received during the last two years:

Advertiser, Tipton.

Anzeiger, Des Moines.
Age, Clinton.
Bee, Jefferson.
Citizen, Tama City.
Citizen, Centerville.
Courier, New Hampton.
Courier, Ottumwa.
Courier, Muscatine.
Constitution, (daily) Keokuk.
Conservator, Oskaloosa.
Classic, (monthly) Mt. Pleasant.
Copperhead, Ottumwa.
Democrat, Ottumwa.
Democrat, Bloomfield.
Democrat, Davenport.
Demokrat, Davenport.
Democrat, Clarinda.
Excelsior, Maquoketa.
Eagle, Vinton.
Eureka, Anamosa.
Enterprise, Birmingham.
Evergreen, (monthly) Davenport.
Express, Mason City.
Freeman, Webster City.
Fra Fjærnt Og Naer, Decorah.
Gazette, Cedar Falls.
Gazette, Davenport.
Gate City, Keokuk.
Gleaner and Herald, Prairie City.
Hawk-Eye, Burlington.
Herald, Clinton.
Herald, Dubuque.
Herald, Oskaloosa.
Harrisonian, Missouri Valley.
Head-Light, Grand Junction.
Independent, Dakota.
Journal, Elkader.

Journal, Muscatine.
Ledger, Eldora.
Leader, Indianola.
Monitor, Corydon.
Messenger, Fort Dodge.
North-West, Fort Dodge.
News, Prairie City.
New Broom, Des Moines.
Pilot, Storm Lake.
Press, Hampton.
Press, Iowa City.
Plaindealer, Fort Madison.
Post, Tipton.
Representative, Nevada.
Register, Fontanelle.
Register, Marion.
Register, Des Moines.
Republican, Marengo.
Republican, Iowa City.
Reporter, Waterloo.
Republican, Toledo.
Recorder, Monroe.
Republican, Osceola.
Reporter, (monthly) Iowa City.
Safeguard, Columbus City.
Standard, Montana.
Slovan Amerikansky, Iowa City.
Standard, Waukon.
Sentinel, Iowa Falls.
Times, Sioux City.
Times, Dubuque.
Times, Marshalltown.
Times, Cedar Rapids.
Union, West Union.
Union, Belle Plain,
Ventilator, Decorah.
Voter, Knoxville.
Vindicator, Estherville.

We have supplied the following named societies with our exchanges, either in whole or in part, during the past two years :

The American Antiquarian Society.

The Chicago Historical Society.

The Dakota Historical Society.

The Historical Society of Delaware.

The Essex Institute.

The Firelands Historical Society.

The Georgia Historical Society.

The Long Island Historical Society.

The Massachusetts Historical Society.

The Minnesota Historical Society.

The Missouri Historical Society.

The Maine Historical Society.

The N. E. Historic Genealogical Society.

The New Hampshire Historical Society.

The New Jersey Historical Society.

The Rhode Island Historical Society.

The Smithsonian Institution.

The Virginia Historical Society.

The Western Reserve Historical Society.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

The Board of Curators, feeling that the people of the whole State, as well as the Historical Society, venerated the memory of Governor Lucas, on account of his virtues as a man, no less than because he was the first Executive of Iowa, incurred the expense partially, of having his portrait engraved, as an embellishment for the Annals of Iowa, Col. E. W. Lucas, (his son) generously contributed fifty dollars thereto, and it accordingly appeared in the number for January, 1870 of the periodical named, accompanied by the introductory part of his biography, which was continued in the two succeeding numbers. This procedure has not been without good effect. Entering into the spirit of the society, at the suggestion of eminent members of it, Henry Chambers, Esq., of Louisville, Kentucky, furnished the society, at his own expense, an engraved portrait and brief biographical sketch of his father, the late John Chambers, the second Territorial Governor of Iowa, which were published in the July number

of the Annals of Iowa for this year. It is hoped these examples will stimulate others to furnish like mementos of others of our pioneer public men.

The portraits, with accompanying biographies of the following eminent citizens of our State have been published in the Annals of Iowa during the last two years, viz : Robert Lucas and John Chambers, the first and second Territorial Governors of Iowa ; Col. N. W. Mills, the fourth, and one of the most gallant of the commanders of the gallant second Iowa Infantry, who fell at the battle of Corinth ; Gen. James M. Williamson, formerly Colonel of the fourth Iowa Infantry ; Gen. John Edwards, formerly Colonel of the eighteenth Iowa Infantry ; Col. John A. Garrett, late Colonel of the fortieth Iowa Infantry, and Hon. Charles Negus, of Fairfield, to whom the Society is so much indebted for the results of his devotion to the early history of Iowa. The entire cost of furnishing these portraits was \$471, only \$205 of which has been borne by the Society, the large remainder of \$266 having been generously contributed by individuals who take an interest in our labors.

The building at present occupied by the Society is the same that gave us shelter at the time of the last biennial report, known as "the old Stone Church," its crumbling walls and weather-beaten front attesting well its own antiquity. The Society, at a yearly rental of two hundred dollars, are its tenants at will—that is, at the will of the somewhat ambiguous proprietors, the ownership of the property undergoing at present legal investigation. It will thus be seen that a sum equal to two-fifths of the State appropriation is absorbed for the mere use of a building which is of little other use than for that of storage, not affording the necessary room for the ordinary business meeting of the Society, let alone room for audiences at lectures or discourses, and only held after all by a very uncertain tenure.

One of the legitimate objects of such a Society is conceded to be the encouragement of public discourses before its members and public on subjects kindred to the aims of the organization. Eminent gentlemen of the State have, from time to time, been invited to deliver orations before the society on historical subjects, and occasionally have complied. The Hon. Hiram Price, the Rev. Dr. Geo.

F. Magoun, and the Hon. T. S. Parvin are of this number. Since the last biennial report the Hon. Charles Negus favored the society and the public with a public address on "The Indians of Iowa," the Executive Committee of the University permitting the society to use for the occasion the University Chapel—a courteous and appropriate act, seeing that the law of the Legislature has placed the Historical Society "under the auspices of the State University."

The cost to the society of publishing the Annals of Iowa for the last two years, has been: for 1870, including portraits, \$906.60; and for 1871, \$501.40. The receipts from the Annals for 1870, amounted to \$174.65, about \$150.00 more than the previous year; and for 1871, \$372.95. The cost of printing the fourth number for this year is here included; though, its issue having been unavoidably delayed, there has not been time for its financial returns to be shown, which will, in a few weeks, most likely, be almost sufficient, as in the case of the other numbers for this year, to defray the cost of printing and binding it. So that the Annals for 1871, and hereafter, may be accounted a self-sustaining periodical, and if we give it credit for the cost of the portraits published in it this year without expense to the society, which seems but fair, it has already paid its own way for this year, and has a balance in its favor of \$137.55.

In asking the General Assembly to grant a more liberal allowance toward carrying on the work expected of the society by the public, reference to the pecuniary assistance rendered their Historical Societies by some of our immediate neighbor States, may be in order. The State of Wisconsin, of cotemporaneous birth with Iowa, grants her Historical Society an annual income of \$6,500 in money, besides providing it with ample rooms and halls, elegantly furnished, and in winter warmed, and also the requisite postage stamps and stationery; and the still younger State of Minnesota secures hers an annuity of \$2,500, and provides it with commodious quarters and fuel. These societies are thus enabled to annually increase their libraries by purchase, the library of the Minnesota Society having been increased this year by the addition of nine hundred purchased volumes; whereas, ours, with our present means, has to depend entirely for its expense, if we except the public documents received from the State, upon private bounty—a slow and uncertain method—while the files

of our State newspaper, collected from year to year, lie inaccessible and comparatively useless; and, still worse, liable to injury and destruction, for the means to bind them.

The treasurer's report, which, together with his vouchers, is hereto appended, will set forth the financial condition of the society, and the uses to which its moneys have been appropriated.

The officers of the society for the society year of 1870-71, were:

President—William G. Hammond.

Vice-Presidents—William Emonds, William Vogt, George G. Wright, J. A. L. Tice, and N. H. Brainard.

Recording Secretary—William C. Gaston.

Corresponding Secretary—F. Lloyd.

Treasurer—H. S. Welton.

Librarian—Silas Foster.

Curators—F. H. Lee, President of the Board, Thos. M. Banbury, Moses Bloom, J. H. Boucher, George G. Cornell, William Crum, M. W. Davis, George W. Dodder, Harvey Graham, David Griffiths, Thomas Hughes, Robert Hutchinson, James Lee, Charles Lewis, Henry Murray, S. E. Paine, S. C. Trowbridge, and A. C. Younkin.

The officers for the Society year beginning on the 17th of October, 1871, are as follows:

President—George G. Wright.

Vice-Presidents—William Emonds, William G. Hammond, John P. Irish, William B. Allison, Charles Negus, and Levi Robinson.

Recording Secretary—William C. Gaston.

Corresponding Secretary—F. Lloyd.

Treasurer—H. S. Welton.

Librarian—Silas Foster.

Curators—William G. Hammond, President of the Board, T. M. Banbury, George G. Cornell, M. W. Davis, George W. Dodder, William Emonds, Harvey Graham, David Griffiths, Thomas Hughes, Robert Hutchinson, John P. Irish, George E. Kimball, James Lee, Charles Lewis, Henry Murray, S. E. Paine, S. C. Trowbridge, and A. C. Younkin.

In conclusion, the Board of Curators would respectfully ask that, if the General Assembly approve the past action of the officers of

the Society, they would restore the allowance made by the Twelfth General Assembly of three thousand dollars per annum, and make a special appropriation for the erection of a fire-proof building for the sole uses of the Society.

All of which is respectfully submitted by the Board of Curators.

FREDERICK LLOYD,

Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

To the Curators of the Iowa State Historical Society.

RECEIPTS OF 1870.

Per balance in Treasury.....	\$ 1694 80
Per annual State appropriation.....	500 00
Per revenue of the "Annals".....	174 65
Per engraving of Gov. Lucas.....	50 00
Per expenses refunded.....	25 00
Per annual fees of members.....	35 00
Total	<u>\$ 2479 45</u>

DISBURSEMENTS OF 1870.

For salary of Librarian, 4 vouchers.....	\$ 250 00
For salary of Corresponding Secretary, 4 vouchers.....	500 00
For publishing the "Annals," 4 vouchers.....	701 60
For publishing engravings, 4 vouchers.....	205 00
For rent of building, 4 vouchers.....	200 00
For stationery, 3 vouchers.....	23 85
For freight and express, 9 vouchers.....	28 45
For printing and desk, 3 vouchers.....	44 50
For postage, 8 vouchers.....	21 45
For fuel, 2 vouchers.....	21 90

For other incidentals, 9 vouchers.....	39 50
Total	<u>\$ 2046 25</u>
Balance in Treasury.....	\$ 433 20

RECEIPTS OF 1871.

Per balance in treasury.....	\$ 433 20
Per annual State appropriation.....	500 00
Per revenue of the "Annals".....	372 95
Per annual fees of members	45 75
Per overdraft of treasury	33 97
Total	<u>\$1385 87</u>

DISBURSEMENTS OF 1871.

For salary of librarian, 4 vouchers.....	\$ 150 00
For salary of corresponding secretary, 6 vouchers	472 95
For rent of building, 3 quarters, 3 vouchers.....	150 00
For publishing the "Annals," 4 vouchers	501 40
For stationery, 1 voucher	9 90
For freight and expressage, 5 vouchers.....	33 30
For extra printing, 1 voucher	2 00
For postage, 2 vouchers	23 92
For fuel, 2 vouchers.....	14 70
For other incidentals, 7 vouchers	27 70
. Total	<u>\$1385 87</u>

Deficit of treasury..... \$ 33 97

All of which, with the vouchers for the same, is most respectfully submitted.

H. S. WELTON, *Treasurer.*

IOWA CITY, Dec. 12th, 1871.

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF IMMIGRATION,

TO THE

FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF IOWA.

JANUARY 1, 1872.

DES MOINES:

G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.

1872.



REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION, }
DES MOINES, IOWA, Jan. 1, 1872. }

The Thirteenth General Assembly passed an act to encourage immigration to the State of Iowa, appropriating for that purpose the sum of \$5,000. In pursuance of this act the members of a Board of Immigration were duly commissioned by the Governor, and held their first meeting April 4, 1870. The law authorized the Board to appoint a Secretary, required him to keep an office at the Capitol, and prescribed the general character of the duties incumbent upon him. At the first meeting, A. R. Fulton was appointed to this position at a compensation of \$100 per month until otherwise ordered. Mr. Fulton has continued as the Secretary of the Board up to the present time, but for the last year only nominally, as there were no funds to continue his salary. He has, however, found time, without neglecting the duties of another position, to maintain a large correspondence, and continue the distribution of documents, thus keeping up the working organization of the Board.

By the law, the Governor was made *ex-officio* President of the Board, and one of its first acts was to authorize him to publish to the world the fact of the organization of the Board, and that the State had recognized the wisdom of the policy of encouraging immigration by the passage of a law for that purpose. A notice was prepared and published, setting forth the facts, together with the names and addresses of the several Commissioners, and the Secretary; and also inviting correspondence from persons desiring information of our State with a view to immigration. This circular was gratuitously published in nearly all the newspapers of Iowa, and in some of the papers out of the State. Small circulars were also

printed in several languages, and enclosed with the correspondence of the Secretary, and distributed to bankers and other parties in various parts of the State, with the request that they assist in giving them circulation among their correspondents. By means of these circulars and newspaper notices, the fact of the establishment of a Board of Immigration soon became extensively advertised, and the result was, that a large correspondence was soon maintained with parties in the eastern States and Europe, who were anxious to learn all they could of the resources and advantages of our State.

PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS.

With the small amount of funds placed at their disposal, it was apparent that the Board should not attempt to maintain agents on salaries to be paid for their services out of the appropriation. It became with them a serious question as to how they could effect the greatest result with the means in their hands. The Board, therefore, at its first meeting authorized the Secretary to prepare a pamphlet for general distribution free of charge, setting forth the resources of the State, and giving such general information as would be useful to all who might be induced to seek homes in Iowa. The Secretary prepared the treatise entitled "Iowa: The Home for Immigrants," which was approved by the Board. Of this pamphlet, there were ordered to be printed in English, 35,000 copies; in German, 15,000 copies; in Holland, 5,000 copies; in Danish, 6,000 copies, and in Swedish, 4,000 copies. The pamphlet contained a neat miniature map of the State, and a number of valuable tables showing its agricultural, mineral, and other resources, as well as its climatology. The distribution of this pamphlet in the English language was commenced in September, 1870, and in the German and Holland in the months of October and November of the same year. It will be seen by the financial statement attached to this report that the Board has paid nothing from the appropriation for the printing of the pamphlet in the Scandinavian languages. The printer engaged to print the pamphlets in these languages delayed the work so long that it was deemed best to countermand the order for them. Some time after this, however, we were informed by the printer that the pamphlets were so nearly done that it would require but little

additional expense to complete them. In the meantime the funds at the disposal of the Board had been used for other purposes. It was therefore suggested at our meeting held in April last, that as the appropriation was so nearly exhausted, we might procure advertising enough to apply in payment for the work to induce the printer (as he very much desired to do so) to go on and complete the job, rather than lose all that had been done. Accordingly, the Secretary, under instruction of the Board, obtained advertisements amounting in the aggregate to \$380, and forwarded to the printer for insertion in the pamphlets. The printer was also authorized to accept such additional advertisements of a proper character as he might be able to obtain, the proceeds of which were to apply in payment for the work. He obtained additional advertisements to the amount of \$100, making an aggregate of \$480. The printer then went on and completed the work, with the understanding in writing "that the Board of Immigration did not guaranty or become responsible for any further compensation than the amount received for the advertisements inserted in the pamphlets." About the middle of September last, the Secretary received notice that the Scandinavian pamphlets were printed and ready for delivery, and the several parties advertising were authorized to remit to the printer the several amounts agreed upon. After all this trouble to procure the printing of these pamphlets, we regret to have to report that the greater portion of them were destroyed by the great fire in Chicago. When that event occurred, the Secretary was arranging through Messrs. Langfeldt, Thode & Co., of Davenport, to have a large portion of them shipped to the Scandinavian countries *free of charge for transportation*.

Of the pamphlets published by authority of the Board, there have been distributed as follows:

Of the English edition	30,000 copies.
Of the German edition	14,500 copies.
Of the Holland edition	2,800 copies.

There have also been distributed a limited number of copies in the Danish and Swedish languages, making an aggregate of about 45,500 copies. About 6,000 copies of the English edition have been distributed in the British Islands, and of the German about 12,000

copies through the German States. Most of the Holland pamphlets were distributed through our agents, Messrs. Hospers and Hasselman, and through Messrs. Mumm and Rhynsburger, members of the Board. The greater portion of the documents sent to the British Islands were distributed through our agent, E. T. Edginton, Esq.

For facilities afforded in the transportation of documents almost free of cost, we are under obligations to the Hamburg Steamship Line, as well as to the following railroad companies, to-wit: Pennsylvania Central; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Burlington & Missouri River; and the Des Moines Valley. The Board and the State are also under lasting obligations to Messrs. Langfeldt, Thode & Co., of Davenport, who are agents for various transportation lines, for the efficient and valuable service rendered by them in procuring free transportation for our documents, as well as for the general interest they have manifested in promoting immigration. Various land companies and real estate agencies, have also cheerfully co-operated with us in giving circulation to our documents.

In addition to the regular pamphlet published by authority of the Board, there have also been distributed a large number of other documents, including copies of the valuable letter to the Workingmen's Emigrant Association of London, prepared by His Excellency, Governor Merrill; the pamphlets, maps, and circulars of the several railroad companies; and such other suitable documents as could be obtained.

DOCUMENTS ON HAND.

We still have on hand copies of our pamphlet in the several languages as follows: English, 5,000; German, 500; Holland, 2,200; Swedish, 100, and Danish, 150 — making a total of 7,950 copies. We also have about 9,000 of the miniature map of Iowa, which were intended for the Danish and Swedish pamphlets. Had our means been sufficient to have enabled us to publish a new and revised edition of the pamphlet, we could have profitably disposed of the entire first edition long since. It was desirable, however, as we could not have a later edition, to retain some on hand to enable us to supply special applications.

AGENTS COMMISSIONED.

Since the organization of the Board, the following agents have been commissioned, to-wit:

Louis A. Ochs, of Scott county, to Germany, June 13, 1870.

Martin N. Clausen, of Mitchell county, to Scandinavia, June 21, 1870.

Danford Eddy, of Clayton county, to the Eastern States, June 21, 1870.

E. T. Edginton, of Lucas county, to the British Islands, July 7, 1870.

Rev. Peter Havermans, of Troy, New York, to Belgium, July 11, 1870.

Henry Hospers, of Marion county, to Holland, July 15, 1870.

D. J. Coleman, of Woodbury county, to the Eastern States, Sept. 29, 1870.

Rev. Alexander King, of Ireland, to the British Islands, Nov. 14, 1870.

Theodore K. Hunby, of Worth county, to Scandinavia, November 21, 1870.

Carl Jaaks, Hamburg, Germany, April 20, 1871.

L. W. Hasselman, Holland, April 28, 1871.

Alex. A. Wise, London, England, April, 1871.

Rev. James E. Fitch, Allamakee county, May 1, 1871.

J. Fred. Meyers, Washington, D. C., May 5, 1871.

All the commissions to agents were issued for one year.

The following were re-commissioned, to-wit:

Louis A. Ochs, agent to Germany.

Rev. Alex. King, agent to British Islands.

Danford Eddy, agent to Eastern States.

Several of the agents commissioned by the Board were working under partial pay from the different railroad companies, so that only \$400 of the appropriation has been expended in payment to agents. Several of these agents have rendered valuable service and spent much time without receiving any compensation. The several railroad companies operating roads leading into and through Iowa, have from the first manifested a desire to co-operate with the Board, and

when applied to, have invariably passed our agents over their lines free of charge.

WORK AND REPORTS OF AGENTS.

The several reports of our agents show that they have been doing for Iowa a good work, although receiving but little, and most of them no compensation. They have been instrumental in disseminating through the Eastern States, and in European countries, a vast amount of valuable information concerning our State. Their work has borne and will continue to bear its fruits, in the speedy settlement and cultivation of our broad prairies, the development of our mining resources, and the establishment of manufactories; thus resulting in the addition of untold wealth to our State.

Messrs. E. T. Edginton, Louis A. Ochs, and Menry Hospers, our agents, respectively, to the British Islands, Germany, and Holland, have all returned, and their reports show that, under the circumstances, they have most efficiently discharged the duties of the trusts confided to them. It is to be regretted that the funds at the disposal of the Board were insufficient to enable them to be continued in the work so well begun. It is, however, a matter of some gratification to be able to state, that we now have reliable local, or resident agents in England, Germany, and Holland, who will faithfully distribute to the best advantage all such documents as we may send them.

These resident agents are Alex. A. Wise, of London, Carl Jaaks, of Hamburg, and L. W. Hasselman, of Holland. They are all gentlemen who are interested in promoting the welfare of emigrants from their respective countries, and have manifested a willingness to furnish their countrymen with a full knowledge of the advantages of Iowa.

We know of many who have settled in Iowa through the representations of these agents. The fruits of Mr. Hospers' mission to Holland have appeared in the establishment of large Holland settlements in Northwestern Iowa, and especially that in Sioux county. Many of the new immigrants are persons of considerable means, and will contribute much toward the development of that portion of the state.

Owing to the fact that we had not the advantage of publications

in the Scandinavian language, our agent, Martin N. Clausen, Esq., appointed for those countries, has not had the facilities for doing the efficient work that he desired to do. He has, however, done much by the publication of articles on Iowa in the leading Scandinavian journals, and also by translating and publishing portions of our pamphlet. In this way he has awakened much interest in regard to Iowa, and has reported to Rev. C. L. Clausen, of this Board, a very favorable feeling, with the assurance that much could be done for Iowa by the circulation of pamphlets in the Danish and Swedish languages.

Theodore K. Hunby, bearing a commission from the Board of Immigration, about a year ago visited Norway, but has made no report, except by letter, in which he gave assurance of the increasing favor of Iowa with the people of that country.

Rev. Alex. King, appointed to promote emigration to Iowa from the British Islands, has done invaluable service in attracting attention to our State by the contribution of many ably written articles to leading religious and secular journals in England. His letters, addressed to the President of the Board from time to time, evince his continued interest and faith in our State as the "Home for Immigrants."

D. J. Coleman, Esq., soon after his commission issued, spent several months in Massachusetts and other Eastern States, in the discharge of his duties, with the most flattering success. It is believed that his efforts resulted in the establishment of several colonies in Northwestern Iowa.

Rev. James E. Fitch and Mr. Danford Eddy are still actively engaged in their work of directing emigration to Iowa from the Eastern States. Through them, as well as through Mr. Coleman, we have distributed many documents. Messrs. Fitch and Eddy have been working together, and the joint report submitted by them shows what they have been doing for the cause.

It will be seen that we have had a goodly number of agents, more or less actively engaged in assisting to carry forward the work of the Board. Only two of them—Messrs. Edginton and Hospers—have received any compensation from the appropriation made by the

General Assembly, and they only a mere pittance, amounting in the aggregate to four hundred dollars.

We attach hereto the reports made to the Board by several of its agents, as containing many valuable suggestions, as well as showing the extent of the work in which they have been engaged. A lengthy, well written report, or rather treatise, on the general subject of immigration, by J. Fred Meyers, Esq., of Washington, D. C., we are obliged to omit. It is, however, a document well worthy of attention, and should be printed.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENCE.

Among the duties of the Secretary enumerated in the law, is that of procuring the publication of essays and other articles, setting forth the resources of the State, in eastern journals. This has been done to some extent, but many of the publishers of eastern journals are indifferent about giving publicity to articles designed to attract attention and favor to any particular State, especially without compensation. Many of them, however, have given us, from time to time, generous and flattering notices.

CIRCULARS.

In accordance with the requirements of the law, the Secretary has endeavored, from time to time, to collect from the various counties of the State such reliable data as would enable him to answer correctly the various inquiries, of parties abroad seeking information in regard to our State. A circular addressed by him to auditors and others in the several counties asked the information indicated by the following questions, and elicited full and satisfactory responses from most of them:

1. What is the financial condition of your county?
2. What railroads constructed, or in contemplation?
3. What cities, towns, villages, and post offices in your county?
4. What are the prices of land—improved and unimproved? Also of timber land?
5. What the proportion of prairie and timber land?
6. What is the cost of fuel, lumber, wages of farm hands, mechanics, and domestics; also prices paid for breaking prairie?

7. Are any of the laws for restraining stock from running at large, in force, and if so, which of them?
8. What mills or other manufactories have you?
9. What church organizations have you?
10. Have you any graded schools, and if so, where?
11. Give any general information of interest to the immigrant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Since the organization of the Board an extensive correspondence has been maintained by the Secretary, members of the Board, and agents, with parties in other States and in Europe, who were desirous of seeking new homes in the west, and a large proportion of whom, we have reason to believe, have been induced to make choice of our State. The Secretary has written over *seven hundred* letters, to say nothing of circulars, mostly in answer to inquiries concerning the resources of our State, its general advantages, and its adaptation to the various industries, including agriculture, mining, manufactures and trade. He has been in receipt of over *one thousand* letters, all of which have received attention, either by the transmission of documents, or written replies. Some of the letters written by him in reply to persons asking information of our State, have been published in the local papers where the parties resided, thereby promoting a more general diffusion of a knowledge of the advantages that Iowa offers to the immigrant. The large correspondence maintained through the Secretary, members of the Board, and agents, has doubtless been productive of great interest in our State, and much good to the cause of immigration.

NATIONAL IMMIGRATION CONVENTION.

The increasing interest in the subject of immigration, especially in the west, and the desire to adopt the best means of securing to the immigrant better protection from fraud and imposition, gave rise to the call for a National Immigration Convention, at Indianapolis, Indiana, November 23, 1870. The call was signed by the Governors of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Delegates were in attendance from twenty-two States, two Territories, and the District of Columbia. The following delegates,

commissioned by the Governor, were in attendance from Iowa, to-wit: M. J. Rohlfs, C. Rhynsbarger, S. F. Spofford, C. L. Clansen, A. R. Fulton, and Louis A. Ochs. Governor Merrill was also in attendance, and took part in the deliberations of the Convention. The body continued in session two days, and finally, by a vote of seventy-three to five, adopted the following report, submitted by Hon. Samuel Galloway, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions:

"The Committee on Resolutions respectfully submit the following report, as substantially embracing the predominant sentiment of the members of the Immigration Convention, as contained in the resolutions referred to us for consideration:

"It must be manifest to all who have heard the deliberations and discussions of the Convention, that justice, patriotism, and philanthropy demand the immediate interposition of enlightened public sentiment and law for the protection of the rights and interests of the peoples of other lands, who are annually leaving their native countries and coming to our great national home of freedom.

"That great and grievous wrongs have been perpetrated cannot be doubted, and it is equally clear that full and efficient remedies for existing evils ought to be supplied.

"The important question to be solved is, what source or department of power can afford an adequate power? It is believed to be the judgment of this Convention, as indicated by the resolutions introduced and referred to the Committee, that upon our National Government is devolved the duty and responsibility of controlling, jointly with other governments, the embarkation and transit of emigrants, and co-operatively with auxiliary institutions in controlling the debarkation and protection of the emigrants—in obtaining a permanent home in the place of their choice, in the land of their adoption.

"This is eminently a question of national importance, as upon the proper protection, care and culture of this class of population largely depend not only their progress and prosperity, but also the fullest development of the resources of our country, and the permanency and perpetuity of our republican principles and institutions. The committee, therefore, present the following resolutions, as containing briefly, but substantially, the views of this Convention:

"1st. *Resolved*, That additional legislation, and a more rigid

enforcement of existing laws on the subject of immigration, are necessary to prevent actual abuses and frauds, and protect the true interests of the emigrant on his arrival, and while in transit to his destination in this country; and that, for the accomplishment of this purpose, in the opinion of this Convention, appropriate legislation is imperatively demanded of the Federal Government.

"2d. *Resolved*, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to open negotiations with countries from which persons emigrate to this country, so as to secure a joint jurisdiction on emigrant ships for the protection of emigrants against abuse and fraud; and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, and to the Congress of the United States.

"3d. *Resolved*, That this Convention unqualifiedly condemns all schemes, combinations, and monopolies oppressive to emigrants, by which they are deprived of the proper and useful facilities for cheap and safe transportation, and by which various impositions are practiced upon their indigent and dependent condition.

"4th. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Convention, a "Bureau of Immigration" should be established under the auspices of the Federal Government.

"5th. *Resolved*, That a committee of one from each State and Territory represented in this Convention, be appointed to memorialize Congress for such legislation as will most fully accomplish the views expressed in the foregoing resolutions.

"6th. *Resolved*, That all capitation tax collected from emigrants, whether imposed directly or indirectly, with or without color of law, are odious and unjust, and ought to be abolished."

SUGGESTIONS AND REMARKS.

There is no State in the Union which is more interested in immigration than Iowa, with her millions of acres of fertile unoccupied lands, offering cheap homes to the tillers of the soil from every country. Recent events, and fears of the future, have produced a disturbed state of feeling throughout Europe, and therefore no time could be more favorable than the present to induce immigration to Iowa, if efficient and proper means were employed. Many of the other States are making great efforts to secure immigration from

the East and foreign countries, and Iowa should not fail to put forth similar efforts. Large quantities of documents in different languages setting forth the agricultural, mining, manufacturing, and other advantages of Iowa, should be scattered broad-cast, and intelligent, active agents stationed in New York, and the several countries of Europe, fully prepared to give such information as may be desired by the people. Those people in the crowded portions of the Eastern States, who are looking westward for new homes, should be made familiar with the great advantages that Iowa possesses, that they may be induced to come and take part in developing the varied resources of a commonwealth already great, but vastly greater in its promise for the future. We think the present General Assembly should make liberal provision for carrying forward the work commenced by the Board of Immigration, confident as we are, that the experiment made during the last two years, with the very limited means provided, has been a successful one. In our opinion the present General Assembly should appropriate for this purpose, to be used during the next two years, not less than twenty thousand dollars. This amount would bear no comparison with the increase of the material wealth of our State which would speedily result from its judicious use for this purpose. It is not for us to say what proportion of the estimated *fifty thousand* increase of population which Iowa has received during the past year is the result of the work of the Board of Immigration, but we believe that a very large per centum of the increase is due to its efforts.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of expenditures on account of the appropriation of \$5,000 made by the last General Assembly, and placed at the disposal of the Board for promoting immigration:

STATEMENT

Of Expenditures on account of Appropriation for the Board of Immigration.

Date of Voucher.	Number of Voucher.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1870.				
May 20	3166	A. R. Fulton	Salary as Secretary	\$ 200 00
June 27	2446	A. R. Fulton	Salary as Secretary	100 00
Aug. 4	2728	A. R. Fulton	Salary as Secretary	100 00
" 5	2783	A. R. Fulton	Freight paid on paper to Pella.	5 96
" 18	2815	Betzer Bros.	On account for printing pamphlets.	100 00
Sept. 14	8028	Mills & Co.	Printing pamphlet and advertising	1441 11
" 25	8026	Mills & Co.	Printing and Lithographing.	81 00
Oct. 8	8120	U. S. Express Co.	Expressage.	4 50
" 25	8238	Voigt & Beck.	Printing pamphlet in German.	851 42
" 31	8301	A. R. Fulton	Salary as Secretary, to Nov. 7.	100 00
Nov. 1	8313	U. S. Express Co.	Expressage.	3 75
" 2	8335	Henry Hospers.	Salary as Agent to Holland.	100 00
" 6	8353	Betzer Bros.	Printing pamphlet.	853 49
" 8	8354	H. Nevenesch.	Translating to Holland language.	80 00
" 14	8401	E. T. Edginton.	Freight on books to Liverpool.	14 80
" 17	8439	Voigt & Beck.	Binding Holland pamphlet.	27 28
" 19	8441	E. T. Edginton.	Salary as Agent to England.	100 00
Dec. 3	8515	Betzer Bros.	Balance on binding Holland pamphlets.	82 78
" 8	8524	M. J. Rohlf.	Expenses to Indianapolis.	28 00
" 10	8525	A. R. Fulton.	Expenses to Indianapolis.	26 40
" 11	3530	U. S. Express Co.	Expressage.	2 80
" 22	8668	E. T. Edginton.	Postage and wrappers for pamphlets.	15 25
" 26	8698	A. R. Fulton.	Salary as Secretary, to Dec. 7.	50 00
" 30	3699	C. Rhynaburger.	Expenses to Indianapolis.	11 00
" 31	8748	Mills & Co.	For 65,000 maps and balance on printing.	518 75
1871.				
Jan. 4	3774	E. T. Edginton.	Salary as Agent to England.	50 00

EXPENDITURES—CONTINUED.

Date of Voucher.	No. of Voucher.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1871.				
Jan. 4	3775	Henry Hospers.....	Salary as Agent to Holland.....	\$ 100 00
"	3776	S. F. Spofford.....	Expenses to Indianapolis.....	25 95
Jan. 19	3870	Langfeldt, Thode & Co.....	Expense of shipping German pamphlets....	2 50
Jan. 27	3900	E. T. Edgington.....	Freight on books to Liverpool.....	9 05
Feb. 1	3941	E. T. Edgington.....	Postage and wrappers for pamphlets.....	9 60
"	3943	A. R. Fulton.....	Salary as Secretary to February 7.....	50 00
Mar. 6	4082	A. R. Fulton.....	Salary as Secretary to March 7.....	50 00
"	4083	Henry Hospers.....	Balance on salary as Agent to Holland.....	50 00
"	4084	E. T. Edgington.....	Postage, wrappers and freight on books.....	27 75
Mar. 31	4215	A. R. Fulton.....	Salary as Secretary to April 7.....	50 00
April 3	4330	E. T. Edgington.....	Freight and postage on pamphlets.....	45 40
April 18	4300	Voigt & Beck.....	Inserting 15,000 maps in pamphlets.....	30 00
April 26	4322	A. R. Fulton.....	Salary as Secretary to May 7.....	50 00
May 27	4488	A. R. Fulton.....	Salary as Secretary to June 7.....	50 00
June 23	4644	A. R. Fulton.....	Salary as Secretary to July 7.....	50 00
July 1	4688	U. S. Express Company.....	Expressage.....	1 00
				\$ 4987 95

RECAPITULATION.

The foregoing list of Expenditures may be classified as follows :

ON WHAT ACCOUNT.		AMOUNT.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
Printing and binding English pamphlets.....		\$ 1441 11	Paid freight, postage and wrappers on pamphlets to England.....	121 25
Printing and binding German pamphlets.....		881 42	Paid expenses of Board attending Immigration Convention at Indianapolis.....	91 85
Printing and binding Holland pamphlets.....		593 49	Paid freight and expressage.....	19 51
Other incidental printing and lithographing.....		81 00	Total.....	\$ 4997 98
Paid for 65,000 miniature maps, etc.....		518 75		
Paid Secretary.....		850 00		
Paid Agents.....		400 00		

Leaving a balance of the appropriation undrawn of \$2 02.

It may be stated that the expense of translating is included in the above items for printing and binding the pamphlets in the German and Holland languages, and also that in the item for the maps is included a balance on printing and binding, and inserting the maps in the English pamphlets.

In addition to the proceeds of the advertising already mentioned as being applied on the printing of the Scandinavian pamphlets, the sum of \$100 dollars was received by the Secretary from the B. & M. R. R. Co., for an advertisement printed on the cover of the Holland pamphlets. This has been applied by him in payment of freights, expressage, for printing of circulars, and for other necessary contingencies, all satisfactory to the Board.

In carrying out the objects of the law, providing an office at the Capitol, and affording all needed facilities, we acknowledge the cheerful co-operation of the Census Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD MUMM,
M. J. ROHLFS,
C. L. CLAUSEN,
C. RHYNSBURGER,
S. F. SPOFFORD,
MARCUS TUTTLE,
Board of Immigration.

REPORT OF HENRY HOSPERS.

To the Honorable Board of Immigration:

On the 15th day of July, 1871, I received my commission from your Honorable Board as agent to the Kingdom of the Netherlands to aid, promote, and advise immigration to the State of Iowa.

In consequence of the probability that the Netherlands might become involved in the war between Germany and France, I did not

leave for Europe till the middle part of October, 1870. I arrived in Rotterdam on the 3d day of November, 1870, and on the 7th day of November, 1870, I opened an office in the village of Hoog Blokland, in the province of Zuid, Holland. I immediately caused advertisements (of which the following is a translation) to be inserted in the newspapers herein named, to-wit:

“De Herant,” published at Amsterdam.

“Het Niemos vander Dog,” published at Amsterdam.

“Provinciale triesche Courant,” published at Leenswarden.

“De Wehsten,” published at Kampen.

“De Bazuin,” published at Kampen.

“Hensdensche Courant,” published at Hensden.

“Haarlemmer Courant,” published at Haarlem.

“Niemoe Rotterdamsche Courant,” published at Rotterdam.

TRANSLATION OF ADVERTISEMENT.

“UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.”

“Mr. Henry Hospers, Mayor of the city of Pella, in the State of Iowa, United States of America, specially commissioned by the Board of Immigration of the said State of Iowa, will remain in the Netherlands until the 15th day of January, A. D., 1871, for the purpose of giving detailed information to all who wish to emigrate to Iowa, about the country, climate and prospects of said State. All letters will be promptly answered without charge; and further notice will be given at what places and times persons interested can have a general conference with him.”

Address,

HENRY HOSPERS,

Care of Wm. Middelhoop, Esq, at Hoog Blokland, near Gorinchem.”

No sooner had the advertisement appeared in print, when a large number of letters arrived, and continued to arrive, filled with any number of questions.

To answer all these, in such a manner as to do justice, would have required the assistance of several clerks. I therefore wrote and had published a pamphlet of eight pages, entitled—

"IOWA."

"Shall I Emigrate to America? Practically answered by a Hollander who resided 24 years in one of the best States in the Union."

I had one thousand of these pamphlets printed, and sent the same without charge throughout the Netherlands.

Except Saturdays and Sundays, (on Saturdays I remained at my office to read and answer letters that were waiting for me) from the 28th day of November, 1870, till the 11th day of January, 1871, I have been engaged in traveling through the Netherlands, and in meeting people at the designated places.

The following is a list of the cities and villages, where, according to appointments previously made, I held conferences or meetings:

Gorinchem, 5 times.

Emmirhoven, 3 times.

Genderen.

Wertogenboork.

Rotterdam, 4 times.

Dordrecht.

Klundert.

Axel.

Fianer.

Utrecht, 2 times.

Amsterdam, 3 times.

Heerenoveen, 2 times.

Leemvarden.

Dronryp.

Stommels.

Zalt Bommel.

Rosjum.

Schoonhoven.

Noordeloos.

At the above named places respectively I met from ten to forty persons, putting every question imaginable to me, all of which I answered to the best of my ability. Most of those conferences were prolonged till after midnight.

Many, especially persons with large families, were anxious to learn all about Iowa. Parents, surrounded with all the comforts of life, worth from \$10,000 to \$40,000, with several grown-up children, and willing to leave those comforts behind, in order to better the position of their children, were eager for information. Several of this class will come to Iowa this year; others, having to wait till they sold their property, will come next year.

Mechanics and capitalists, professional men and owners of factories, in fact from all classes, wrote to me or came to see me.

My mission to Holland, I am sure, will bear good fruit, and will bring to our noble State well educated, enterprising, and industrious families.

Already several have arrived, some of which have settled in Marion, and others in Sioux county, Iowa.

Before my departure from Holland, I had notices inserted in some newspapers, giving my address in Iowa, and offering to answer all letters. Not a week passes but what I received letters, eagerly inquiring for information.

The pamphlets published by your Board and translated into the Dutch language, also the biennial message of our worthy Governor Merrill, have done a great deal of good and were read with much interest.

My friend C. Rhynsburger, member of your honorable Board, sent 250 copies of Mr. Fulton's "Iowa: the Home for Immigrants," to my address in Holland. I had the same gratuitously and carefully distributed. On each of these pamphlets I had to pay in Holland (they were short-paid in America) 30 Holland cents, specie (12 American cents) postage, making thirty dollars. I also paid for advertisements in eight papers twelve guilders, specie, (\$4.80) and I expended for prepaying letters in the Netherlands, six guilders and twenty cents, specie (\$2.48), making for these three items, with ten per cent added for the agio on gold, forty-one dollars, American currency, which amount I would earnestly pray your honorable board to refund me.

Besides my loss of time, I am out of my own pocket, over and above the two hundred and fifty dollars received by me from your honorable Board, more than three hundred dollars. I beg leave to present this fact to the consideration of your honorable board.

Being fully convinced that my mission to the Netherlands has already, and will further bear good fruits, and hoping that my humble efforts may bear the approbation of your honorable board, I remain, with due respect,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY HOSPERS.

Pella, March 1, 1871.

REPORT OF E. T. EDGINTON.

To the Honorable Board of Immigration :

GENTLEMEN :—Having been appointed by your honorable board, one of the agents to the British Islands for the promotion of immigration to this State, on receipt of my commission, I made arrangements for my immediate departure, leaving New York on the 6th of August, 1870, and arriving in Liverpool on the 18th of the same month. Without any delay, I secured myself an office for the transaction of the business connected with my mission, and entered at once into an active performance of my duties. Owing, however, to the lateness of the season for immigration, and the non-arrival of any documents, I was prevented from doing as much as I would have done, had I a supply for immediate distribution. In the mean time, however, I was not idle, but availed myself of every opportunity of acquiring information as to parties and localities from whence emigration was expected to flow during the spring of 1871.

My first package of pamphlets came to hand on the 19th of October, which I had waited for two months ; and in this connection I would remark that the total number sent was wholly inadequate even to supply the personal applications for them, leaving a large number of agents whom I wished to supply without any. I had a list of two thousand agents, resident in all parts of the British Islands, whom I was desirous of furnishing with an ample supply of documents, which, as a matter of course, I was quite unable to do. I

made repeated applications for a more liberal supply of documents, and also requested that a large edition of a cheaper document should be sent for more general and promiscuous distribution, but was informed that owing to the very limited funds at the disposal of your honorable board, my request could not be complied with. It is much to be regretted that the supply of documents should have been suspended when they would have been the most efficacious.

I am not in a position to state the number of individuals who were induced to come to Iowa through my representations, as most of them booked their passages through local passenger agents, consequently, I only occasionally came in contact with them.

In addition to Liverpool, I visited, among others, the following principal towns, viz.: London, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Lincoln, Leicester, Nottingham, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Hereford, Bristol, Neath, Swansea, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, Inverness, Stirling, etc., in all of which I distributed pamphlets and furnished individual information to all who applied. The collapse of the supply when most needed had a most disastrous effect on the exertions I had been making during the winter. If your honorable board desire to make immigration from abroad successful, I would suggest that the Legislature should be recommended to make a much more liberal provision, not only for printed matter, but also for the payment of agents, who should be constantly employed during the entire year in visiting and lecturing, in the agricultural districts, especially.

It is also desirable that short advertisements should be inserted in all the leading newspapers, informing intending emigrants where they could obtain the desired information. As a proof of the value of such brief advertisements, I inserted one for a few weeks in a leading religious paper, and had over 500 applications.

I hope that an effort will be made to induce the Legislature to make an appropriation on a liberal scale, commensurate, at least, with younger States. If they do, there cannot be a doubt that the result will equal, if not surpass, the most sanguine expectations.

Yours respectfully,

E. T. EDGINTON,

Chariton, Nov. 21, 1871.

REPORT OF CARL JAAKS.*

To the Präsident and Members of the Board:

Gentlemen: When by the resolution of the Board, dated 20th of April of this year, I had the honor, to be appointed Commissioner of the Board of Immigration for Jowa, I had already distributed here in suitable manner six chests of pamphlets, by the mediation of my friends, Messrs. Langfeldt, Thode & Co. Afterwards I received many supplementary consignments of greater importance, which enabled me to satisfy any inquiries and preliminary arrangements. My chief object was to supply with the respective pamphlets all newspaper offices and periodical editorships of Germany, accompanied by the following circular letter:

Honored Sir: I take the liberty, to offer to your kind perusal and inspection the annexed statistics of the State of Jowa (North America), begging you to publish in the daily reports of your periodical, so considerably propagated, a full statement of the advantages which said country offers to immigration. I am authorized by Mr. M. J. Rohlf, member of the Board of Legislation and of the Society for promoting the Immigration, to forward gratis and post-free, to any respectable person, if required, such a pamphlet, and to give full informations relative to the intended journeys and trips to that country.

Soliciting your particular attention to the advertisement on the other side, I beg to hand me not prepaid, a copy of your publication on this head.

I am, Gentlemen,
&c., &c.

The notice on the other hand referred to, and annexed to this and other circular letters, written by Mr. M. J. Rohlf, runs as follows:

I shall exert myself to the utmost, to provide my countrymen, who will apply to me, with good and cheap land, and endeavor to procure

*This report is presented here in the original translation as furnished by the agent.

for them a competent possessory deed thereof. I am ready to satisfy any inquiry made by writing, but I beg, to send me none but post-paid letters.

Davenport, State of Iowa, Jan. 1871.

M. J. ROHLFS,

Member of the Legislative-Court of the State of Iowa, and member of the Board for promoting the immigration in Iowa.

These pamphlets were sent to all newspaper offices of Anhalt, Baden, Bavaria, Brunswick, Bremen, Hamburg, Hessen-Darmstadt, Lippe-Detmold, Lubeck, Mecklenburgh, Oldenburgh, Prussia, Hanover, Hessen-Nassau, Hohenzollern, Pommerania, Posna, Brandenburg, Rhenish-Prussia, Saxony, Silesia, Sleswig-Holstein, Lauenburgh, Westphalia, Prussia-Saxony, Schauenburg-Lippe, Reus-Greitz, Reus-Schleiz-Gera-Lobenstein-Ebersdorf, Saxony-Altenburg, Saxony-Coburgh-Gotha, Saxony-Meiningen, Saxony-Weimar-Eisenach, Schwarzburgh-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburgh-Sondershausen, Waldeck-Pyrmont, and Wurtemberg.

The whole number of the pamphlets forwarded amounts to 1657, which gave rise to many extolling publications in favor of Iowa, in consequence of which I received letters of inquiry from all parts of Germany, a part of which, together with sundry newspapers, I handed at that time to Messrs. Langfeldt, Thode & Co. in Davenport, which they intend to exhibit before the Legislative Court during the next assembly.

I sent 321 parcels to all Agents of the sundry Immigration-Companies in the whole of Germany, for being distributed amongst real immigrants; in the choice of the pamphlets the importance of the respective places has duly been taken into consideration, to which was annexed the following circular-letter:

Gentlemen.—In order to evince, that the State of Iowa (North-America) offers to immigrants any conveniences, they are entitled to expect, I send you together with the annexed statistics a full explanation relative to the circumstances prevailing in that blessed country.

Begging you, to distribute kindly these respective pamphlets

amongst the immigrants, I add the request in the name of Mr. M. J. Rohlf, member of the Legislative-Court and of the Society for forwarding the immigration in Iowa, to recommend this State as a suitable one to a new home. Referring to the indication on the other side,

I am, etc., etc.

By these means the chief attention of the immigrants has been called on Iowa and the event of which is highly satisfactory, as made evident by the following circumstance : I engaged a person for each vessel bound from here to New York with the purpose of supplying the passengers of the steerage and, if possible, also those of the second salon with a pamphlet of recommendation, and by these means I learned, that the respective passengers had been already sufficiently instructed by the respective Agents, so that the chief aim of the immigrants was Iowa, and even those, who, invited by their kinsmen were going to other places, expressed a desire, to establish a home in Iowa, in case that the place of their present destination should not answer to their wishes. The persons thus engaged by me on the vessels have also the incumbency, to serve the passengers, what enables them fully, to extol the pamphlet to the immigrants, and particularly by not handing over the respective pamphlets, until they have passed the Channel and the sea-sickness has relaxed.

In order to give intelligence and manifestation as to the part, from whence this gratis-distribution comes, I added always the following circular-letter :

Gentlemen.—Permit me to lay before you the annexed statistic, which offers a clear statement of all circumstances relative to the State of Iowa (North America), making evident, that this blessed State supplies the immigrants with all the conveniences, they are entitled to desire.

I further inform you, that I am authorized by Mr. M. J. Rohlf, member of the Legislative-Court and of the Society for promoting the immigration in Iowa, to forward gratis and post-paid such a pamphlet to any respectable person, if required, and to give full

information relative to this State. Referring to the indication on the other side,

I am, etc., etc.

With the view of propagating and diffusing information and intelligence about Jowa, even in the remotest parts of human society, I contrived to send the respective pamphlets from the most renowned hotels down to the obscurest inns, from the most considerable merchants down to the shop-keepers in villages, owners of mills, and to all those, who by their trade are brought into connection with their neighborhood. Having commenced with the most northern regions of Germany, I proceeded in these endeavors already beyond the limits of Holstein and Mecklenburgh and as soon as I shall be sufficiently provided with pamphlets, I shall not leave to scatter them in the same way in the southern, eastern and western Provinces of that Country.

To these pamphlets I add the following circular-letter:

Gentlemen: — I beg leave to hand you the annexed statistic, which offers a thorough knowledge of all circumstances in Jowa (North America), apparently showing that such State supplies the immigrants with all conveniencies they may reasonably aspire to. Begging you, to exhibit it kindly to the inspection of all those who are interested in the matter, I beg leave to add, that I am authorized by Mr. M. J. Rohlf, member of the Legislative-Court and of the Society for promoting the immigration to Jowa to forward post-paid and gratis the respective pamphlets, if required, to any respectable person, and to give full information relative to this State and respecting the voyages and trips which may be intended to undertake. Referring to the indication on the other side,

I am, etc., etc.

This proceeding had its proper effect; considerable immigrations from the Sleswig-Isles (north-sea) have taken place, being their chief aim Clinton, in Jowa, where considerable colonies are establishing. Both, from those Isles and the north and west coast of Sleswig, considerable applications have been made, particularly to immigration-hosts in Altona, relative to engagements which extend already to the

very spring of this year, all of which with a view to Iowa, alleging that the pamphlets received gave rise to the favorable opinion they entertain with regard to Iowa.

The last stock of pamphlets I intend to send to all the railway stations of Germany, in order to be exhibited in the waiting-rooms, where the animated intercourse of indigenous and foreign people is very considerable, and where the tedious awaiting gives a propensity for reflecting upon the contents of the pamphlets. To these pamphlets I join the following circular-letter:

Gentlemen: By the present I take the liberty to offer to your inspection a full statement of all circumstances relative to the State of Iowa, (North America), in order to evince that the said State offers to immigrants any conveniences they are entitled to expect. Begging to exhibit this pamphlet for the inspection of the respective public, I have the satisfaction to add that I am authorized by the government of this State to supply gratis, if required, any respectable person with a post-paid copy of this pamphlet, to give full information relative to the respective journeys and trips, and to assist in procuring an agreeable passage.

By the circular on the other side you are informed that Mr. M. J. Rholf, in Davenport, member of the government, is ready to serve any body who may apply to him.

I am, &c., &c.

CARL JAAKS.

General Agent of the Government of Iowa.

Rödingsmarkt, 14, Hamburg.

Many teachers of sundry provinces applied to me for such a pamphlet, either to use it in the lessons, or to provide the immigrants with intelligence relative to our view, which manifested the utility of supplying all teachers in Germany with our respective pamphlets, which, if it meets your approbation, shall be done next year. I could perform considerable achievements if I were furnished with the necessary means by the Government; but I am laboring under the supposition of your having adopted the principle that "the cheapest way is the best," by which my exertions remain paralyzed. Should

I be honored also for the future with the employment of a Commissioner of the Iowa State, I refer to chapter 44, section 1, of the statutes for Iowa, dated 30th of March, 1870, begging to invest me with the instalment thereof for three years, drawn up without any restriction, so as to enable me to exhibit it before any person whomsoever. Furthermore, taking into consideration, that the Commissioners of Michigan and Nebraska, in this place, receive an annual appointment of \$1500, besides a full reimbursement of all expenses, whereas, if I am allowed to judge, by the consequences of their activity, is not so beneficial as mine. I beg to fix me a corresponding annual salary. I don't claim any allowance amounting to the just mentioned sum, which I consider too high, but I hope my exertions will be duly acknowledged.

For singularity's sake, I may be allowed to add, that the Commissioner of Michigan loiters about the harbor at each starting of an immigrant vessel, like a porter with a plate-mark on his hat. He has also fixed the pamphlet respecting the State of Michigan in the office of Mr. Aug. Bolten, so that no body can contribute to the divulgation thereof. The same man publishes twelve times the year a newspaper, the contents of which is never changed, and all this, though he lived 36 years in America.

With the highest esteem,

CARL JAAKS.

Commissioner for Iowa.

Hamburgh, 1st December, 1871.

REPORT OF D. EDDY AND J. E. FITCH.

A. R. FULTON, Esq., *Secretary of Board of Immigration :*

DEAR SIR :—In accordance with instructions from the Board, we submit to you the following report of our work during the past season.

You are aware of the great embarrassments under which we have

been laboring thus far, and we trust you will make due allowance. On entering upon our great work, we were soon made to feel that, in order to secure our share of eastern emigration, we must compete with the well paid agents of older organizations, who had already established their lines of travel, and were working thousands of emigrants *through* our beautiful State to Kansas, Nebraska, and Minnesota. There were thousands of eastern families who knew as little about Iowa as we do of Nevada or Colorado, and yet they were, as a general thing, quite well posted in regard to Minnesota, Kansas, etc. The reason of this, doubtless, is found in the fact, that those States have appropriated more means, and sent more agents to secure that class of settlers than we have. Iowa, however, the "Beautiful land," only needs to be known to be appreciated.

By an extensive correspondence in eastern journals, and by delivering a large number of popular and scientific lectures on Iowa, in addition to the circulation of your valuable immigration pamphlet, we have induced many thousands of the very best class of eastern and New England people to settle in our State, many of whom bought improved farms and valuable railroad lands, whilst the majority have settled on homestead and pre-emption claims. A colony of five hundred persons has settled in Emmet and Palo Alto counties. The vanguard of a large colony of New Englanders have also settled in Kossuth and Humboldt counties. Over one thousand families in the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, through the means and influences which we have brought to bear, with the aid of several assistants, are making preparations to emigrate to Western Iowa in the Spring.

In relation to the increase of population in Northwestern Iowa during the past season, a recent issue of the *Cherokee Times* says:

"There are ten counties in the northwestern corner of Iowa whose gain from emigration alone this season will average not less than 500 inhabitants each, making an aggregate of 5,000 inhabitants. Each inhabitant adds not less than \$100 to the wealth of these counties, being an aggregate of \$500,000."

A statement of the business of the Sioux City Land Office for the month of June last also indicates how rapidly that portion of the State has settled up during the past season. The official figures are as follows:

	ACRES.
Homesteads taken, 225	24,145
Pre-emptions made, 482	47,125
Entered with military bounty land warrants	320
Entered with Agricultural College scrip	2,407
Entered with cash	3,192
Final homesteads proved up, 16	2,290
Total acres	79,470

Receipts of the office for the month..... \$9,800.79

All the lands entered with warrants, scrip, or cash, were for the uses of actual settlers, who thus proved up pre-emption claims or commuted homesteads.

The business for June was a slight increase upon that for May, when the total number of acres disposed of amounted to 73,348. In that month 219 homesteads were taken and 414 pre-emptions made.

These figures indicate, allowing but three persons to each family, an increase in the two months of May and June of not less than 4,000 in the Sioux City Land District, by the disposition of public lands alone.

As we now have our assistants at work in the various Eastern States, and our lines of travel established from east to west, we may reasonably hope for and expect still greater success next year.

The above is only a partial account of our laborious work for the past year, all of which we have performed without any compensation, or a single dollar towards defraying our expenses. The small appropriation made by the last General Assembly was but little more than sufficient to pay for the printing of the pamphlets, leaving very little to remunerate you, Mr. Secretary, for your services, or the agents working under you. It is but reasonable to hope that the coming General Assembly will appropriate a more liberal amount to carry forward this great and important work.

Respectfully submitted,

D. EDDY.

J. E. FITCH,

Des Moines, Dec. 14, 1871.

REPORT OF LOUIS A. OCHS.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, Dec. 18, 1871.*To the Honorable Board of Immigration of the State of Iowa:*

GENTLEMEN :—In laying before your honorable body the first annual report of the work of your Commissssioner, I am sensible of the difficulty of correctly representing all that may be important for you to know, and interesting to the people of the State, and shall, therefore, briefly review the work thus far done, with such observations as have occurred to me while engaged in my labors.

As soon after receiving the necessary instructions as the circumstances of the recent Franco-Prussian War would warrant, I started for Germany, having first possessed myself of such information regarding the best and most expeditious transportation from New York to the different portions of the State. In this I was aided by the management of all the leading through lines of railroad, all of whom expressed a willingness to co-operate with me in securing to emigrants the best of accommodations.

I left New York, May 9th, 1871, for Hamburg, and thence to South Germany, and commenced operations immediately on my arrival, by advertising in all leading papers, stating the names of places and dates where I would be present, prepared to give all who contemplated emigration to the United States, such information regarding the various advantages possessed by the State of Iowa, its lands, climate, principal cities, markets, and best means of reaching the State and to effect a residence, as well as to distribute pamphlets authorized by the State authority.

I found the people anxious to receive all such information, when once assured that it was reliable. In many instances I found it more effective to employ well known residents of the interior towns to precede me with instructions—to tell the people that a representative of the State of Iowa would be at their place on such days—as there are large numbers of unauthorized pamphlets, especially from South

America, scattered over Germany, which have been pronounced unreliable by the leading papers; and as a result I found the only way to make effective the pamphlets that I was distributing, was to visit the people at their homes and deliver them in person, instead of sending them from the seaport towns.

My experience has demonstrated that, though more expensive, the best method of inducing immigration to Iowa, is to visit the people in the interior, as in nearly every instance, when the emigrant reaches the seaport he is fully determined upon his destination.

I found the people very desirous to learn all they could about the State, especially those living in the small interior villages, many of which I could only reach by private conveyance. Their chief desire was to learn about the lands and prices of the same; climate, amount and kinds of crops, costs of raising the same; price of labor, markets, and ruling prices. While they evinced but little, if any desire, for information concerning citizenship and franchises, being, as I found on inquiry, in many instances, well informed upon this subject.

Their leading idea being to secure homes for themselves and families. Owing to the condition of the people, as the result of the war, emigration this year has been very limited. The same causes will induce many to emigrate next year, and in addition to those who would come to this country, from a natural love for republican institutions, and to secure homes of their own. It is my opinion that large numbers of a more wealthy class will sell their property and emigrate to escape the effects of the war.

In conversing with this class, I found that information concerning the cities of the State, prospects of interior cities, trade, etc., was the more acceptable.

The operations of your Commissioner, owing to the state of the country, at the close of the war, were confined to the interior towns in South Germany and Schleswig-Holstein.

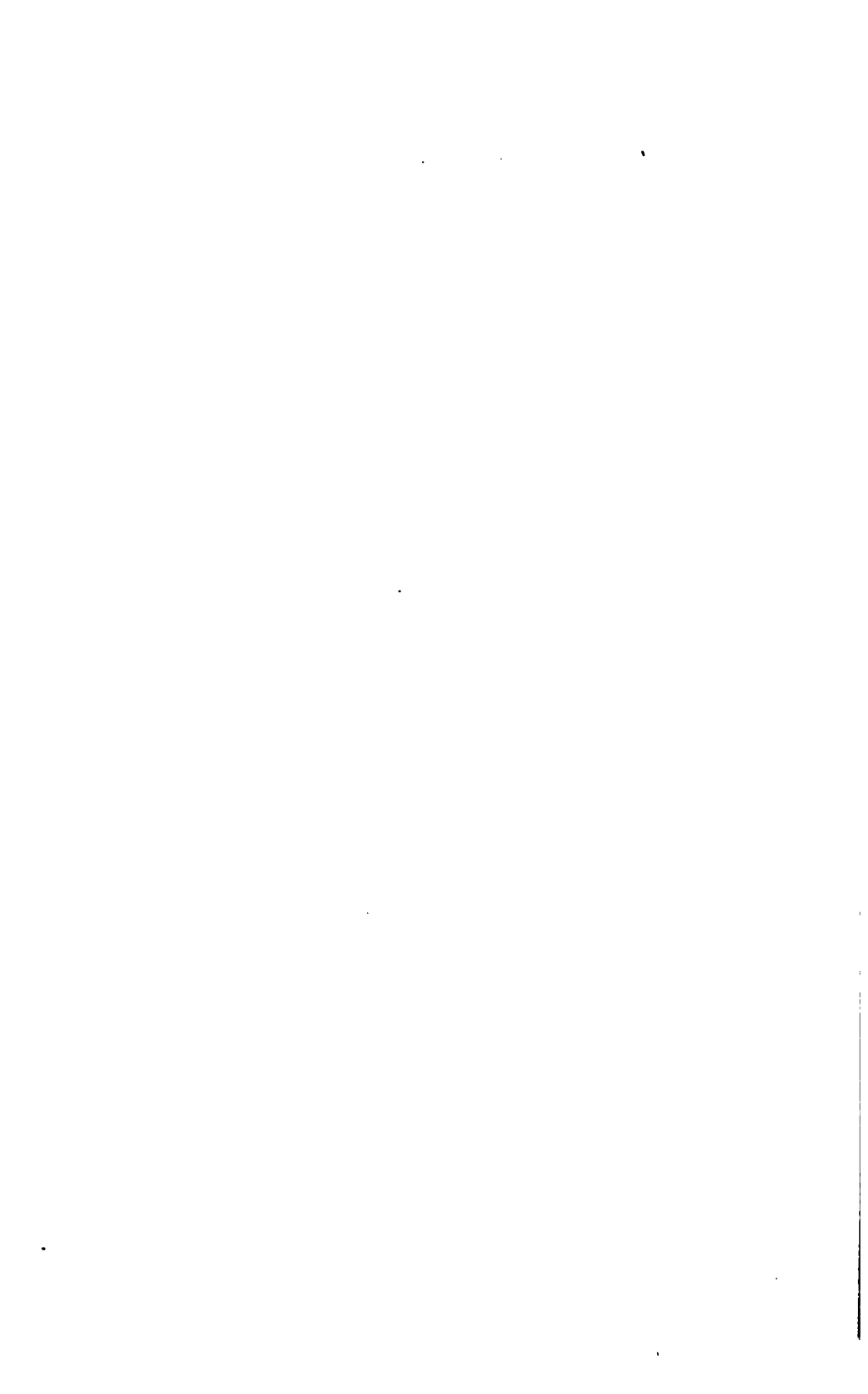
In Mecklenburg, Alsace, and Switzerland, I have colonies forming that will be ready to emigrate early in the spring. These parties contemplate settling in the interior and Western and Northern portions of the State, where desirable land in sufficient quantity can be obtained at fair prices.

Where it was difficult to organize colonies my operations were directed to placing all the information concerning the State before all classes.

There is considerable in regard to the details of the work which I shall be pleased to explain to your honorable body, if so ordered.

Respectfully,

LOUIS A. OCHS.



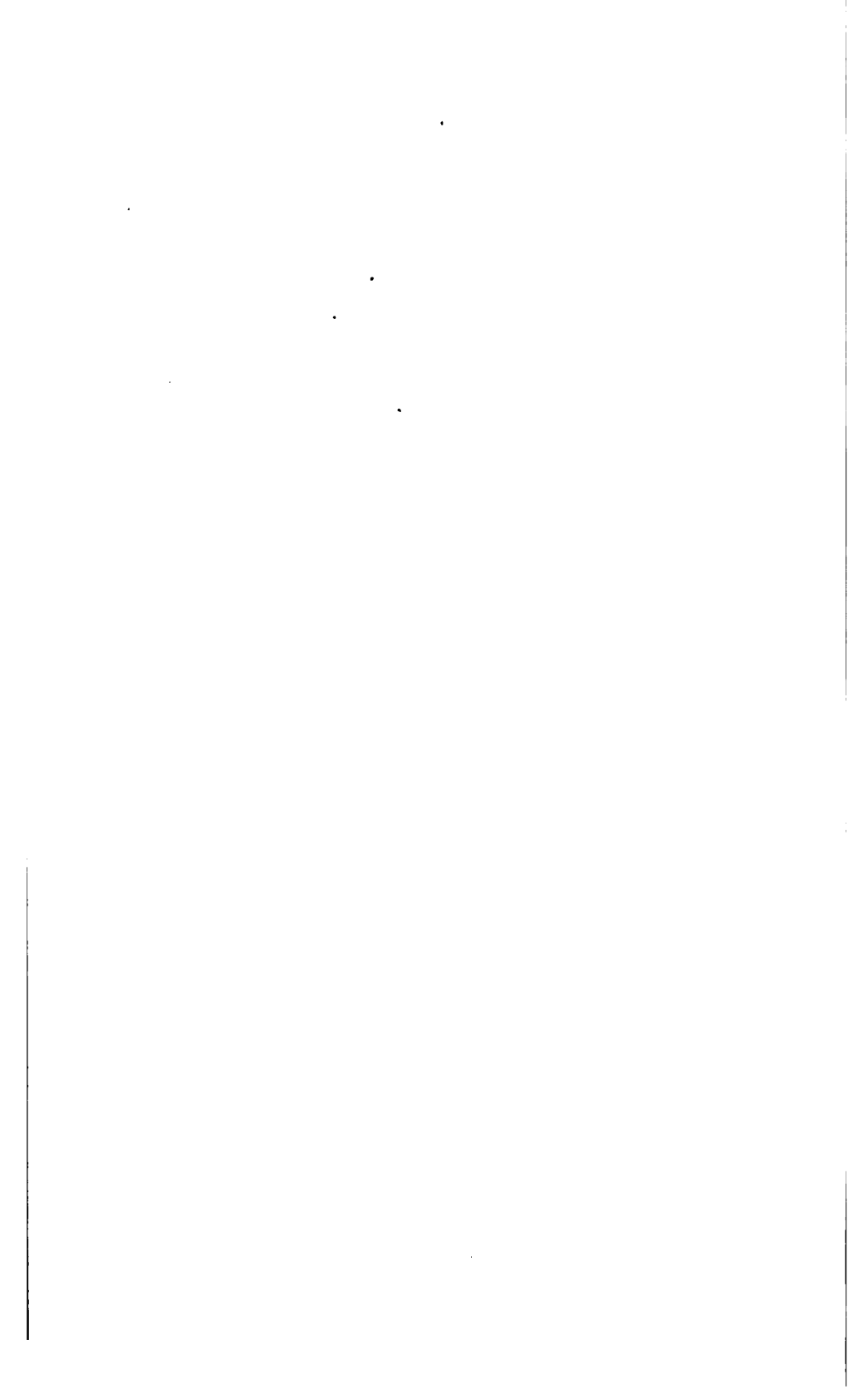
REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE,

IN RELATION TO THE
CRIMINAL RETURNS

OF THE
STATE OF IOWA FOR THE YEARS 1870 AND 1871.

ED. WRIGHT, SECRETARY OF STATE.

DES MOINES:
G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.
1872.



STATE OF IOWA, }
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, }
Des Moines, January 18, 1872. }

To the General Assembly of the State of Iowa :

In compliance with law, I have the honor to herewith report an abstract of the Criminal Prosecutions in the several counties of the State for the years 1870 and 1871, as returned to this office by the Clerks of the District Court, pursuant to the provisions of Section 849 of the Revision of 1860.

ED WRIGHT, *Secretary of State.*

DELAWARE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Keeping and con. a nuisance.	Fined \$50.00	Cabinet maker.	Yes.	United Stat's	Bad
1	"	Fined \$20.00	Saloon keeper.	Yes.		Fair
1	Malicious injury to goods and chattels.	Fined \$25.00	Farmer.		Ireland	Fair.
1	Disturbing a public meeting.	Fined \$15.00	Laborer.	Yes.	United Stat's	Bad
2	Larceny.	Six months each in penitentiary.	Laborers.			Bad
1	Forgery.	Six months in penitentiary.	Laborer.	Yes.		Bad
2	Arson.	Six months each in penitentiary.	Laborers.	Yes.	United Stat's	Bad
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year..... \$ 210 00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 212 00						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees,) during the year 8800.00						
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 165.00						

DES MOINES COUNTY.

1	Assault and battery.	Fined \$ 12.00	Farmer.	Yes.	Ireland	Good
1	Assault and battery.	Fined 100.00	Laborer	Don't know	Ireland	Don't know.
1	Larceny	Ninety days in county jail	Broom maker.	Yes.	United Stat's	Medium
1	Assault and battery.	Fined \$ 1.00	Wagon maker.	Yes.	Ireland	Good
1	Larceny	Reform school.	Clerk.	Yes.	United Stat's	
1	Burglary.	Two years in penitentiary.	Driver	Yes.	United Stat's	Fair.
1	Larceny	Fined \$100.00	Clerk.	Yes.	Sweden.	Good
1	Burglary and robbery.	Five years in the penitentiary.	None.	Yes.	Germany.	Very bad
1	Burglary and robbery.	Three years in the penitentiary.	Butcher.	Yes.	Germany	Very bad
1	Permitting gambling.	Fined \$ 50.00	Gambler.	Yes.	United Stat's	Very bad
1	Larceny	Two years in the penitentiary.	Railroad hand.	No.	Ireland	Loose.
1	Larceny	Fined \$100.00	Raftman.	Yes.	Ireland	Bad
1	Burglary.	Reform school.		Yes.	United Stat's	Bad
1	Larceny.	Six months in county jail.	Porter.	Yes.	United Stat's	Bad.

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year..... \$ 868.00
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 240.00
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District Attorney's fees), during the year. 8560.60
 Total amount paid District Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 410.00

DICKINSON COUNTY.

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year..... None.
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... None.
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District Attorney's fees), during the year. \$118.00
 Total amount paid District Attorney, by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... None.

DUBUQUE COUNTY.

1	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$ 5.00.....	Laborer.....	Yea.....	United Stat's Unknown.....
1	Assault and battery.....	Fined 5.00.....	Laborer.....	Yea.....	Ireland..... Quarrelsome.
1	Assault and battery.....	Fined 5.00.....	Laborer.....	Yea.....	United Stat's Good.....
2	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fined 25.00 each.....	Horse traders.....	Yea.....	Ireland..... Fair.....
1	Assault with intent to commit murder.....	Fined 50.00.....	Miner.....	Neither.....	Ireland..... Drunken.....
1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined 10.00.....	Justice of the Peace.....	Yea.....	Germany..... Unknown.....
1	Extortion.....	Fined 25.00.....	Justice of the Peace.....	Yea.....	United Stat's Truant.....
2	Malignous mischief.....	Fined 1.00 each.....	Justice of the Peace.....	Yea.....	United Stat's Truant.....
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fined 25.00.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yea.....	United Stat's Bad.....
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fined 10.00.....	Teamster.....	Yea.....	United Stat's Bad.....
1	Grand larceny.....	Six months in Penitentiary.....	Farm hand.....	Yea.....	United Stat's Bad.....
1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined 5.00.....	Drover.....	Yea.....	Ireland..... Bad.....
1	Larceny.....	10 days in jail.....	Street walker.....	Yea.....	Ireland..... Bad.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....					\$ 192.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					40.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District Attorney's fees), during the year. 2985.00					
Total amount paid District Attorney, by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year. 327.00					

EMMET COUNTY.—No Convictions.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Assault and battery.....	Fined \$ 5.00.	Farmer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	.....
1	Assault and battery.....	Fined 25.00.	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Bad.....
2	Breaking fence of another.....	Fined 5.00 each.	Farmers.....	Yes.....	.....	Good.....
1	Nuisance, selling liquor.....	Fined 40.00.	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	.....	Bad.....
1	Nuisance, selling liquor.....	Fined 20.00.	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	England.....	Bad.....
1	Nuisance, gambling.....	Fined 60.00.	Hotel-keeper.....	Yes.....	.....	Bad.....
1	Nuisance, selling liquor.....	Fined 5.00.	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Good.....
1	Murder, first degree.....	Death.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Scotland.....	.....
1	Grand larceny.....	3 years in Penitentiary.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	.....	Bad.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....						\$ 515.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						253.75
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District-Attorney's fees) during the year.....						623.90
Total amount paid District-Attorney, by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						80.00

FLOYD COUNTY—No Report.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—No Report.

FREMONT COUNTY—No Report.

GREENE COUNTY.

1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined \$15.00.	Merchant.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Bad.....
1	Assault and battery.....	Fined 15.00.	Hotel-keeper.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Bad.....
1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined 20.00.	Merchant.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Bad.....
1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined 25.00.	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Bad.....

IDA COUNTY.

Nothing to report—CLERK DISTRICT COURT.

IOWA COUNTY.

1 Forgery.....	Sent to Reform School.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Bad.....
1 Larceny.....	1 year at Penitentiary.....	Laborer.....	.....	Bohemian.....	Unknown.....
1 Keeping nuisance.....	Fined, \$250 and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	France.....	Intemperate.....
1 Keeping nuisance.....	Fined, 50 and costs.....	Plasterer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Good.....
1 Keeping nuisance.....	Fined, 50 and costs.....	Carpenter.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Bad.....
2 Keeping nuisance.....	Fined, 50 each and costs.....	Farmers.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Intemperate.....
1 Keeping nuisance.....	Fined, 50 and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Intemperate.....
1 Keeping nuisance and gambling house.....	Fined, 25 and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Intemperate.....
1 Vagrancy.....	Fined, 50 and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Intemperate.....
	Indentured by County Auditor.....	.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Bad.....

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year..... \$ 575 00

Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 248 89

Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees,) during the year, 1907 40

Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions, during the year..... 70 00

JACKSON COUNTY.

2 Assault with intent.....	Fined \$100 each and costs.....	Laborers.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Good when sober.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fined 50 and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Good.....
1 Larceny.....	1 year in Penitentiary.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	France.....	Good.....
1 Obstructing highway.....	Fined \$25 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Good.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fined 25 and costs.....	Hotel keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Good.....
1 Passing forged orders.....	Six months in Penitentiary.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Canada.....	Wild.....
1 Forgery.....	Six months in Penitentiary.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Canada.....	Wild.....
2 Aiding prisoners to escape.....	Fined \$10 each and costs.....	Attorneys.....	Yes.....	Canada.....	Good.....
2 Larceny.....	Fined 50 each and costs.....	Farmers.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Good.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fined 10 and costs.....	Hotel keeper.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Good.....
2 Nuisance.....	Fined 10 each and costs.....	Saloon keepers.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Good.....
3 Nuisance.....	Fined 50 each and costs.....	Saloon keepers.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Good.....

LEE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Permitting gambling.	Fined \$ 50.00	Saloon keeper.	Neither	Ireland	.....
1	Keeping nuisance.	Fined 200.00	Saloon keeper.	Yes.	Germany	.....
1	Keeping nuisance.	Fined 1.00	Saloon keeper.	.....	United Stat's	.....
1	Keeping nuisance.	Fined 25.00	Saloon keeper.	.....	Ireland	.....
1	Keeping nuisance.	Fined 800.00	Saloon keeper.	Yes.	Germany	.....
1	Permitting gambling.	Fined 50.00	Saloon keeper.	Yes.	Germany	.....
3	Keeping nuisance.	Fined 25.00 each.	Saloon keepers.	Yes.	Germany	.....
1	Permitting gambling.	Fined 50.00	Saloon keeper.	Yes.	United Stat's	.....
3	Keeping nuisance.	Fined 100.00 each.	Saloon keepers.	Yes.	United Stat's	.....
1	Assault with intent.	Fined 1.00	Saloon keeper.	Yes.	United Stat's	.....
1	Permitting gambling.	Fined 50.00	Saloon keeper.	Yes.	United Stat's	.....
1	Keeping nuisance.	Fined 20.00	Saloon keeper.	Yes.	United Stat's	.....
1	Robbery.	Ten years in penitentiary.	Merchant.	Yes.	United Stat's	Bad.
1	Assault.	Fined \$50.00.	Merchant.	Yes.	United Stat's	Bad.
1	Assault.	Fined 15.00.	.....	Yes.	United Stat's	Bad.
1	Larceny.	Two years in the penitentiary.	.....	.....	Ireland	.....
1	Larceny.	Seven years in the penitentiary.	Saloon keeper.	.....	United Stat's	Good.
1	Permitting gambling.	Fined \$50.00.	Saloon keepers.	.....	United Stat's	.....
2	Keeping nuisance.	Fined 20.00 each.	Saloon keepers.	.....	France	Bad.
1	Larceny.	Three years in the penitentiary.	.....	.....	United Stat's	.....
1	Larceny.	Two years in the penitentiary.	Saloon keeper.	Yes.	Ireland	.....
1	Permitting gambling.	Fined \$ 50.00.	Saloon keepers.	Yes.	Germany	.....
3	Keeping nuisance.	Fined 20.00 each.	Saloon keepers.	Yes.	United Stat's	.....
1	Re-siding officer.	Fined 1.00	.....	Yes.	United Stat's	.....
2	Larceny.	Five years in the penitentiary.	.....	Yes.	Africa	Bad.
1	Burglary.	Five years in the penitentiary.	.....	.....	United Stat's	Bad.
1	Enticing females to house of prostitution.	Fined \$125.00	.....	Yes.	United Stat's	Bad.
1	Larceny.	One year in the penitentiary.	.....	Yes.	United Stat's	Bad.

1	Larceny	Sent to Reform School	Yes.....	United Stat's Good.....
1	Obstructing highway	Fined costs of suit	Yes.....	United Stat's Good.....
1	Obstructing highway	Fined \$ 1.00	Yes.....	United Stat's Good.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year				\$2374 00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year				1597 63
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District Attorney's fees), during the year				2450 50
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year				680 00

LINN COUNTY—No Report.

LOUISA COUNTY.

1	Resisting officer.....	Payment of costs.....	Mechanic.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Rough.....
1	Assault and battery.....	Payment of costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Unknown.. Not known.....
8	Assault and battery.....	Fined \$100.00, each.....	Laborers.....	Yes.....	Unknown.. Bad.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....					\$ 800.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					123 00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District Attorney's fees), during the year.....					1281 53
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					55 00

LUCAS COUNTY.

1	Assault and battery	Pay costs of prosecution.....	Laborer	Yes.....	United Stat's Fair.....
1	Illicit sale of liquor	Fined \$ 10.00 and costs	Farmer.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Fair.....
1	Illicit sale of liquor	Pay costs of prosecution	Farmer	Yes.....	United Stat's Fair.....
1	Obstructing highway	Pay costs of prosecution	Farmer	Yes.....	United Stat's Good.....
1	Assault with intent to murder	Fined \$100.00 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Intemperate.....
2	Illicit sale of liquor	Fined 100.00 and costs, each.....	Saloon-keepers	Yes.....	United Stat's Bad.....
1	Illicit sale of liquor	Fined 10.00 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper	Yes.....	United Stat's Bad.....
2	Illicit sale of liquor	Fined 50.00 and costs	Saloon-keepers	Yes.....	United Stat's Bad.....
1	Illicit sale of liquor	Fined 20.00 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes.....	France..... Fair.....
8	Illicit sale of liquor	Fined 20.00 and costs, each	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Fair.....
1	Illicit sale of liquor	Fined 50.00 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper	Yes.....	Germany..... Good.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year					\$ 550.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					100 00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, not including District Attorney's fees, during the year					655.85
Total amount paid District Attorney, by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					80.00

MADISON COUNTY:

[illegible]

MATASKA COUNTY

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the district and circuit courts of said county during the year	None.
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year	\$ 98.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District-Attorney's fees) during the year	740 90
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year	70.00

MARION COUNTY.

1	Selling Liquor.....	Fined \$50.00.	Butcher.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Regular.....
1	Selling Liquor.....	Fined 50.00.	Druggist.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Regular.....
1	Selling Liquor.....	Fined 5.00.	Druggist.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Regular.....
1	Selling Liquor.....	Fined 75.00.	Grocer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Unknown.....
1	Selling Liquor.....	Fined 100.00.	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Holland.....	Regular.....
1	Selling Liquor.....	Fined 50.00.	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Holland.....	Regular.....
1	Selling Liquor.....	Fined 25.00.	MERCHANT.....	Yes.....	Holland.....	Regular.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the district and circuit courts of said county during the year.....						\$ 890.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						238.05

Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District-Attorney's fees) during the year \$1827.30
 Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 174.50

MARSHALL COUNTY—No Report.

MILLS COUNTY.

1	Selling Liquor.....	Fined 100.00.....			U. S.....	
1	Selling Liquor.....	Fined 25.00.....			Germany.....	
2	Selling Liquor.....	Fined 25.00 each.....			U. S.....	
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the district and circuit courts of said county during the year.....\$ 175.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 50.00						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District-Attorney's fees) during the year 429.00						
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 50.00						

MITCHELL COUNTY—No Report.

MONONA COUNTY.

1	Assault and battery.....	Fined \$10.....		Farmer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Gen'lly correct
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....\$ 10.00							
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 86.50							
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees,) during the year. 340.00							
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 49.00							

MONROE COUNTY.

1	Nuisance.....	Fined \$10 and costs.....		Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Bad.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined \$20 and costs.....		Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Bad.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined \$20 and costs.....		Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Bad.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined \$25 and costs.....		Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Bad.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....\$ 75.00							
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 30.00							
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District Attorney's fees), during the year, 100.00							
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions, during the year..... 150.00							

FAYETTE COUNTY.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Assault and battery.....	Fined \$ 5.00.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	.....
1	Assault and battery.....	Fined 25.00.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Bad.....
3	Breaking fence of another.....	Fined 5.00 each.....	Farmers.....	Yes.....	.....	Good.....
1	Nuisance, selling liquor.....	Fined 40.00.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	.....	Bad.....
1	Nuisance, selling liquor.....	Fined 20.00.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	England.....	Bad.....
1	Nuisance, gambling.....	Fined 60.00.....	Hotel-keeper.....	Yes.....	.....	Bad.....
1	Nuisance, selling liquor.....	Fined 5.00.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Good.....
1	Murder, first degree.....	Death.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Scotland.....	.....
1	Grand larceny.....	3 years in Penitentiary.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	.....	Bad.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....\$ 515.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....253 75						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District-Attorney's fees) during the year.....623 90						
Total amount paid District-Attorney, by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....80.00						

FLOYD COUNTY—No Report.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—No Report.

FREMONT COUNTY—No Report.

GREENE COUNTY.

1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined \$15.00.....	Merchant.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Bad.....
1	Assault and battery.....	Fined 15.00.....	Not put in F.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Good.....
1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined 20.00.....	Merchant.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Bad.....
1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined 35.00.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Bad.....

2	Perjury	Fined	Grocers	Yes	U. S.
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year					2015 00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					1390 00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees) during the year					1915 85
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					345 00

O'BRIEN COUNTY.—No CONVICTIONS.

PAGE COUNTY.

1	Perjury	3 years in penitentiary	Farmer and mechanic	Yes	Ireland	Careless
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year						\$ 30.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year						316 15
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees,) during the year						1244 27
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year						30.00

PALO ALTO COUNTY.

"None."—CLERK DISTRICT COURT.

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year	None
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year	None
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees,) during the year	\$ 21.70
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year	None

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.—No CONVICTIONS REPORTED.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY.—No REPORT.

POLK COUNTY.

2	Contempt	Fined \$	5.00 each	Unknown	Yes	Unknown	Unknown
2	Contempt	Fined	5.00 each	Unknown	Yes	Unknown	Unknown
1	Contempt	Fined	25.00	Lawyer	Yes	United Stat's	Unknown

HENRY COUNTY.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSES.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATI N.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Nuisance (stock pen)	Abated	Lumber dealer	Yes	United Stat's	Good
1	Nuisance (selling liquor)	Abated	Saloon clerk	Yes	France	Doubtful
1	Nuisance (selling liquor)	Fined \$50 and costs	Saloon clerk	Yes	United Stat's	Doubtful
1	Nuisance (selling liquor)	Continued for sentence	Farmer	Yes	Germany	Good
1	Nuisance (selling liquor)	Continued for sentence	Groceryman	Yes	United Stat's	Good
1	Nuisance (obstructing road)	Fined \$1 and costs	Farmer	Yes	United Stat's	Good
1	Burglary	Sent to Reform School	Laborer	Neither	United Stat's	Unknown
1	Drunkness	Fined \$10 and costs, and 15 d's in jail	Mason	Yes	United Stat's	Good
	Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year					\$ 61.00
	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					50.00
	Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District Attorney's fees) during the year, 1123.65					
	Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					198.00

HOWARD COUNTY.

1	Selling intoxicating liquor	Fined \$25	Keeps saloon	Yes	United Stat's	Drunken
	Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year					\$ 25.00
	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					36.00
	Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including Dist. Attorney's fees), during the year, 187.70					
	Total amount paid District-Attorney, by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					10.00

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

"No convictions."—CLERK DISTRICT COURT.

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year	None
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year	None
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including Dist. Attorney's fees) during the year, \$ 75.00	
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year	110.00

1	Cheating	Fined \$600, and 60 days in Co. jail.	Loafer	Yes.....	Germany ...
1	Assault with intent to murder	Fined 200, and 60 days in Co. jail.	Expressman	Yes.....	United Stat's of known
1	Larceny	8 years in Penitentiary	Dead beat	Yes.....	United Stat's Defective ...
1	Larceny	2½ years in Penitentiary	Farmer	Yes.....	United Stat's Reckless ...
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury	Fined \$200, and 60 days in Co. ja l.	Farmer	Yes.....	Bavaria
1	Larceny	8 years in Penitentiary	Gambler	Yes.....	United Stat's Dissolute....
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury	180 days in county jail	Cook	Yes.....	Africa
1	Assault and battery	Fined \$80, and 30 days in county jail	Laborer	Yes.....	Africa
1	Forgery	Two years in the penitentiary	Teacher	Yes.....	United Stat's Regular....
1	Larceny	Three years in the penitentiary	Laborer	Yes.....	United Stat's Irregular....
1	Murder.....	Fined \$300 and 6 yrs. in penitentiary	Printer	Yes.....	United Stat's Deleterious..
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year					\$1255.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					None.
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees,) during the year					\$2388.76
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					75.00

RINGGOLD COUNTY—No Report.

SCOTT COUNTY.

1	Larceny.....	Two years in the penitentiary.....		
1	Assault with intent to rape.....	Five years in the penitentiary.....		
1	Larceny.....	Two years in the penitentiary.....		
1	Larceny.....	Six months in penitentiary.....		
2	Robbery.....	Sent to Reform school.....		
1	Malicious mischief.....	Fined \$100.....		
		Laborer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....

SCOTT COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Assault.....	Fined 100.00.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	.....
1	Assault.....	Fined 25.00.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Burglary.....	Three years in the penitentiary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Obstructing highway.....	Fined \$ 25.00.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	.....	.....
1	Larceny.....	Fined 100.00.....	Laborer.....	.....	Germany.....	.....
1	Larceny.....	Fined 38.38 ² / ₃.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Larceny.....	Two years in the penitentiary each.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Larceny.....	One year in the penitentiary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Larceny.....	Fined \$100.00.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 5.00.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	Sent to Reform school.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....						\$ 513.38 ¹ / ₂
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						60.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees) during the year.....						4984.12
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						598.00

SHELBY COUNTY.

"None."—CLERK DIST. COURT.

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....	None.
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....	\$ 1.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees), during the year.....	145.60
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....	None.

SIOUX COUNTY.

No conviction reported.

STORY COUNTY.

1	Conspiracy.....	Fined \$200.00, and 60 days in Co. jail	Farmer.....	Yes.....	United States' Vicious.....
1	Conspiracy.....	Fined 5.00, and 15 days in Co. jail	Farmer.....	Yes.....	United States' Ordinary.....
1	Conspiracy.....	Fined 5.00, and 30 days in Co. jail	Farmer.....	Yes.....	United States' Ordinary.....
1	Conspiracy.....	Fined 100.00 and 30 days in Co. jail	Farmer.....	Yes.....	United States' Good.....
3	Conspiracy.....	Fined 5.00 each and 30 days in Co. jail	Farmer.....	Yes.....	United States' Good.....
1	Keeping house of ill fame ..	Fined 75.00 and costs.....	Gambler.....	Yes.....	United States' Loose.....
1	Horse stealing.....	9 months in penitentiary	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Scotland..... Ordinary.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year					\$ 400.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					14 50
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees), during the year					1082.00
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					110.00

TAMA COUNTY.

1	Nuisance.....	Fined \$ 25.00 and costs.....	Butcher.....	Yes.....	Germany..... Intemperate.
1	Embezzlement.....	Costs and 2 years in penitentiary....	Deputy treasurer.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Good.....
2	Malicious mischief.....	Fined \$25 each and costs.....	Farmers.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Intemperate.
1	Assault with intent.....	Fined \$ 25 and costs.....	Housekeeper.....	Yes.....	U. S..... Spunky.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 50 and costs.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	U. S..... Don't know..
1	Larceny.....	18 months in penitentiary and costs.	Laborer.....	Can read.....	France..... Don't know..
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....					\$ 125 00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					467 90
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees), during the year, 1961 01					1961 01
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions, during the year.....					300 00

TAYLOR COUNTY.

1	Larceny.....	2 years in Penitentiary	Day laborer.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Temperate..
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....					None.
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					\$ 200 00
Total expenses of county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees,) during the year					1000 00
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					60 00

UNION COUNTY.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined \$200 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Temperate...
3	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined \$40 each and costs.....	Druggists.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Temperate...
1	Grand larceny.....	3 years in penitentiary and pay costs	Thief.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Intemperate.
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....\$320 00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 164 80						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District Attorney's fees) during the year.. 358 65						
Total amount paid District Attorney, by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year. 85 00						

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

1	Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.....	Fined \$50 and costs	Laborer	Yes	Unknown.....	Moderate.....
1	Assault and battery.....	Fined \$15 and costs	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Unknown.....	Moderate.....
1	Assault and battery.....	Fined \$5 and costs	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Unknown.....	Moderate.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year..... \$ 120 00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 391 39						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District-Attorney's fees) during the year 1127 70						
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 98 00						

WAPELLO COUNTY.

1	Seduction.....	Fined \$200 and 1 year in county jail	Farmer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Unknown.....
1	Willful trespass.....	30 days in county jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Germany	Unknown.....
1	Assault.....	Fined \$10.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....	Unknown	Unknown.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 20.....	Saloon-keeper	Yes.....	U. S.....	Unknown.....
5	Nuisance.....	Fined 10 each.....	Saloon-keepers	Yes.....	U. S.....	Unknown.....
3	Nuisance.....	Fined 10 each.....	Saloon-keepers	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Unknown.....
2	Nuisance.....	Fined 75 each.....	Saloon-keepers	Yes.....	Germany	Unknown.....

1	Nuisance.	Fined 10	Saloon-keeper.	Yea.	Canada	Unknown.
1	Nuisance.	Fined 10	Saloon-keeper.	Yea.	France	Unknown.
3	Nuisance.	Fined 10 each	Saloon-keepers.	Yea.	Sweden	Unknown.
1	Nuisance.	Fined 10	Saloon-keeper.	Yea.	Unknown.	Unknown.
1	Nuisance.	Fined 5	Saloon-keeper.	Yea.	Ireland	Unknown.
2	Nuisance.	Fined 10 each	Farmers.	Yea.	Germany	Unknown.
1	Nuisance.	Fined 20	Saloon-keeper.	Unknown.	Unknown.	Unknown.
1	Nuisance.	Fined 20	Saloon-keeper.	Yea.	Ireland	Unknown.
1	Nuisance.	Fined 20	Saloon-keeper.	Yea.	Unknown.	Unknown.
1	Nuisance.	Fined 75	Saloon-keeper.	Yea.	U. S.	Unknown.
1	Nuisance.	Fined 75	Hotel-keeper.	Yea.	U. S.	Unknown.
1	Nuisance.	Fined 75	Saloon-keeper.	Yea.	Canada	Unknown.
1	Nuisance.	Fined 20	Saloon-keeper.	Yea.	Canada	Unknown.
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.	Fined 50	Merchant.	Yea.	U. S.	Unknown.
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.	Fined 85	Laborer	Yea.	United Stat's	Unknown.
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.	Fined 20	Blacksmith	Yea.	United Stat's	Unknown.
3	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.	Fined 20 each	Saloon-keepers.	Yea.	U. S.	Unknown.
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.	Fined \$75	Liquor dealer.	Yea.	United Stat's	Unknown.
2	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.	Fined 10 each	Saloon-keepers.	Yea.	United Stat's	Unknown.
2	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.	Fined 10 each	Saloon-keepers.	Yea.	Germany	Unknown.
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.	Fined 75	Liquor dealer.	Yea.	Germany	Unknown.
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.	Fined 10	Saloon-keeper.	Yea.	Unknown	Unknown.
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.	Fined 25	Saloon-keeper.	Yea.	Ireland	Unknown.
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.	Fined 10	Saloon-keeper.	Yea.	Ireland	Unknown.
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.	Fined 10	Saloon-keeper.	Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown.

MADISON COUNTY:

[illegible]

WILKES COUNTY

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the district and circuit courts of said county during the year.....	None.
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....	\$ 38.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District-Attorney's fees) during the year.....	746 90
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....	70.00

MARION COUNTY.

1	Selling Liquor.....	Fined \$50.00.....	Butcher.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Regular.....
1	Selling Liquor.....	Fined 50.00.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Regular.....
1	Selling Liquor.....	Fined 50.00.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Regular.....
1	Selling Liquor.....	Fined 75.00.....	Grocer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Unknown.....
1	Selling Liquor.....	Fined 100.00.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Holland.....	Regular.....
1	Selling Liquor.....	Fined 50.00.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Holland.....	Regular.....
1	Selling Liquor.....	Fined 25.00.....	Merchant.....	Yes.....	Holland.....	Regular.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the district and circuit courts of said county during the year.....						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						
						\$ 390.00
						329.05

Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District-Attorney's fees) during the year \$1927.30
 Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 174.50

MARSHALL COUNTY—No Report.

MILLS COUNTY.

1 Selling Liquor.....	Fined 100.00.....			U. S.....	
1 Selling Liquor.....	Fined 25.00.....			Germany.....	
2 Selling Liquor.....	Fined 25.00 each.....			U. S.....	
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the district and circuit courts of said county during the year..... \$ 175.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 50.00					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District-Attorney's fees) during the year 429.00					
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 50.00					

MITCHELL COUNTY—No Report.

MONONA COUNTY.

1 Assault and battery.....	Fined \$10.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Gentry correct
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year..... \$ 10.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 50.50					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees,) during the year. 340.00					
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 49.00					

MONROE COUNTY.

1 Nuisance.....	Fined \$10 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Bad.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fined \$20 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Bad.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fined \$20 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Bad.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fined \$25 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Bad.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year..... \$ 75.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 20.00					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District Attorney's fees,) during the year, 100.00					
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions, during the year..... 150.00					

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Shooting at an officer.....	2 years in penitentiary.....	Laborer.....	Neither.....	Ireland.....	Reckless....
1	Contempt.....	Pay costs.....	Physician.....	Yes.....	United Stat's.....	Good.....
1	Contempt.....	Fined \$10 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Good.....
1	Larceny.....	8 years in penitentiary.....	Laborer.....	Reads.....	United Stat's.....	Bad.....
1	Larceny.....	8 years in penitentiary.....	Blacksmith.....	Reads.....	United Stat's.....	Reckless....
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fined \$250.....	Miner.....	Yes.....	England....	Reckless....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the Dist. and Cir. Courts of said county during the year.....						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District Attorney's fees), during the year.....						
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						

MUSCATINE COUNTY.

5	Nuisance.....	Fined.....	Saloon keepers.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	.....
4	Nuisance.....	Fined.....	Saloon keepers.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	.....
4	Nuisance.....	Fined.....	Saloon keepers.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	.....
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fined.....	Laborer.....	Neither ..	Ireland.....	.....
8	Nuisance.....	Fined.....	Saloon keepers.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	.....
1	Keeping gambling house.....	Fined.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	.....
1	Assault.....	Fined.....	Physician.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	.....
1	Selling liquor.....	Fined.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	.....
1	Keeping gambling house.....	Fined.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	.....
1	Petit larceny.....	10 days in county jail.....	Servant.....	Neither ..	Ireland.....	.....
1	Robbery.....	2 years in Penitentiary.....	Lawyer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	.....
1	Burglary.....	2 years in Penitentiary.....	Burglar.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	.....

4	Selling liquor.....	Fined.....	Grocers.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees) during the year.....						
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						
						\$ 2015 00
						1290 00
						1915 85
						845 00

O'BRIEN COUNTY.—No CONVICTIONS.

PAGE COUNTY.

1	Perjury.....	3 years in penitentiary.....	Farmer and mechanic.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Careless.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees,) during the year.....						
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						
						\$ 30.00
						216 15
						1244 27
						30.00

PALO ALTO COUNTY.

"None."—CLERK DISTRICT COURT.

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District Attorney's fees,) during the year.....						
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						
						None
						None.
						None.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.—No CONVICTIONS REPORTED.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY.—No REPORT.

POLK COUNTY.

3	Contempt.....	Fined \$ 5.00 each.....	Unknown.....	Yes.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....
2	Contempt.....	Fined 5.00 each... ..	Unknown.....	Yes.....	Unknown ..	Unknown....
1	Contempt.....	Fined 25.00.....	Lawyer.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Unknown....

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY.

1	Cheating	Fined \$500, and 60 days in Co. jail.	Loafer	Yes	Germany	Irregular
1	Assault with intent to murder	Fined 200, and 60 days in Co. jail.	Expressman	Yes	United Stat's	of known
1	Larceny	3 years in Penitentiary	Dead boat	Yes	United Stat's	Defective
1	Larceny	2½ years in Penitentiary	Farmer	Yes	United Stat's	Reckless
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury	Fined \$200, and 60 days in Co. ja l.	Farmer	Yes	Bavaria	Irregular
1	Larceny	3 years in Penitentiary	Gambler	Yes	United Stat's	Dissolute
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury	180 days in county jail	Cook	Yes	Africa	Steady
1	Assault and battery	Fined \$80, and 30 days in county jail	Laborer	Yes	Africa	Disorderly
1	Forgery	Two years in the penitentiary	Teacher	Yes	United Stat's	Regular
1	Larceny	Three years in the penitentiary	Laborer	Yes	United Stat's	Irregular
1	Murder	Fined \$300 and 6 yrs. in penitentiary	Printer	Yes	United Stat's	Deleterious
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year						\$1255.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year						None.
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees) during the year						\$2333.76
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year						75 00

POWESHIEK COUNTY.—No Report.

RINGGOLD COUNTY.—No Report.

SAC COUNTY.—No Report.

SCOTT COUNTY.

1	Larceny	Two years in the penitentiary				
1	Assault with intent to rape	Five years in the penitentiary				
1	Larceny	Two years in the penitentiary				
1	Larceny	Six months in penitentiary				
2	Robbery	Sent to Reform school				
1	Malicious mischief	Fined \$100	Laborer	Yes	Ireland	

SCOTT COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Assault.....	Fined 100.00.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	.....
1	Assault.....	Fined 25.00.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Burglary.....	Three years in the penitentiary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Obstructing highway.....	Fined \$ 25.00.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	.....	.....
1	Larceny.....	Fined 100.00.....	Laborer.....	.....	Germany.....	.....
1	Larceny.....	Fined 33.33 $\frac{1}{3}$.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Larceny.....	Two years in the penitentiary each.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Larceny.....	One year in the penitentiary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Larceny.....	Fined \$100.00.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 5.00.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	Sent to Reform school.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....\$ 513.33 $\frac{1}{3}$						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....60.00						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees) during the year 4954.12						
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....593.00						

SHELBY COUNTY.

"None."—CLERK DIST. COURT.

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....	None.
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....	\$ 1.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees), during the year 145 60	
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....	None.

SIOUX COUNTY.

No conviction reported.

STORY COUNTY.

1	Conspiracy.....	Fined \$200.00, and 60 days in Co. jail	Farmer.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Vicious.....
1	Conspiracy.....	Fined 5.00, and 15 days in Co. jail	Farmer.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Ordinary.....
1	Conspiracy.....	Fined 5.00, and 30 days in Co. jail	Farmer.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Ordinary.....
1	Conspiracy.....	Fined 100.00, and 30 days in Co. jail	Farmer.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Good.....
8	Conspiracy.....	Fined 5.00 each and 30 days in Co. jail	Farmer.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Good.....
1	Keeping house of ill fame ..	Fined 75.00 and costs.....	Gambler.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Loose.....
1	Horse stealing.....	9 months in penitentiary	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Scotland..... Ordinary.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....					\$ 400.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					14.60
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees), during the year					1082.00
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					110.00

TAMA COUNTY.

1	Nuisance.....	Fined \$ 25.00 and costs.....	Butcher.....	Yes.....	Germany..... Intemperate.
1	Embezzlement.....	Costs and 2 years in penitentiary.....	Deputy treasurer.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Good.....
2	Malicious mischief	Fined \$25 each and costs	Farmer.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Intemperate.
1	Assault with intent.....	Fined \$ 25 and costs.....	Housekeeper.....	Yes.....	U. S..... Spunky.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 50 and costs.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	U. S..... Don't know..
1	Larceny.....	18 months in penitentiary and costs.....	Laborer.....	Can read.....	France.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....					\$ 125.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					467.90
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees), during the year, 1961					01
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions, during the year.....					300.00

TAYLOR COUNTY.

1	Larceny.....	2 years in Penitentiary	Day laborer.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Temperate..
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....					None.
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					\$ 200.00
Total expenses of county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees), during the year					1000.00
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					60.00

UNION COUNTY.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.	
1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined \$200 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	United Stat's.....	Temperate...	
3	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined \$40 each and costs.....	Druggists.....	Yes.....	United Stat's.....	Temperate...	
1	Grand larceny.....	8 years in penitentiary and pay costs	Thief.....	Yes.....	United Stat's.....	Intemperate.	
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....							\$320 00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....							164 80
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District Attorney's fees), during the year..							358 65
Total amount paid District Attorney, by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....							85 00

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

1	Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.....	Fined \$50 and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Unknown....	Moderate....
1	Assault and battery.....	Fined \$15 and costs ..	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Unknown....	Moderate....
1	Assault and battery.....	Fined \$5 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Unknown....	Moderate....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....						\$ 120 00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						391 89
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District-Attorney's fees) during the year						1127 70
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						98 00

WAPELO COUNTY.

1	Seduction.....	Fined \$200 and 1 year in county jail	Farmer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Unknown....
1	Willful trespass.....	80 days in county jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Unknown....
1	Assault.....	Fined \$10.....	Unknown....	Unknown....	Unknown....	Unknown....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 20.....	Unknown....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Unknown....
2	Nuisance.....	Fined 10 each.....	Saloon-keepers	Yes.....	U. S.....	Unknown....
2	Nuisance.....	Fined 10 each.....	Saloon-keepers	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Unknown....
2	Nuisance.....	Fined 75 each.....	Saloon-keepers	Yes.....	Germany.....	Unknown....

1	Nuisance.....	Fined 10	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Unknown.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 10	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	France.....
3	Nuisance.....	Fined 10 each	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	Sweden.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 10	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Unknown.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 5	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Unknown.....
2	Nuisance.....	Fined 10 each	Farmers.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 20	Saloon-keeper.....	Unknown.....	Germany.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 20	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Unknown.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 20	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 75	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Unknown.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 75	Hotel-keeper.....	U. S.....	U. S.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 75	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Canada.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 20	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Canada.....
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fined 50	Merchant.....	Yes.....	U. S.....
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fined 85	Laborer.....	Yes.....	United Stat's
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fined 20	Blacksmith.....	Yes.....	United Stat's
3	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fined 20 each	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	U. S.....
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fined \$75	Liquor dealer.....	Yes.....	United Stat's
2	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fined 10 each	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	United Stat's
2	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fined 10 each	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	Unknown.....
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fined 75	Liquor dealer.....	Yes.....	Germany.....
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fined 10	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany.....
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fined 25	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Unknown.....
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fined 10	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fined 10	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fined 10	Saloon-keeper.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....

WAPELLO COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fined 10.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Canada.....	Unknown....
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fined 10.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Germany ..	Unknown....
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fined 25.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Sweden.	Unknown....
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fined 5.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Unknown ..	Unknown....
2	Larceny.....	Sent to reform school.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Unknown....
1	Larceny.....	One year in penitentiary.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Unknown....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined \$75.....	Liquor dealer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Unknown....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year..... \$ 1455 00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 1043 25						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District-Attorney's fees) during the year..... 2085 05						
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 226 00						

WARREN COUNTY—No Report.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—No Report.

WAYNE COUNTY.

1	Larceny.....	Fined \$10.....	Laborer.....	Unknown ..	Unknown ..	Unknown ..
1	Nuisance ..	Fined 10.....	Druggist ..	Yes.....	Unknown ..	Unknown ..
7	Making and exciting disturb- ance.....	Fined 1 each.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Unknown ..	Unknown ..
1	Assault.....	Fined ..	Teacher ..	Unknown ..	Unknown ..	Unknown ..

1 Assault.....	Fined 3.....	Speculator.....	Yes.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....
1 Assault.....	Fined 3.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year..... \$ 10.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 46.00					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District Attorney's fees), during the year 337.00					
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 10.00					

WEBSTER COUNTY.

1 Larceny.....	1 year in Penitentiary.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Bad.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fined \$ 25 and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Bad.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fined 200 and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Good.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fined 75 and costs.....	Butcher.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Good.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fined 300 and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Not Good.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fined 200 and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Good.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fined 150 and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Good.....
1 Nuisance.....	Six months in Penitentiary.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Bad.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year..... \$ 950.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 200.00					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees,) during the year, 479.90					
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions, during the year..... 80.00					

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.—No Report.

WINNESHIEK COUNTY.—No Report

WOODBURY COUNTY.—No Report.

WORTH COUNTY.—No Convictions Reported.

WRIGHT COUNTY.

"None."—Clerk District Court.

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Aggregate length of time for which persons were imprisoned for crime.										Education.		Nativity.		Habit.		Total amount of fines imposed by the judges of the District and of the counties.	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasuries.	Total expenses of the counties on account of criminals (not including District Attorneys' fees).	Total amount paid by the counties on account of criminal prosecutions.																																																																																																																				
	No. of convictions.		Co. Jail.		Peniten- tiary.		Reform School.		Can't read a write.	Unknown.	United States.	Foreigners.	Unknown.	Moral.	Immoral.	Unknown.																																																																																																																								
			Years.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Years.													Months.	Days.																																																																																																																		
		11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	3					4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																			
Jasper.....	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																								
Jefferson.....	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																									
Johnson.....	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																										
Jones.....	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																											
Keokuk.....	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																															
*Kosuth.....	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																	
Lee.....	35	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
+Linn.....	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																											
Louis.....	5	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																														
Lucas.....	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																				
Madison.....	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																													
*Mahaska.....	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																							
Marion.....	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																												
+Marshall.....	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																		
Mills.....	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52</																																																																															

A STATEMENT

Showing the offenses for which persons were convicted in the State during the year ending October 31, 1870, and the number of convictions for each offense.

Adultery	1
Arson	2
Assault with intent to commit murder	4
Assault with intent to commit rape	1
Assault with intent to commit felony	1
Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury	45
Assault and battery	16
Assault	20
Bigamy	1
Burglary	9
Breach of peace	7
Cheating by false pretense	1
Conspiracy	10
Contempt of court	11
Disturbing public meeting	1
Drunkenness	1
Embezzlement	1
Extortion	1
Forgery	6
Gambling	2
Keeping gambling house	3
Keeping house of ill fame	2
Larceny	94
Lewdness	1
Murder in first degree	3
Murder in second degree	1
Manalaughter	4
Malicious mischief	14
Misdemeanor	6
Nuisance	100
Obstructing roads	7
Obtaining goods under false pretense	2
Permitting gambling	14
Perjury	1
Resisting officers	6
Robbery	4
Seduction	1
Selling intoxicating liquors	35
Threats	1
Trespass	2
Vagrancy	1
Offenses not reported	4

Total 537

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS IN 1871.

6

ADAIR COUNTY.—No Report.

ADAMS COUNTY.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Robbery.....	15 years in penitentiary...	Cabinet maker	Yes.....	Unknown...	Intemperate.
1	Assault.....	\$150 fine	Farmer	Yes.....	Illinois	Good.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the judges of the district and circuit courts of said county during the year.....\$ 150.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....16.00						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District attorney's fees) during the year, \$900.00						
Total amount paid District Attorney, by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... None.						

ALLAMAKEE COUNTY.

"No convictions."—CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT.

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....	None.
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....	\$ 80.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year..	451.70
Total amount paid district attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions, during the year.....	30.00

APPANOOSE COUNTY.

1	Man-slaughter.....	4 years in penitentiary	Farmer.....	In German.	Germany	Very good...
1	Burglary.....	4 years and 4 months in Ref. School	Unknown.....	Yes.....	Missouri	Not good....

BLACK HAWK COUNTY—No Report.

BOONE COUNTY.

1	Nuisance ..	Fine ..	Druggist..	Yes.....	United Stat's Good
1	Nuisance ..	Fine ..	Hotel-keeper ..	Yes.....	United Stat's Good
1	Nuisance ..	Fine ..	Druggist ..	Yes.....	Germany ... Bad
1	Nuisance ..	Discharged on payment of costs.....	Druggist ..	Yes.....	United Stat's Bad
1	Nuisance ..	Discharged on payment of costs.....	Saloon-keeper ..	Yes.....	Ireland
1	Nuisance ..	Fine ..	Hotel-keeper ..	Yes.....	United Stat's Bad
1	Nuisance ..	Fine ..	Saloon-keeper ..	Yes.....	United Stat's Bad
1	Larceny of property valued at \$100.00	Imprisonment in county jail 30 days ..	Barber ..	Not known ..	Germany ... Bad
1	Assault and battery ..	Fine ..	Law student ..	Yes.....	United Stat's Ordinary
1	Nuisance ..	Fine ..	Saloon keeper ..	Yes.....	United Stat's Bad
1	Nuisance ..	Fine ..	Saloon keeper ..	Yes.....	United Stat's Bad
1	Larceny of property of more than \$20.00	Bond of \$500.00 forfeited.....	Clerk	Yes.....	United Stat's Good.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fine	Farmer	Yes.....	United Stat's Good.....
1	Assault with intent to murder ..	Fine	Farmer	Yes.....	United Stat's Good.....
1	Assault with intent to murder ..	Fine	Student	Yes.....	United Stat's Good.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year					• 890.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					281.25
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District Attorney's fees), during the year					1571.30
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					186.00

BREMER COUNTY.

1	Burglary ..	Sentenced to Penitentiary for 3 years ..	Not known ..	Don't know ..	Unknown ..	Bad ..
1	Indictment, selling whisky ..	\$ 5.00 and costs; imp. in jail till paid ..	Trafficker ..	Yes ..	United Stat's Drinks ..	Not very bad ..
1	Assault with intent to kill ..	1.00 and costs; imp. in jail till paid ..	Farmer ..	Yes ..	United Stat's ..	Not very bad ..
1	Indictment, selling whisky ..	100.00 and costs; imp. in jail till paid ..	Saloon-keeper ..	Yes ..	France ..	Not very bad ..
1	Indictment, selling whisky ..	100.00 and costs; imp. in jail till paid ..	Saloon-keeper ..	Yes ..	Germany ..	Not very bad ..
1	Indictment, selling whisky ..	5.00 and costs; imp. in jail till paid ..	Saloon-keeper ..	Don't know ..	Germany ..	Not very bad ..
1	Indictment, selling whisky ..	20.00 and costs; imp. in jail till paid ..	Saloon-keeper ..	Yes ..	United Stat's ..	Not bad ..
1	Selling whisky ..	20.00 and costs ..	Saloon-keeper ..	Yes ..	Germany ..	Not bad ..

BREMER COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	HEAD AND WHITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Assault and battery.	Fined \$ 5 and costs.	Farmer	Yes.	Germany.	Not bad.
1	Indictment, selling whisky.	Fined 5, imp. in jail till paid.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	United Stat's	Not very bad
1	Indictment, selling whisky.	Fined 5, imp. in jail till paid.	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	United Stat's	Not very bad
1	Indictment, selling whisky.	Fined 50, imp. in jail till paid.	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	Germany.	Not very bad
1	Indictment, selling whisky.	Fined 100, imp. in jail till paid.	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	Germany.	Not very bad
1	Indictment, selling whisky.	Fined 80, imp. in jail till paid.	Hotel-keeper.	Yes.	Unknown	Not very bad
1	Indictment, selling whisky.	Fined 50, imp. in jail till paid.	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	United Stat's	Not very bad
1	Indictment, selling whisky.	Fined 10, imp. in jail till paid.	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	Unknown	Not very bad
1	Indictment, selling whisky.	Fined 20, imp. in jail till paid.	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	Unknown	Not very bad
1	Indictment, selling whisky.	Fined 75, imp. in jail till paid.	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	Unknown	Not very bad
1	Indictment, gambling house	Fined 50, imp. in jail till paid.	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	Unknown	Not very bad
1	Indictment, gambling house	Fined 50, imp. in jail till paid.	Saloon-keeper	Don't know	Unknown	Not very bad
1	Indictment, gambling house	Fined 50, imp. in jail till paid.	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	Unknown	Not very bad
1	Indictment, selling whisky.	Fined 75, imp. in jail till paid.	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	Unknown	Not very bad
1	Indictment, selling whisky.	Fined 50, imp. in jail till paid.	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	Germany.	Not very bad
1	Indictment, selling whisky.	Fined 75, imp. in jail till paid.	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	Unknown	Not very bad
1	Indictment, gambling house	Fined 50, imp. in jail till paid.	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	Germany.	Not very bad
1	Indictment, gambling house	Fined 80, imp. in jail till paid.	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	Unknown	Not very bad
1	Indictment, disinterring body	Fined 1, imp. in jail till paid.	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	Germany.	Not very bad
1	Obtaining money by false pre- tenses	Fined \$1000, bond forfeited, not col- lected yet	Insurance agent	Yes.	United Stat's	Apparently good.
1	Indictment, selling whisky.	Fined 800, bond forfeited, not collec- ted yet	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	Canada.	Not very bad

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....\$ 1032.00

Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 426.13

Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District Attorney's fees), during the year, 1926, 05

Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions, during the year..... 415.00

BUCHANAN COUNTY.

1	Nuisance	Fined	\$ 50.00 and costs.	Saloon keeper.	Yes.	Germany	Not good
1	Nuisance	Fined	50.00	Saloon keeper.	Yes.	America.	Fair.
1	Nuisance	Fined	50.00	Saloon keeper.	Yes.	Germany	Fair.
1	Violation of liquor law.	Fined	20.00.	Saloon keeper.	Yes.	America.	Not good
1	Violation of liquor law.	Fined	20.00	Saloon keeper.	Yes.	Germany	Not good
1	Larceny.	Fined	50.00	Laborer.	Yes.	America.	Not good
1	Larceny.	Fined	50.00	Laborer.	Yes.	America.	Not good
1	Larceny.	Fined	50.00	Laborer.	Yes.	America.	Not good
1	Forgery.	Three years in the Penitentiary.		Produce dealer.	Yes.	Scotland.	Not good
1	Assault	Fined \$1.00 and costs.		Farmer.	Yes.	Ireland	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.							\$ 341.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.							71.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees,) during the year							2186.15
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.							196.50

BUENA VISTA COUNTY.

"No Convictions."—CLERK DISTRICT COURT.

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.	None.
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.	None.
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees,) during the year	\$ 120.00
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.	123.50
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.	None.

NOTE BY CLERK DISTRICT COURT.—By reason of the continuance of criminal cases until May 1872, no costs or District Attorney's fees have accrued or been paid.

BUTLER COUNTY.—No Report.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

"No convictions"—CLERK DISTRICT COURT.

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.	None.
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.	None.
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District Attorney's fees,) during the year	\$ 149.45
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.	None.

CARROLL COUNTY.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
"No convictions."—CLERK DISTRICT COURT.						
	Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....					None.
	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					\$ 25.00
	Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District-Attorney's fees) during the year.....					422.88
	Total amount paid District-Attorney, by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					35.00

CASS COUNTY.

1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined, \$ 10 and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Fair.....
1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined, 15 and costs.....	Grocer.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Fair.....
1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined, 15 and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Fair.....
1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined, 15 and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Fair.....
1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined, 15 and costs.....	GENTLEMAN.....	Yes.....	Ohio.....	Unknown.....
	Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....					\$ 70.00
	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					236.17
	Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District-Attorney's fees) during the year.....					702.85
	Total amount paid District-Attorney, by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					115.00

CEDAR COUNTY.

1	Assault and battery.....	10 days in county jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Bad.....
1	Seduction.....	30 days in county jail and \$50 fine.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Fair.....
1	Assault with intent, &c.....	7 days in county jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Intemperate.....
1	Larceny.....	1 year in Penitentiary.....		Yes.....	U. S.....	Bad.....
1	Assault and battery.....	\$10 fine.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Good.....
1	Malignant mischief.....	5 fine.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Good.....
1	Assault with intent, &c.....	60 fine.....		Yes.....	U. S.....	Good.....
1	Larceny.....	Three months in Penitentiary.....		Yes.....	U. S.....	Good.....
1	Burglary.....	2 years and 6 mos. in Penitentiary.....		Yes.....	Foreign.....	Good.....

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....	\$ 115.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....	863.20
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees), during the year.....	\$1883.20
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....	75.00

CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

1	Burglary and larceny.....	Four years in the penitentiary.....		Can't write.....	Not good.....
1	Burglary and larceny.....	Four years in the penitentiary.....		Yes.....	Not good.....
1	Burglary and larceny.....	Three years in the penitentiary.....		Yes.....	Not good.....
1	Assault with intent to commit murder.....	Six years in the penitentiary.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Not good.....
2	Selling liquor.....	Fined \$50.00 and costs, each.....	Saloon keepers.....	Yes.....	Not bad.....
1	Selling liquor.....	Fined 20.00 and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Not bad.....
1	Keeping gambling saloon.....	Fined 20.00 and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Not bad.....
1	Selling liquor.....	Fined 10.00 and costs.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	Good.....
4	Selling liquor.....	Fined 5.00 and costs, each.....	Druggists.....	Yes.....	Good.....
1	Selling liquor.....	Fined 1.00 and costs.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	Good.....
1	Stealing property of value of \$2.00.....	Fined 1.00 and costs.....	None.....		Unsteady.....
1	Stealing property of value of \$2.00.....	Fined 1.00 and costs.....	None.....		Not bad.....
1	Assault and battery.....	Fined 15.00 and costs.....		Yes.....	Not good.....
1	Disturbing an election.....	Fined 10.00 and costs.....	Farmer and Real Estate Agent.....	Yes.....	Not bad.....

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....	\$ 238.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....	206.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees,) during the year.....	5,292.92
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....	329.34

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

1 Stealing money.....	One year in the reform school or ninety days in the penitentiary...	Farmer.....	Yes.....	America.....	Steady.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....					None.
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					None.
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Att'y's fees) during the year, (probably) \$400 00					None.
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					25 00

CARROLL COUNTY.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
"No convictions."—CLERK DISTRICT COURT.						
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District-Attorney's fees) during the year.....						
Total amount paid District-Attorney, by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						
						None.
						\$ 25.00
						422.88
						85.00

CASS COUNTY.

1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined, \$ 10 and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Fair.....
1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined, 15 and costs.....	Grocer.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Fair.....
1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined, 15 and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Fair.....
1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined, 15 and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Fair.....
1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined, 15 and costs.....	GENTLEMAN.....	Yes.....	Ohio.....	Unknown.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District-Attorney's fees) during the year.....						
Total amount paid District-Attorney, by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						
						\$ 70.00
						296.17
						702.85
						115.00

CEDAR COUNTY.

1	Assault and battery.....	10 days in county jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Bad.....
1	Seduction.....	30 days in county jail and \$50 fine.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Fair.....
1	Assault with intent, &c.....	7 days in county jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Intemperate.....
1	Larceny.....	1 year in Penitentiary.....	.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Bad.....
1	Assault and battery.....	\$10 fine.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Good.....
1	Malicious mischief.....	5 fine.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Good.....
1	Assault with intent, &c.....	50 fine.....	.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	.....
1	Larceny.....	Three months in Penitentiary.....	.....	Yes.....	Foreign.....	.....
1	Burglary.....	2 years and 6 mos. in Penitentiary.....	.....	Yes.....	.....	.....

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....\$ 115.00
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 662.00
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees,) during the year \$1888.20
 Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 75.00

CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

1	Burglary and larceny.....	Four years in the penitentiary.....	Can't write.....	Not good.....
1	Burglary and larceny.....	Four years in the penitentiary.....	Yes.....	Not good.....
1	Burglary and larceny.....	Three years in the penitentiary.....	Yes.....	Not good.....
1	Assault with intent to commit murder.....	Six years in the penitentiary.....	Yes.....	Not good.....
2	Selling liquor.....	Fined \$50.00 and costs, each.....	Yes.....	Not bad.....
1	Selling liquor.....	Fined 20.00 and costs.....	Yes.....	Not bad.....
1	Keeping gambling saloon.....	Fined 20.00 and costs.....	Yes.....	Not bad.....
1	Selling liquor.....	Fined 10.00 and costs.....	Yes.....	Good.....
4	Selling liquor.....	Fined 5.00 and costs, each.....	Yes.....	Good.....
1	Selling liquor.....	Fined 1.00 and costs.....	Yes.....	Good.....
1	Stealing property of value of \$2.00.....	Fined 1.00 and costs.....	None.....	Unsteady.....
1	Stealing property of value of \$2.00.....	Fined 1.00 and costs.....	None.....	Not bad.....
1	Assault and battery.....	Fined 15.00 and costs.....	Yes.....	Not good.....
1	Disturbing an election.....	Fined 10.00 and costs.....	Farmer and Real Estate Agent.....	Not bad.....

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year..... \$ 238.00
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 206.00
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees,) during the year 5,222.92
 Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 829.84

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

1	Stealing money.....	One year in the reform school or ninety days in the penitentiary.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	America.....	Steady.....
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Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year..... None.
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... None.
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees,) during the year, (probably) \$400.00
 Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 25.00

Amount amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year. None.
 Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year. None.

CLAYTON COUNTY.

1	Larceny.....	4 months in county jail at hard labor	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Penn.....	Fair.....
1	Larceny.....	14 months in Penitentiary.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Bad.....
1	Assault.....	\$100 fine and 30 days in county jail.	Merchant.....	Yes.....	New York..	Good.....
1	Malicious mischief	\$10 fine and 3 days in county jail ..	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Ireland...	Fair.....
1	Larceny.....	1 year in Penitentiary.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	.....	.....
1	Larceny.....	4 years in Penitentiary.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	.....	Bad.....
1	Robbery and larceny	4 years in Penitentiary.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Ohio ..	Bad.....
1	Larceny.....	7½ months in Penitentiary.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	.....	Bad.....
1	Larceny.....	Committed to the Reform School.....	.....	.....	.....	Bad.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....						\$ 120.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						571.45
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District-Attorney's fees) during the year.....						4196.86
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						90.00

CLINTON COUNTY.—No Report.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

No Convictions.

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....						None.
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						None.
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District-Attorney's fees) during the year.....						73.00
Total amount paid District-Attorney, by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						35.00

DALLAS COUNTY

1	Keeping nuisance	Fined \$25 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Unknown..	Unknown...
1	Contempt of court.....	Fined costs of attachment.....	Butcher.....	Yes.....	Unknown ..	Unknown...
1	Keeping nuisance	Fined \$25 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Unknown ..	Unknown...
1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined 75 and costs.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	Unknown ..	Unknown...
1	Contempt of court.....	Fined costs of attachment	Merchant.....	Yes.....	Unknown ..	Unknown...

DALLAS COUNTY.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined \$ 50.00 and costs.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	Unknown..	Unknown..
1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined 10.00 and costs.....	Baker.....	Yes.....	Unknown..	Unknown..
1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined 5.00 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Unknown..	Unknown..
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year..... \$ 190.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 298 80						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees), during the year *\$168.75						
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 95 00						
* NOTE BY CLERK DISTRICT COURT.—Witness fees, \$316.85; constable fees, \$923.86; board of prisoners, \$1088.30; grand jurors, \$653.30; justice's fees, \$104.06; clerk's fees, \$162.30; attorney's fees, \$225.00						

DAVIS COUNTY.

1	Nuisance, selling beer and wine.....	Fine and costs.....	Merchant.....	Yes.....	Germany...	Moderate...
1	Seduction.....	Fine and costs.....	Farmer.....	No.....	United Stat's	Moderate...
1	Nuisance, selling wine.....	Fine and costs.....	Plasterer.....	Yes.....	Germany ..	Moderate...
1	Nuisance, selling beer and wine.....	Fine and costs.....	Not known.....	Yes.....	Germany ..	Vicious.....
1	Nuisance, selling beer and wine.....	Fine and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Moderate....
1	Nuisance, selling beer and wine.....	Fine and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Moderate....
1	Assault and battery.....	Fine and costs.....	Keeps station.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Moderate....
1	Nuisance, selling beer and wine.....	Fine and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	England....	Vicious.....
1	Nuisance, selling beer and wine.....	Fine and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Moderate....
1	Nuisance, selling beer and wine.....	Fine and costs.....	Transient.....	Yes.....	Germany ..	Bad.....

1	Nuisance, gambling house.....	Fine and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Moderate.....
1	Nuisance, sell'g brandy peach's.....	Fine and costs.....	Grocer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Moderate.....
1	Nuisance, sell'g brandy peach's.....	Fine and costs.....	Grocer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Good.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....						\$ 212.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						173.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District Attorney's fees), during the year.....						180.00
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						116.00

DECATUR COUNTY.

1	Indictment, keeping nuisance	* Fined \$20 and costs.....	Shoe-maker.....	Yes.....		Bad.....
1	Appeal, whipping scholar....	† Fined 10 and costs.....	School-teacher.....	Yes.....	Ohio.....	Good.....
1	Forfeiture of appearance bond	Judgment for \$500, stayed 12 months	Farmer.....	Yes.....		Good.....
2	Indictment for burglary.....	Found guilty by the jury.....	Strangers.....	Yes.....		
* Worked out his fine in jail. † Paid fine and costs after stay run out. ‡ The bond was for the appearance of J. W. Johnson, for forgery. § The Judge granted a new trial.						
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the district and circuit courts of said county during the year.....						\$ 3,000
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						10.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District-Attorney's fees) during the year.....						227.70
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						78.00

* NOTE BY THE CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT.—McPherson, \$25.00; Harvey, (pro tem,) \$3.00.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

1	Indicted for keeping nuisance	Fined \$60 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Bad.....
1	Assault and battery.....	Fined 10 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Good.....
1	Assault and battery.....	Fined 10 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	.....	.....
1	Selling liquor contrary to law	Fined 20 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	America.....	Bad.....
1	Indicted for keeping nuisance	Fined 200 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	America.....	Bad.....
1	Indicted for keeping nuisance	Fined 80 and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	America.....	Bad.....
1	Indicted for keeping nuisance	Fined 100 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	.....	Bad.....
1	Indicted for keeping nuisance	Fined 40 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Bad.....
1	Indicted for keeping nuisance	Fined 50 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	France.....	Bad.....
1	Indicted for keeping nuisance	Fined 100 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	America.....	Bad.....

DELAWARE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fined 70.00 and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	* Unknown.....	Not v'y good.
1	Grand larceny.....	Sentenced to Penitentiary for 1 year.	Unknown.....	Unknown.....	+ Germany.....	Unknown....
* Has a violent temper. † Cannot speak the English language.—CLERK D. C.						
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year \$ 690 00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 262 00						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District Attorney's fees), during the year. 8540 00						
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 161 00						

DES MOINES COUNTY.

1	Larceny of a horse.....	2 years in Penitentiary and pay costs	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Unsteady....
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	60 day in Co. jail, and to pay costs.	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Rather loose.
1	Manslaughter.....	8 years in Penitentiary and fined \$1000.00 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Rather wild.
1	Robbery, after drugging.....	5 years in Penitentiary, and costs ..	Tailor and barber ..	Yes.....	France.....	Bad.....
2	Obstructing highway.....	Fined \$1 00 and costs each, and ordered to remove obstructions ..	Laborers.....	Don't know	Ireland.....	Good.....
1	Burglary, jewelry store.....	7 years in Penitentiary, and costs ..	Raftman.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Bad.....
1	Rape. (His niece, 12 years old)	10 years in Penitentiary, and costs ..	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Good.....
1	Petit larceny.....	90 days in county jail, and costs ..	Carpenter.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Unsteady....
1	Nuisance, selling liquor.....	Fined \$30.00 and costs.....	Hotel-keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Good.....
1	Nuisance, selling liquor.....	Fined 80.00 and costs.....	Grocer.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Good.....
2	Nuisance, selling liquor.....	Fined 17.50 and costs.....	Liquor dealers.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Good.....
1	Nuisance, selling liquor.....	Fined 30.00 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Good.....
5	Nuisance, selling liquor.....	Fined 80.00 and costs, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Good.....
1	Nuisance, selling liquor.....	Fined 80.00 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Good.....
1	Nuisance, selling liquor.....	Fined 80.00 and costs.....	Liquor dealer.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Good.....
1	Larceny from house.....	4 months in county jail and costs...	School teacher.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Good.....

DES MOINES COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

1	Larceny	2 years in the penitentiary, and costs	Carpenter.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Shiftless
1	Larceny from dwelling house	3 months in Lee Co. jail, and costs	Small thief.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Very bad.....
2	Larceny from house.....	3 years in the penitentiary, and costs	Raftsmen	Yes.....	United Stat's	Very bad.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees,) during the year. 4,389.46						
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						
405.00						

DICKINSON COUNTY.—No Report.

DUBUQUE COUNTY.

1	Misdemeanor	Fined \$5 and costs, and imprisonment till paid.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Temperate.....
1	Larceny.....	Imprisonment in Co jail ten days.....	Vagrant.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....	Bad.....
1	Breaking glass, &c.....	Fined \$1.00 and costs.....	None.....	Unknown.....	America.....	Bad.....
1	Larceny.....	Sentenced to the penitentiary.....	Butcher.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Temperate.....
1	Assault and battery.....	Fined \$20.00 and costs.....	Miller and farmer.....	Yes.....	America.....	Good.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuits of said county during the year.....						
26.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						
20.00						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District-Attorney's fees) during the year 1,802.30						
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						
351.00						

EMMET COUNTY.

"No indictments"—Clerk District Court.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

1	Nuisance	Fined \$25.00	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	America.....	Bad.....
1	Nuisance	Fined 10.00	Saloon keeper.....	Not known.....	America.....	Bad.....
1	Being found in a state of intoxication in the town of West Union.....	Fined 10.00	Farmer.....	Yes.....	America.....	Bad.....

FAYETTE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Keeping and owning intoxicating liquors, with intent to sell contrary to law.	Fined \$20.00.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	America.....	Bad.....
	Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....					\$ 65.00
	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					116.10
	Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District Attorney's fees) during the year.....					2,549.43
	Total amount paid District Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					105.00

FLOYD COUNTY—No Report.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

1	Robbery.....	Two years in the penitentiary.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Intemperate..
1	Malicious mischief.....	Fined \$10.00 and costs of prosecution.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Fair.....
1	Malicious mischief.....	Fined \$25.00 and costs of prosecution.....	Farmer..	Yes.....	Germany...	Good.....
	Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....					\$ 35.00
	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					None.
	Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District Attorney's fees) during the year.....					1,972.45
	Total amount paid District Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					65.00

FREMONT COUNTY—No Report.

GREENE COUNTY.

1	Assault with intent to commit adultery.....	Fined \$300.00 and imprisoned in county jail three months.....	Laborer and keeper of boarding-house.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Bad.....
1	Keeping a nuisance.....	Fined \$35.00 and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Bad.....

1	Keeping a nuisance	Fined \$10 and costs each	Yes	Germany	Bad
2	Keeping a nuisance	Fined \$10 and costs each	Yes	Germany	Bad
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....\$ 365.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....143.00					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including Dist. Attorney's fees), during the year. 885.10					
Total amount paid District-Attorney, by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....85.00					

GRUNDY COUNTY—No Report.

GUTHRIE COUNTY.

1	Keeping a nuisance	Fined \$50.	Yes	Don't know	Not known
1	Petit larceny	Thirty days in county jail	Yes	Iowa	Not known
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the district and circuit courts of said county during the year.....\$ 50.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....50.00					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District-Attorney's fees) during the year *491.15					
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....110.00					

* NOTE BY THE CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT.—This includes all the expenses of the Grand Jury and the witnesses before the same; also, expense of preliminary examinations.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

1	Nuisance	Fined \$100 and costs	Yes	Maine	Quite good
1	Larceny of a horse	Penitentiary 1 year, and to pay costs	No	Illinois	Fair
1	Nuisance	Fined \$50 and costs	Yes	Canada	Middling
1	Perjury	Two years in penitentiary	Yes	Don't know	Fair
1	Assault and battery	Thirty days hard labor in jail	Yes	England	Middling
1	Nuisance	Fined \$100 and costs	Yes	England	Bad
1	Exposure of person	Hard labor 15 days in county jail			
1	Assault	Fined \$100, and bound over in the } sum of \$200 to keep the peace.. }	Yes		Not very good
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....\$ 350.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....64.30					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including Dist. Att'y's fees) during the year, estimated 1400.00					
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....50.00					

HANCOCK COUNTY.

"No convictions."—CLERK DISTRICT COURT.

HEARDIN COUNTY.

No. of Victims.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Adultery.....	Six months in State prison.....	Physician.....	Yes.....	Canada.....	Intemperate*
1	Assault.....	Fined \$25 and, \$65.85 costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	N. C.....	Temperate..
1	Assault.....	Fined \$50, and \$37.20 costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Ohio.....	Temperate..
2	Selling liquor in violation of law.....	Fined \$15.50 costs each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Intemperate.
1	Selling liquor in violation of law.....	Fined costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Intemperate.
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....						\$ 237 55
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						458 00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District-Attorney's fees) during the year.....						632 66
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						109 55

* NOTE BY CLERK DISTRICT COURT.—A man of superior education, but miserably intemperate

* NOTE BY CLERK DISTRICT COURT.—A man of superior education, but miserably intemperate

HARRISON COUNTY.

2	Grand larceny.....	6 months in penitentiary	Farmers	Yes.....	United States	Not bad
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....	\$	125	00			
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....		25	50			
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District Attorney's fees), during the year		363	80			
Total amount paid District Attorney, by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year		100	00			

HENRY COUNTY.

1	Seduction	*One year in Co. jail—fined \$1,000.	Farmer	Indiana.
1	Forgery	Seven years in penitentiary	Farm laborer	
1	Grand larceny	Four years in reform school	Farm laborer	
	Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuits courts of said county during the year			\$ 8 00
	Total amount of fines collected and paid into county treasury during the year			8 00

total capases on the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including Dist. Attorney's fees) during the year...\$1161.29
 Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year 70.00
 *NOTE BY CLERK OF D. C.—The defendant was admitted to bail in the sum of \$3,000, and the case stands on appeal to the supreme court.

HOWARD COUNTY.

1	Assault with intent to kill....	Fined \$50.....	Farmer.....	Yea.....	America....	Violent tem- per.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year..... None.						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... None.						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District Attorney's fees,) during the year, \$721.00						
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions, during the year..... 5 00						

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.—No Report.

IDA COUNTY.

No report to make from this county, there having been no grand jury, and no arrests made during the past year.—CLERK D. C.

IOWA COUNTY.

1	Assault with intent to commit rape.....	Fined \$20 and costs.....	Merchant.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Good.....
1	Malicious mischief.....	Fined 25 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Intemperate.
1	Assault and battery.....	Fined 25 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Unknown.....	U. S.....	Bad.....
1	Larceny.....	One day in jail and payment of costs	Unknown.....	Neither.....	Ireland.....	Fair.....
1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined \$ 50 and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Fair.....
1	Selling liquor.....	Fined 100 and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Intemperate.
1	Selling liquor.....	Fined 100 and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Fair.....
1	Selling liquor.....	Fined 100 and costs.....	Merchant.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Fair.....
1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined 250 and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Intemperate.
1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined 75 and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Fair.....
1	Assault.....	Fined 25 and costs.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....	U. S.....	Unknown.....
1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined 75 and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Intemperate.
1	Arson.....	1 yr. in penitentiary and pay't of costs	Unknown.....	Neither.....	U. S.....	Bad.....

IOWA COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Scelling liquor.....	Fined	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	U. S.	Fair.....
1	Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury	Fined	Hotel keeper.....	Yes.....	U. S.	Good.....
1	Larceny	Fined	Farmer.....	Yes.....	U. S.	Fair.....
1	Exciting disturbance in a store	Fined	Blacksmith	Yes.....	Canada ..	Bad.....
1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined	Merchant.....	Yes.....	Ireland ..	Fair.....
1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany ..	Intemperate.
1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany ..	Fair.....
1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany ..	Fair.....
1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany ..	Intemperate.
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year..... \$ 1,190 00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 423.16						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees,) during the year 2,809.88						
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 286.78						

JACKSON COUNTY.

3	Assault, with intent to do bodily injury.....	Fined	Laborers.....	Yes.....	America ...	Not known..
2	Resisting Officer.....	Fined	Laborers.....	Yes.....	America....	Not known..
2	Assault with intent to do bodily injury.....	Fined	Blacksmiths.....	Yes.....	Germany... Good.....	Good.....
4	Nuisance.....	Fined	Saloon keepers.....	Yes.....	Germany... Good.....	Good.....
12	Selling intoxicating liquors..	Fined	Saloon keepers.....	Yes.....	Germany... Good.....	Good.....
1	Breaking into a store.....	One year in reform school.....	Farmer boy.....	Neither ..	America.... Bad.....	Bad.....
1	Larceny.....	One year in reform school.....	Farmer boy.....	Neither ..	America.... Bad.....	Bad.....
4	Conspiracy	Fined	Saloon keepers.....	Yes.....	Germany... Good.....	Good.....
2	Nuisance.....	Fined	Saloon keepers.....	Yes.....	Germany... Good.....	Good.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany... Good.....	Good.....

Assault and battery.	Fined,	10 each.	Farmer boys.	Yes.	Germany	Good.
Assault and battery	Fined,	3	Farmer boy	Yes.	Ireland	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.						\$ 1263.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.						784.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District-Attorney's fees) during the year						3385.65
Total amount paid District-Attorney, by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.						540.00

JASPER COUNTY.

	Fined \$50.	Saloons	Yes.	England.	Shiftless
1 Causing a nuisance.....	Fined 10.	Saloons	Yes.	England.	Industrious
1 Causing a nuisance.....	Fined 40.	Farmer and Distiller.	Yes.	Germany.	Industrious
1 Causing a nuisance.....	Fined 35.	Saloons	Yes.	America.	Industrious
1 Causing a nuisance.....	Fined 30.	Merchant.	Yes.	America.	Industrious
1 Causing a nuisance.....	Fined 50.	Merchant.	Yes.	America.	Industrious
1 Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fined 150.	Saloons	Yes.	Scotland.	Industrious
1 Larceny.....	2 years in Penitentiary.	Blacksmith.	Yes.	America.	Industrious
1 Larceny.....	Sent to State Reform School.	Courts	Yes.	America.	Industrious
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....					\$ 365.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					495.45
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District-Attorney's fees) during the year.....					3820.00
Total amount paid District-Attorney, by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					156.50

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

1	Conspiracy	8 yrs. in Penitentiary and judg. for costs	Merchant.....	Yes.....	Ireland	Dissolute
1	Causing a nuisance	Fined \$ 50 and costs.	Saloon keeper.....	Neither.....	America.....	Regular
1	Open and gross lewdness	Fined 5 and costs.	Farmer	Yes.....	America.....	Tough
1	Causing a nuisance	Fined 100 and costs.	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	America.....	Mixed
1	Causing a nuisance	Fined 100 and costs.	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	America.....	Seditary.....
1	Causing a nuisance	Fined 75 and costs.	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	America.....	Quiet
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....\$						\$ 330.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						\$ 661.50
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees,) during the year,						2183.20
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions, during the year.....						108.00

JOHNSON COUNTY.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Obstructing road.....	To pay costs of prosecution.....	Farmer.....	Unknown.....	Ireland.....	Not good.....
1	Assault and battery.....	Fined \$10 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Unknown.....	Good.....
1	Selling spirituous liquors.....	Fined 10 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	America.....	Good.....
1	Selling spirituous liquors.....	Fined 30, or 8 d's in Co. jail and cost.....	Saloon-keeper.....	No.....	Ireland.....	Bad.....
1	Selling spirituous liquors.....	Fined 30, or 8 d's in Co. jail and cost.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Not good.....
1	Selling spirituous liquors.....	Fined 30, or 8 d's in Co. jail and cost.....	Saloon-keeper.....	No.....	Ireland.....	Not good.....
1	Selling spirituous liquors.....	Fined 30, or 8 d's in Co. jail and cost.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Not good.....
1	Selling spirituous liquors.....	Fined 30, or 8 d's in Co. jail and cost.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Not good.....
2	Selling spirituous liquors.....	Fined 30 each, or 8 d's in jail and cost.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Not good.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the judges of the district and circuit courts of said county during the year..... \$ 236.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 170.00						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District attorney's fees) during the year, 871.05						
Total amount paid District Attorney, by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 42.00						

JONES COUNTY.

1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined \$100.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	America.....	Not first rate
1	Larceny.....	10 days in jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	America.....	Fair.....
1	Larceny.....	10 days in jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	America.....	Fair.....
1	Larceny.....	30 days in jail at hard labor.....	Laborer.....	Unknown.....	America.....	Unknown.....
1	Larceny.....	90 days in jail at hard labor.....	Laborer.....	Unknown.....	America.....	Unknown.....
1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined \$100, or 30 days in jail.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Unknown.....	Ireland.....	Fair.....
1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined 100, or 30 days in jail.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Unknown.....	America.....	Fair.....
1	Larceny.....	2 years in Penitentiary.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	America.....	Unknown.....
1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined \$50, or 15 days in jail.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Unknown.....	Ireland.....	Fair.....
1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined 300.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	America.....	Fair.....
1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined 100, 80 d's in jail at labor.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	America.....	Fair.....
1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined 200.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	Bohemia.....	Fair.....
1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined 50.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Fair.....

1	Assault with intent to commit murder.....	One day in jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	America.....	Fair.....
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury	Thirty days in jail at labor.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	America.....	Fair.....
1	Forgery.....	Thirty days in Penitentiary	Laborer.....	Yes.....	America ..	Fair.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....\$ 900.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....*1198.10						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District Attorney's fees), during the year, 805.10						
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions, during the year.....170.00						

*NOTE BY CLERK D. C.—Part of this was collected on stayed judgment.

KEOKUK COUNTY.

1	Causing nuisance.....	Fined \$ 25 and \$39.45 costs.....	Saloon-keeper	Yes.....	Germany.....	Irregular.....
1	Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.....	Fined 100 and 48.80 costs.....	Farmer	Yes.....	United Stat's Good	
1	Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.....	Fined 25 and 88.25 costs.....	Farmer	Yes.....	Unknown ..	Unknown....
1	Keeping gambling house.....	Fined 50 and 48.60 costs.....	Saloon-keeper	Yes.....	United Stat's	Unknown....
1	Resisting an officer	Fined 100 and 18.94 costs.....	Laborer	Yes.....	Ireland	Unknown....
1	Resisting an officer	Fined 125 and 18.94 costs.....	Laborer	Yes.....	Ireland	Unknown....
1	Resisting an officer	Fined 100 and 18.94 costs.....	Clerk.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Unknown....
1	Resisting an officer	Fined 75 and 18.94 costs.....	Saddler.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Unknown....
1	Assault with intent to commit rape.....	Fined 100 and 48.25 costs.....	Railroader	No.....	Unknown ..	Unknown....
1	Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury	Fined 25 and 84.00 costs.....	Railroader	No.....	Unknown ..	Unknown....
1	Keeping gambling house	Fined 100 and 89.45 costs.....	Saloon-keeper	Yes.....	Germany.....	Irregular....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....\$ 825.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....296.10						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees,) during the year 479.20						
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....95.00						

KOSUTH COUNTY.

1	Nuisance	Fined \$10 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes.....	Germany.....	Bad
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KOSSUTH COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSES.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 50¢ and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	New York.....	Bad.....
	Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....					
	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					
	Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District Attorney's fees,) during the year.....					
	Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					

LEE COUNTY.

1	Murder in the 2d degree.....	Fifteen years in penitentiary.....	Wood chopper.....	.....	Missouri.....	.....
1	Burglary and larceny.....	Seven years in penitentiary.....	.....	.....	Germany.....	.....
1	Assault with intent to do great bodily injury.....	Fined \$50.00.....	Farmer.....	.....	U. S.....	.....
1	Obstructing road.....	Fined \$1.00 and remove obstruction.....	Farmer.....	.....	U. S.....	.....
1	Manslaughter.....	Eight years in the penitentiary.....	Laborer.....	Neither.....	Africa.....	Don't know.
1	Manslaughter.....	Five years in the penitentiary.....	Brakeman.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Drinks.....
1	Burglary and larceny.....	Seven years in the penitentiary.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	America.....	Temperate.....
1	Larceny.....	Six months in county jail.....	Laborer.....	Neither.....	Ireland.....	Don't know.
1	Larceny.....	Two years in the penitentiary.....	Mill man.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Don't know.
1	Assault with intent to commit murder.....	Two years in the Penitentiary.....	Laborer.....	Neither.....	Africa.....	Don't know.
1	Larceny.....	One year in county jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Italy.....	Don't know.
1	Assault with intent to commit murder.....	Two years in penitentiary.....	Laborer.....	Don't know.....	America.....	Don't know.
1	Larceny.....	Seven years in penitentiary.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	America.....	Don't know.
1	Larceny.....	Seven years in penitentiary.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Don't know.
1	Incest.....	Seven years in penitentiary.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	America.....	Don't know.
1	Conspiring to commit felony.....	Three years in penitentiary.....	Printer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Don't know.
1	Conspiring to commit felony.....	Three years in penitentiary.....	Printer.....	Yes.....	America.....	Don't know.

1	Assault.....	Three years in penitentiary.....	Traveling agent.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Don't know.
1	Larceny.....	Thirty days in county jail.....	Huckster.....	Yes.....	America.....	Don't know.
1	Larceny.....	Five years in penitentiary.....	Don't know.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Don't know.
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....\$ 1181.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....479.00						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees) during the year 2918.45						
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....925.00						

LINN COUNTY.

1	Larceny, first indictment.....	18 months in penitentiary, and judgment for costs.....	Unknown.....	Yes.....	Canada.....	Bad.....
1	Larceny, second indictment..	18 months in penitentiary and judgment for costs.....	Unknown.....	Yes.....	Canada.....	Bad.....
1	Larceny.....	Judgment v. defendant for costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Unsteady..
1	Resisting an officer in the discharge of duty.....	Judgment v. defendant for costs.....	Gardener.....	Yes.....	Germany..	Intemperate.
1	Resisting an officer in the discharge of duty.....	15 days in Co. jail, and \$50.00 fine..	Farmer.....	Yes.....	America....	Quarrelsome
1	Resisting an officer in the discharge of duty.....	15 days in Co. jail, and 50.00 fine..	Farmer.....	Yes.....	America....	Quarrelsome
1	Larceny.....	15 days in Co. jail, and 50 00 fine..	Farmer's wife.....	Yes.....	America....	Quarrelsome
1	Rec'gniz'nce to keep the peace	2 years in penitentiary and pay costs	None.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Bad.....
1	Three indictments for larceny	Indictment v. defendant for costs...	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Ireland....	Not bad....
1	Three indictments for larceny	8 years in penitentiary and costs...	New Jersey slinner.	Yes.....	New Jersey	Bad.....
1	Rec'gniz'nce to keep the peace	8 years in penitentiary and costs...	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Bad.....
1	Liquor nuisance.....	bonds continued.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Penn.....	Intemperate.
1	Liquor nuisance.....	Fined \$50 and costs, and to go to jail 15 days.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	New York..	Not bad....
1	Liquor nuisance.....	Fined \$150 and costs, and to go to jail 40 days.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	New York..	.....
3	Liquor nuisance.....	Fined \$150 and costs, and each to go to jail 40 days.....	Saloon keepers.....	Yes.....	Germany....	.....
1	Rec'gniz'nce to keep the peace	Judgment v. defendants for costs....	Saloon keepers.....	Don't know	Don't know.	.....
1	Selling liquor contrary to law	Fined \$75, and committed to jail 20 days.....	Saloon keeper.....	Don't know	Dutch.....	.....
1	Selling liquor contrary to law	Fined \$25, and committed to jail 7 days.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany....	.....

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS.

LINN COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Selling liquor contrary to law	Fined \$75, and committed to jail 20 days.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes	United Stat's	Bad
1	Selling liquor contrary to law	Fined \$25, and committed to jail 7 days.	Saloon-keeper	Yes.		
1	Selling liquor contrary to law	Fined \$100, and committed to jail 30 days.	Druggist	Yes.	United Stat's	Steady
1	Selling liquor contrary to law	Fined \$20, and committed to jail 5 days.	Saloon-keeper	Yes.		Steady.
1	Larceny	8 yrs in Penitentiary and pay costs	Farmer.	Yes	Unknown	Bad
1	Arson	Bail forfeited; prisoner run away.	Farmer	Yes	Germany.	Not bad.
1	Selling liquor contrary to law	Fined \$50 and cost, and committed to jail 10 days.	Miller	Yes.	Germany	Good.
1	Selling liquor contrary to law	Fined \$50 and cost, and committed to jail 15 days	Saloon-keeper	Yes.		Bad
1	Selling liquor contrary to law	Fined \$50 and cost, and committed to jail 15 days	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.		Neutral
1	Liquor nuisance.	Fined \$150.	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	Germany	
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year						\$1420.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year						1588.35
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District Attorney's fees), during the year						1860.82
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year						489.00

L'UISA COUNTY.

1	Murder in second degree	Sentenced to Penitentiary for 20 yrs	Carriage-maker	Yes.	Not known.	Intemperate.
1	Larceny	Fined \$ 10.00	Tamater	Don't know	Colored.	Mischievous.
1	Forging order for registered letter	Continued for sentence	A dwarf	Yes.	Germany	Rather good.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Obstructing highway	Ordered to remove obstruction	Farmer	Yes	United Stat's	Good
1	Violating game law	Fined \$24.00	Attorney	Yes	United Stat's	Good
1	Obstructing highway	Fined 1.00, and remove obstruction	Farmer	Yes	Ireland	Rather good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.						\$ 35.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.						80.25
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District Attorney's fees) during the year						100.00
Total amount paid District Attorney, by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.						250.00

LUCAS COUNTY.

1	Illicit sale of liquors	Fined \$20 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes	America	Fair
1	Illicit sale of liquors	Fined 10 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes	America	Fair
1	Assault and battery	Fined 20 and costs	Laborer	Yes	America	Fair
1	House breaking	Reform school until of age		Yes	America	Bad
1	Illicit sale of liquors	Fined \$40 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes	America	Bad
1	Illicit sale of liquors	Fined 40 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes	America	Doubtful
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury	Fined 30 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes	America	Bad
1	Assault and battery	Fined 5 and costs	Farmer	Yes	America	Good
1	Conspiracy	Three months in penitentiary	Farmer	Yes	America	Bad
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.						\$ 165 00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year						25 00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District-Attorney's fees) during the year						628 75
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.						70 00

MADISON COUNTY.

1	Public nuisance	Fined \$25	Stone cutter	Yes	Germany	Good
1	Public nuisance	Fined 20	Farmer	Yes	America	Fair
2	Public nuisance	Fined 500	Farmers	Yes	America	Fair
1	Public nuisance	Fined 1000	Miscellaneous	Yes	America	Bad
1	Public nuisance	Fined 700	Stone-cutter	Yes	Germany	Fair
1	Larceny	Two year in penitentiary	Farmer	Yes	America	Fair
2	Road nuisance	Fined \$20 each	Farmers	Yes	Ireland	Fair
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.						\$ 2285 00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year						20 00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees), during the year						1100 00
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.						115 00

MAHASKA COUNTY.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Larceny.	Three years in penitentiary.	Farmer.	No.	America.	Bad.
1	Assault.	Fined \$100.00.	Farmer.	Yes.	America.	Moderate.
1	Larceny.	Fined 5.00.	Laborer.	No.	America.	Bad.
1	Causing nuisance.	Fined 100.00.	Whisky-dealer.	Yes.	America.	Moderate.
1	Causing nuisance.	Fined 25.00.	Loafer.	Yes.	America.	Moderate.
1	Causing nuisance.	Fined 10.00.	Teamster.	Yes.	America.	Moderate.
1	Causing nuisance.	Fined 8.00.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	America.	Good.
1	Causing nuisance.	Fined 20.00.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	America.	Good.
1	Causing nuisance.	Fined 10.00.	Horse-trainer.	Yes.	America.	Good.
1	Causing nuisance.	Fined 20.00.	Carpenter.	Yes.	America.	Good.
1	Causing nuisance.	Fined 35.00.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	Germany.	Good.
1	Causing nuisance.	Fined 75.00.	Plasterer.	Yes.	America.	Good.
1	Causing nuisance.	Fined 150.00.	Whisky-dealer.	Yes.	America.	Good.
1	Causing nuisance.	Fined 25.00.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	Wales.	Good.
1	Causing nuisance.	Fined 10.00.	Druggist.	Yes.	America.	Good.
1	Causing nuisance.	Fined 75.00.	Billiards.	Yes.	America.	Good.
1	Causing nuisance.	Fined 25.00.	Whisky-dealer.	Yes.	America.	Good.
1	Causing nuisance.	Fined 5.00.	Butcher.	Yes.	America.	Good.
1	Causing nuisance.	Fined 10.00.	Painter.	Yes.	America.	Good.
1	Causing nuisance.	Fined 5.00.	Painter.	Yes.	America.	Good.
1	Causing nuisance.	Fined 25.00.	Painter.	Yes.	America.	Good.
1	Causing nuisance.	Fined 25.00.	Painter.	Yes.	Wales.	Good.
1	Bigamy.	Six months in Penitentiary.	Laborer.	No.	Holland.	Bad.
1	Assault.	Twenty days in county jail.	Laborer.	Yes.	America.	Bad.
1	Larceny.	Sixty days in county jail.	Laborer.	No.	America.	Bad.

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....	\$ 790 00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....	549 00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District Attorney's fees,) during the year.....	1528 77
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions, during the year.....	257 24

MARION COUNTY.

1	Larceny in dwelling house ..	1 month in county jail and \$1 fine.	Day laborer.	No.....	Not reported	Lazy.....
1	Attempt to commit rape.	Two years in penitentiary.	None	Yes.....	Not reported	Depraved ..
1	Shooting neighbor's stock...	Fined \$50.	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Not reported	Loose ..
1	Not reported	Fined 60.	Treas. Mining Asso.	Yes.....	Not reported	Good.....
1	Not reported	Fined 10	Farmer	Yes.....	Not reported	Good.....
1	Not reported.....	Fined 25.	Collier, Vice P. M. A.	Yes.....	Not reported	Good.....
1	Not reported.....	Fined 25.	Blacksmith, Pres. M. A.	Yes.....	Not reported	Good.....
1	Not reported.....	Fined 10.	Hotel-keeper	Yes.....	Not reported	Good.....
1	Assault and battery ..	Fined 25.	Keeps bakery.....	Yes.....	Not reported	Good.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						
Total expenses of county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees,) during the year						
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						

MARSHALL COUNTY:

1	Larceny.	2½ yr's in penitentiary and pay costs	Laborer	Yes.	Unknown	Irregular..
1	A nuisance.	Fined \$25 and costs of prosecution.	Saloons-keeper	Yes.	Unknown	Good
1	Keeping a gambling-house.	Fined \$50 and costs of prosecution.	Livery-man	Yes.	America.	Good
1	A nuisance.	Fined 100 and costs of prosecution.	Saloons-keeper.	Yes.	Unknown.	Unknown
1	Pettit larceny.	Bond to maintain good behavior..	School-boy.	Yes.	Iowa	Unknown
1	Selling intoxicating liquors.	Fined \$400 and costs of prosecution	Saloons-keeper.	Yes.	Unknown..	Unknown
1	Selling intoxicating liquors.	Fined 200 and costs of prosecution	Druggist.	Yes.	Germany	Unknown
1	Attempt to commit adultery.	Fined 25 and costs of prosecution	Farmer.	Yes.	Germany	Unknown
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....						\$ 410 00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						32 50
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District Attorney's fees) during the year.						908 44
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						125 00

MONROE COUNTY.

1	Nuisance	Fined \$10.00	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Indiana	Good
1	Nuisance	Fined 40.00	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Bad	Bad
1	Nuisance	Fined 50.00	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Bad	Bad
1	Nuisance	Fined 40.00	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Germany	Bad
1	Nuisance	Fined 50.00	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Germany	Bad
1	Larceny	Fined 20.00				Bad
1	Larceny	One year in penitentiary				
1	Nuisance	Fined \$25 60	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Iowa	Bad
1	Nuisance	Fined 20.00	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Iowa	Bad
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said County during the year..... \$ 255.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 255.00						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District Attorney's fees) during the year..... 712.79						
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 87.00						

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

1	Selling intoxicating liquors..	Fined \$ 75.00	Carpenter	Yes	Ireland	Bad
1	Selling intoxicating liquors..	Fined 40.00	Saloon-keeper	Read	United Stat's	Bad
1	Selling intoxicating liquors..	Fined 20.00	Sewing machine agent	Yes	United Stat's	Fair
1	Selling intoxicating liquors..	Fined 40.00	Physician	Yes	United Stat's	Fair
1	Resisting and assaul'tg officer	Fined 200.00	Carpenter	Yes	Ireland	Bad
1	Selling intoxicating liquors..	Fined 40.00	Saloon-keeper	Read	United Stat's	Fair
1	Selling intoxicating liquors..	Fined 40.00	Saloon-keeper	Yes	United Stat's	Fair
1	Selling intoxicating liquors..	Fined 40.00	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Ireland	Fair
1	Selling intoxicating liquors..	Fined 125.00	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Ireland	Bad
1	Selling intoxicating liquors..	Fined 125.00	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Ireland	Bad
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Judges of said county during the year.						\$ 747.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.						217.80
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District-Attorney's fees) during the year						1446.91
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.						131.00

MUSCATINE COUNTY.

1	Nuisance	Fined	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Not reported	Not reported
1	Nuisance	Fined	Saloon-keeper	Yes	United Stat's	Not reported
1	Nuisance	Fined	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Ireland	Not reported

MUSCATINE COUNTY.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Nuisance.	Fined.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	United Stat's	.....
1	Nuisance.	Fined.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	Ireland.	.....
1	Obstructing highway.	Fined.	Farmer.	Yes.	Germany	Good.
1	Nuisance.	Fined.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	U. S.	.....
1	Nuisance.	Fined.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	France.	.....
1	Nuisance.	Fined.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	Germany	.....
1	Nuisance.	Fined.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	United Stat's	Good.
1	Nuisance.	Fined.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	Germany	.....
3	Nuisance.	Fined.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	Ireland.	Good.
1	Nuisance.	Fined.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	U. S.	.....
1	Nuisance.	Fined.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	U. S.	Good.
1	Nuisance.	Fined.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	Ireland.	.....
1	Nuisance.	Fined.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	Germany	Good.
1	Assault.	Fined.	Miller.	Yes.	Ireland.	.....
8	Nuisance.	Fined.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	Ireland.	.....
1	Nuisance.	Fined.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	United Stat's	.....
1	Gambling.	Fined.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	United Stat's	.....
1	Breaking and entering.	Fined and imprisoned twenty days in county jail.	Grocer.	Yes.	U. S.	Opium-eater.
1	Permitting gambling.	Fined.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	Ireland.	.....
1	Assault.	Fined.	Farmer.	Yes.	U. S.	Good.
1	Nuisance.	Fined.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	Ireland.	.....
1	Permitting gambling.	Fined.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	U. S.	Good.
1	Nuisance.	Fined.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	U. S.	Good.
1	Permitting gambling.	Fined.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	U. S.	Good.
1	Nuisance.	Fined.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	U. S.	.....
2	Nuisance.	Fined.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	Germany	.....
1	Nuisance.	Fined.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	U. S.	.....
1	Permitting gambling.	Fined.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	U. S.	.....
1	Nuisance.	Fined.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	Germany	.....

1	Nuisance.....	Fined	Liquor seller.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Good.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany.....
1	Permitting gambling.....	Fined	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Not rep'ted.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Not rep'ted.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany.....
1	Breaking, entr'g, and larceny.....	4 years and 10 mos. in penitentiary	Not reported.....	Not rep'ted	Not rep'ted.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....
1	Breaking, entr'g, and larceny.....	8 years and 9 mos. in penitentiary	Not reported.....	Not rep'ted	Not rep'ted.....
1	Breaking, entr'g, and larceny.....	2 1/4 years in penitentiary.....	Not reported.....	Not rep'ted	Not rep'ted.....
1	Breaking, entr'g, and larceny.....	5 years in penitentiary.....	Not reported.....	Not rep'ted	Not rep'ted.....
1	Breaking, entr'g, and larceny.....	2 years in penitentiary.....	Not reported.....	Not rep'ted	Not rep'ted.....
1	Breaking, entr'g, and larceny.....	2 years in penitentiary.....	Not reported.....	Not rep'ted	Not rep'ted.....
1	Permitting gambling.....	Fined	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	France.....
1	Permit'g gamb'g and nuisance.....	Fined	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Good.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Not rep'ted.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Not rep'ted.....
1	Assault.....	Fined	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Not rep'ted.....
1	Assault.....	Fined	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Not rep'ted.....
4	Nuisance.....	Fined	Saloon keepers.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Good.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany.....
1	Petit larceny.....	Fined and impris'd 10 days in Co. jail	Farmer.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Not rep'ted.....
1	Assault.....	Fined	Farmer.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Not rep'ted.....
1	Breaking and entering.....	Six months in penitentiary.....	Not reported.....	Yes.....	Not rep'ted.....
1	Receiving stolen goods.....	Six months in penitentiary.....	Not reported.....	Yes.....	Not rep'ted.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....					\$ 3896.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					851.35
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees), during the year.....					4166.15
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					690.00

O'BRIEN COUNTY.

1	Assault and battery.....	Fined \$ 5.00 and \$11.50 costs.....	Tinner.....	Yes.....	America.....	Industrious.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....					None.	
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					\$ 5.00	
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees), during the year.....					None.	
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					None.	

PAGE COUNTY.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
3	Assault and battery	Fined \$75.00 and costs	Farmers	Can't write	United Stat's	Vicious
1	Malicious threats	Fined 50.00	Farmer	Yes	Unknown ..	Unknown ..
1	Keeping nuisance	Fined 40.00	Restaurant-keeper ..	Yes	England ..	Reckless ..
1	Keeping nuisance	Fined 25.00	Druggist	Yes	United Stat's	Bad
1	Larceny	90 days in jail	None	Neither ..	Unknown ..	Unknown ..
1	Assault	Fined \$100.00	Laborer	Not known	Unknown ..	Rough
1	Larceny	1 year in Penitentiary ..	Farmer boy	Yes	Unknown ..	Bad
1	Larceny	1 year in Penitentiary ..	Unknown	Yes	Unknown ..	Unknown ..
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year. \$ 455.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year. 492 40						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District Attorney's fees), during the year. 2283 43						
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year						
189.10						

PALO ALTO COUNTY.—No CONVICTIONS.

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year	None.
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year	None.
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees), during the year.	None.
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year	\$ 86.00
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year	None.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

There have been no criminal cases decided by either of the courts within this county during the past year. We have had but one term of court since December, 1870, and there were no criminal cases on the docket.—CLARK, D. O.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY.—No Report.

POLK COUNTY.

1	Contempt.	Fined \$	5.	Unknown	Yes.	Unknown	Good.
1	Contempt	Fined	5.	Railroad	Yes.	Ireland	Good.
1	Contempt.	Fined	5.	Laborer.	Unknown	Colored.	Good.
1	Contempt.	Fined	5.	Laborer.	Unknown	Colored.	Bad.
1	Nuisance	Fined	300.	Saloon keeper.	Unknown	Unknown	Bad.
1	Contempt.	Fined	10.	Farmer	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown.
1	Larceny	8 years in penitentiary.		Farmer	Yes.	U. S.	Bad.
1	Contempt.	Fined	25.	Mechanic.	Yes.	U. S.	Good.
1	Gambling house.	Fined	50.	Saloon keeper.	Yes.	Germany	Unknown.
1	Nuisance	Fined	500.	Saloon keeper.	Yes.	Ireland	Unknown.
1	Nuisance	Fined	100.	Saloon keeper.	Yes.	Ireland	Unknown.
1	Nuisance	Fined	50.	Saloon keeper.	Yes.	U. S.	Unknown.
1	Nuisance	Fined	50.	Druggist	Yes.	U. S.	Unknown.
1	Nuisance	Fined	200.	Saloon keeper.	Yes.	U. S.	Unknown.
1	Gambling	Fined	75.	Gambler.	Yes.	U. S.	Unknown.
1	Larceny	3 years in penitentiary.		Unknown	No.	Germany	Unknown.
1	Larceny	2 years and 6 mos. in penitentiary		Unknown	Yes.	U. S.	Unknown.
1	Stabbing	1 year and 6 mos. in penitentiary		Unknown	Yes.	U. S.	Unknown.
1	Contempt.	Fined	5.	Farmer.	Yes.	U. S.	Unknown.
1	Contempt.	Fined	10.	Grocer.	Yes.	U. S.	Unknown.
1	Contempt.	Fined	25.	Dealer	Yes.	England.	Unknown.
1	Nuisance	Fined	50.	Saloon keeper.	Yes.	U. S.	Unknown.
1	Nuisance	Fined	200.	Saloon keeper.	Yes.	U. S.	Unknown.
1	Nuisance	Fined	800.	Saloon keeper.	Yes.	U. S.	Unknown.
1	Nuisance	Fined	400.	Saloon keeper.	Yes.	U. S.	Unknown.
1	Nuisance	Fined	50.	Saloon keeper.	Yes.	U. S.	Unknown.
1	Nuisance	Fined	400.	Saloon keeper.	Yes.	U. S.	Unknown.
1	Contempt.	Fined	25.	Lawyer	Yes.	U. S.	Unknown.
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.							\$840.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.							590.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District Attorney's fees), during the year							4867.98
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.							380.00

NOTE.—The foregoing table, for Polk county, by mistake was inserted on pages 27 and 28 with the returns for 1870, for which year no return was received at this office.—SECRETARY OF STATE.

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
2	Nuisance.....	Fined \$10 each.....	Farmers.....	Yes.....	Don't know.....	Good.....
1	Assault.....	Fined 40.00.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Don't know.....	Mixed.....
1	Larceny.....	Two years in penitentiary.....	Don't know.....	Don't know.....	Don't know.....	Not reported.
2	Larceny.....	Four years each in penitentiary.....	Don't know.....	Don't know.....	Don't know.....	Not reported.
1	Larceny.....	One year in penitentiary.....	Don't know.....	Don't know.....	Don't know.....	Not reported.
1	Nuisance.....	Fined \$50.00.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Don't know.....	Not reported.
1	Larceny.....	One year in penitentiary.....	Don't know.....	Don't know.....	Don't know.....	Not reported.
1	Larceny.....	\$50.00 fine and 90 days in county jail.....	Don't know.....	Don't know.....	Don't know.....	Not reported.
1	Larceny.....	\$50.00 fine and 20 days in county jail.....	Don't know.....	Don't know.....	Don't know.....	Not reported.
1	Assault.....	Fined \$50.00.....	Store keeper.....	Yes.....	Don't know.....	Good.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....\$ 280.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....90.00						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees,) during the year 1760.00						
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year. 540.00						

POWESHIEK COUNTY.

1	Larceny.....	Two and one-half years in peniten'y.....	Farm laborer.....	Yes.....	N. C.....	Steady.....
1	Larceny.....	Two and one-half years in peniten'y.....	Farm laborer.....	Yes.....	N. C.....	Rambling....
1	Murder second degree.....	Twelve years in penitentiary.....	Farmer.....	Neither.....	Ireland.....	Steady.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....\$460 00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....131 00						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including Dist-Atty's fees) during the year.....165 70						
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....154 50						

RINGGOLD COUNTY.

1	Manslaughter.....	Five years in penitentiary, \$200.00 fine and costs of prosecution.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Temperate...
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Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 84.00
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees,) during the year..... 825.25
 Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 15.00

SAC COUNTY.

"Nothing to Report."—CLERK DISTRICT COURT.

SCOTT COUNTY.

1	Larceny	Twenty days in county jail.	Not reported.	Not rept'd.	Ireland	Not reported
1	Seduction	80 days in county jail, and \$300 fine	Farmer	Yes	America	Not reported
2	Larceny	Ten days, each, in county jail	Not reported.	Not rept'd.	Not reported	Not reported
1	Larceny	Twenty days in county jail	Not reported.	Not rept'd.	Not reported	Not reported
1	Larceny	Six months in penitentiary	Not reported.	Not rept'd.	Ireland	Not reported
1	Larceny	Thirty days in county jail.	Not reported.	Not rept'd.	Not reported	Not reported
2	Assault	Thirty days, each, in county jail	Not reported.	Not rept'd.	Not reported	Not reported
1	Keeping house of ill fame.	\$250.00 fine.	Laborer	Yes	Germany	Not reported
3	Larceny	One year, each, in penitentiary.	Not reported.	Not rept'd.	Not reported	Not reported
2	Assault.	Thirty days, each, in county jail.	Not reported.	Not rept'd.	Not reported	Not reported
1	Intoxicated	Five days in county jail	Not reported.	Not rept'd.	Not reported	Not reported
1	Larceny	Twenty days in county jail.	Not reported.	Not rept'd.	Not reported	Not reported
1	Assault.	Fifteen days in county jail.	Not reported.	Not rept'd.	Not reported	Not reported
2	Larceny	Thirty days, each, in county jail.	Not reported.	Not rept'd.	Not reported	Not reported
1	Larceny	Nine months in penitentiary	Servant	Not rept'd.	Not reported	Not reported
1	Assault.	Two months in county jail	Farmer.	Yes	America	Not reported
1	Cheating	6 days in county jail, and fined \$15	Clerk	Yes	America	Not reported
1	Assault.	Fined \$200.00.	Not reported.	Not rept'd.	Not reported	Not reported

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year..... \$ 825.00
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 812.65
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees,) during the year..... 4,733.08
 Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 490.00

SHELBY COUNTY.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WHITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
"No convictions"—CLERK DISTRICT COURT.						
	Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....	\$				20.00
	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					21.00
	Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District Attorney's fees,) during the year.....					175.00
	Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					10.00

SIOUX COUNTY.

"No Convictions"—CLERK DISTRICT COURT.

STORY COUNTY.

1	Murder.....	To be hanged, (appealed to S. Court)	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Maine.....	Bad.....
1	Selling liquor.....	Fined \$ 50.00 and costs.....	Preacher and doctor.....	Yes.....	Indiana.....	Ordinary.....
1	Selling liquor.....	Fined 10.00 and costs.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	New York.....	Ordinary.....
1	Gambling.....	Fined 50.00 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	New York.....	Good.....
1	Selling liquor.....	Fined 25.00 and costs.....	Druggista.....	Yes.....	New York.....	Good.....
1	Assault and battery.....	Fined 10.00 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Ohio.....	Good.....
1	Assault with intent to kill.....	Nine months in jail.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Norway.....	Vicious.....
	Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....					\$ 145.00
	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					384.00
	Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District Attorney's fees) during the year.....					604.00
	Total amount paid District Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					55.00

TAMA COUNTY.

1	Ass't with intent to com't rape.....	Fined \$ 75.00 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	America.....	Rough.....
1	Keeping a gambling house.....	Fined 50.00 and costs.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	America.....	Good.....

1	Nuisance	Fined	75.00 and costs	Saloon keeper	Yes	America	Rough
1	Nuisance	Fined	150.00 and costs	Druggist	Yes	America	Good
1	Nuisance	Fined	100.00 and costs	Saloon keeper	Don't know	Germany	Don't know
1	Nuisance	Fined	20.00 and costs	Farmer	Don't know	America	Don't know
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuits of said county during the year							\$ 545.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year							538.48
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District Attorney's fees) during the year							918.77
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year							170.00

TAYLOR COUNTY.

1	Larceny	Two years in penitentiary	Unknown	Yes	Unknown	Unknown
1	Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury	Fined \$125.00 and costs	Merchant	Yes	United Stat's	Steady
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year					\$	125.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year						25.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees) during the year						1,009.97
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year						214.20

UNION COUNTY.

1	Keeping nuisance	Fined	\$ 40.00 and costs	Saloonist	Yes	Ireland	Intemperate
1	Keeping nuisance	Fined	40.00 and costs	Saloonist	Yes	Ireland	Temperate
1	Keeping nuisance	Fined	40.00 and costs	Saloonist	Yes	Mass.	Temperate
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year							\$ 120.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year							120.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District Attorney's fees) during the year							40.00
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year							40.00

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

1	Nuisance	Fined	\$10.00 and costs	Saloon keeper	Yes	Unknown	Bad
1	Assault and battery	Fined	10.00 and costs	Farmer	Yes	Unknown	Moderate
1	Nuisance	Fined	10.00 and costs	Grocer	Yes	Unknown	Moderate
1	Nuisance	Fined	10.00 and costs	Tailor	Yes	Unknown	Bad
1	Larceny	Fined	10.00 and costs	Laborer	Yes	Unknown	Bad
1	Nuisance	Fined	20.00 and costs	Saloon keeper	Yes	Unknown	Bad

VAN BUREN COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Nuisance.....	Fined \$20 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Unknown..	Bad.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 30 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Unknown..	Moderate.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 25 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Unknown..	Moderate.....
1	Obstructing highway.....	Fined 1 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Neither...	Unknown..	Good.....
3	Obstructing highway.....	Fined 1 each and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Unknown..	Good.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 25 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Unknown..	Moderate.....
1	Larceny.....	2 years in Penitentiary.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Unknown..	Bad.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined \$25 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Unknown..	Moderate.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 25 and costs.....	Grocer.....	Yes.....	Unknown..	Moderate.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the judges of the district and circuit courts of said county during the year.....\$ 224.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....181.50						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District attorney's fees) during the year, 1460.10						
Total amount paid District Attorney, by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....202.50						

WAPELLO COUNTY.

1	Assault and battery.....	Judgment for costs.....	Laborer.....	Not known..	Ireland.....	Not known..
1	Nuisance.....	Judgment for costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Not known..	Ireland.....	Not known..
1	Assault and battery.....	Judgment for costs.....	Liveryman.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Not known..
1	Nuisance.....	Judgment for costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Not known..
1	Recogniz. to keep the peace.....	Judgment for costs.....	Laborer.....	Not known..	Africa.....	Not known..
1	Recogniz. to keep the peace.....	Judgment for costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Not known..
1	Petit larceny.....	Sent to Reform School.....	None.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Not known..
1	Petit larceny.....	Sent to Reform School.....	None.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Not known..
1	Larceny (plea, petit larceny).....	30 d's in Co. jail, and pay costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Not known..
1	Larceny (plea, petit larceny).....	30 d's in Co. jail, and pay costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Not known..
1	Burglary.....	3 years in penitentiary, and fine of \$100 and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Not known..
1	Burglary.....	3 years in penitentiary, and fine of \$100 and costs.....	Laborer.....	Not known..	United Stat's	Not known..

	One year in penitentiary, and fine \$100 and costs.		Yes	U. S.	Unknown
1	Larceny				
1	Larceny	Two years in penitentiary, and fine of \$100 and costs.	Laborer.	Yes	England
1	Nuisance	Fined \$100 and costs.	Laborer.	Yes	Ireland
1	Nuisance	Fined 50 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes	Germany
1	Nuisance	Fined 10 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes	Ireland
1	Nuisance	Fined 30 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes	Germany
1	Nuisance	Fined 50 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes	Ireland
1	Nuisance	Fined 60 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes	Sweden
1	Nuisance	Fined 20 and costs.	Brewer.	Yes	Germany
1	Nuisance	Fined 20 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes	U. S.
1	Nuisance	Fined 100 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes	Canada.
1	Nuisance	Fined 10 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Not known.	Unknown
1	Nuisance	Fined 10 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes	U. S.
1	Nuisance	Fined 100 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes	Ireland
1	Nuisance	Fined 25 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes	Ireland
1	Nuisance	Fined 100 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes	Ireland
1	Nuisance	Fined 50 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes	Germany
1	Nuisance	Fined 5 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Not known.	Unknown
1	Assault and battery.	Fined 25 and costs.	Laborer.	Not known.	U. S.
1	Nuisance	Fined 20 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes	Not reported
1	Assault and battery.	Fined 10 and costs.	Laborer.	Not known	Ireland.
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.				
1	Nuisance.	Fined 100 and costs.	Laborer.	Yes	U. S.
1	Nuisance.	Fined 30 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes	U. S.
1	Nuisance.	Fined 25 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Not known.	Ireland.
1	Nuisance.	Fined 10 and costs.	Not reported.	Not known.	U. S.
1	Nuisance.	Fined 40 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes	U. S.
1	Nuisance.	Fined 75 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes	Ireland.
1	Nuisance.	Fined 100 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes	Germany
1	Nuisance.	Fined 25 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Unknown	Ireland.
1	Nuisance.	Fined 100 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes	Canada.
1	Nuisance.	Fined 50 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes	U. S.
1	Nuisance.	Fined 25 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes	Ireland.
1	Nuisance.	Fined 100 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes	U. S.
1	Nuisance.	Fined 10 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes	U. S.
1	Nuisance.	Fined 25 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes	U. S.

WAPELLO COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Nuisance	Fined \$100 and costs.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Sweden	Unknown
1	Nuisance	Fined 100 and costs.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Germany	Unknown
1	Nuisance	Fined 75 and costs.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Germany	Unknown
1	Nuisance	Fined 25 and costs.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Ireland	Unknown
1	Nuisance	Fined 50 and costs.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Ireland	Unknown
1	Nuisance	Fined 25 and costs.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	United States	Unknown
1	Nuisance	Fined 140 and costs.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Ireland	Unknown
1	Nuisance	Fined 30 and costs.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Ireland	Unknown
1	Nuisance	Fined 100 and costs.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Germany	Unknown
1	Nuisance	Fined 25 and costs.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	United States	Unknown
1	Nuisance	Fined 15 and costs.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	United States	Unknown
1	Nuisance	Fined 25 and costs.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	United States	Unknown
1	Nuisance	Fined 25 and costs.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	United States	Unknown
1	Nuisance	Fined 25 and costs.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Germany	Unknown
1	Nuisance	Fined 10 and costs.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Germany	Unknown
1	Nuisance	Fined 25 and costs.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Germany	Unknown
1	Nuisance	Fined 25 and costs.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Germany	Unknown
1	Nuisance	Fined 50 and costs.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Ireland	Unknown
1	Nuisance	Fined 50 and costs.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Ireland	Unknown
1	Nuisance	Fined 25 and costs.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	United States	Unknown
1	Nuisance	Fined 80 and costs.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Ireland	Unknown
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the district and circuit courts of said county during the year..... \$ 2765.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 1088.00						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District-Attorney's fees) during the year 2829.00						
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 280.00						

WARREN COUNTY.

1	Petty larceny	Fined \$50	Farmer boy	Yes	Iowa	Fair
1	Continuing a nuisance	Fined 10	Farmer	Yes	Ohio	Good

1	Lewdness	Fined \$200, and Impriso. six months	Laborer	Yes	France	Loose	
1	Lewdness	Imprisonment three months	None	No	Illinois	Loose	
1	Lewdness	Imprisonment three months	None	No	Illinois	Loose	
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year							\$ 260.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year							189.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees,) during the year, 1898-99							1898.65
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions, during the year							75.00

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

1 Nuisance	Fined \$ 35 and costs.	Saloon keeper.	Yes.	U. S.	Good
1 Nuisance	Fined 50 and costs.	Merchant.	Yes.	U. S.	Good.
1 Nuisance	Fined 75 and costs.	Saloon keeper.	Yes.	Germany	Good.
1 Nuisance	Fined 25 and costs.	Saloon keeper.	Yes.	Bohemia	Good.
1 Nuisance	Fined 75 and costs.	Saloon keeper.	Yes.	U. S.	Good.
1 Nuisance	Fined 100 and costs.	Saloon keeper.	Yes.	U. S.	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year					\$ 360.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					708.10
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District-Attorney's fees) during the year					1318.70
Total amount paid District-Attorney, by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					50.00

WAYNE COUNTY.

1	Selling intoxicating liquors in violation of law.....	Fined \$5, and \$23.40 costs.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	Unknown ..	Good.....
1	Horse stealing.....	1 year in Penitentiary, \$50 fine and \$19.25 costs.....	Farmer.....	Not reported.....	Unknown ..	Doubtful.....
1	Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.....	30 days in county jail—remitted on condition of leaving the State....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Unknown ..	Bad.....
1	Assault and battery.....	Fined 20, and 14.60 costs.....	Lawyer.....	Yes.....	Ohio.....	Good.....
1	Selling intoxicating liquors in violation of law.....	Fined 50, and 24.20 costs.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	Unknown ..	Good.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....						\$ 125.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						*446.78
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District-Attorney's fees) during the year.....						459.63
Total amount paid District-Attorney, by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						72.00

*Includes \$270.78 forfeiture on appearance bond.—CHAS D. C.

WEBSTER COUNTY.—No Report

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
--------------------------	----------	-----------	-------------	--------------------	-----------	---------

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

"No convictions."—CLERK DISTRICT COURT.

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year..... None.
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... None.
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees) during the year \$ 140.00
 Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... None.

WINNESHIEK COUNTY.—No Report.

WOODBURY COUNTY.

1	Larceny	Ten days in county jail.....	S. B. deck-hand.....	Unknown.....	Ireland.....	Unknown ..
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District-Attorney's fees), during the year \$ 711.40						
Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						
35 00						

WORTH COUNTY

"No convictions."—CLERK DISTRICT COURT.

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year..... None.
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... \$ 5.00
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District-Attorney's fees) during the year
 Total amount paid District-Attorney, by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... None.

WRIGHT COUNTY.

1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fined \$50.00 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yea.....	Ireland.....	Good.....
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury... ..	Fined 10.00 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yea.....	United States.....	Good.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District Attorney's fees), during the year.....						
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						
						\$ 60.00
						None.
						None.
						20.00

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS.

A STATEMENT

Showing the number of convictions in the several counties of the State of Iowa during the year ending October 31, 1871, with the aggregate amount of time for which persons were imprisoned, and the statistics of education, nativity, and habits; also the amount of fines imposed by the District and Circuit Courts, the amount collected, the amount of fees paid District Attorneys, and the total of all other expenses of criminal prosecutions.

COUNTIES.	Aggregate length of time for which persons were imprisoned for crime.										No. of convictions.	Total amount of fines imposed by the District and Circuit Courts of the counties.	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasuries.	Total expenses of the counties on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District Attorneys' fees).	Total amount paid by the counties on account of criminal prosecutions.	
	Co. Jail.			Penitentiary.			Reform School.									
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.							
	Can read & write.	Can't read & write.	Unknown.	United States.	Foreigners.	Unknown.	Moral.	Immoral.	Unknown.							
Adair [No report]																
Adams.....	2			2			1									
*A Hamakee.....																
Appanoose.....	8			3			2	1								
*Audubon.....																
Benton.....	8			3			3									
Black Hawk [No report]																
Boone.....	15	1		14			12	3								
Bremer.....	29			26			7	11	1	28						
Buchanan.....	10			10			5	5		4	6					
*Buena Vista.....																
Butler [No report]																
*Calhoun.....																
*Carroll.....																
Cass.....	5			5			1	4		4						
Cedar.....	9	1	17	9			5	3	1	3	3					
Cerro Gordo.....	18			15			1	2		12	6					
Oberlin.....	1			1			1			1						
*O'Keefe.....																
*O'Keefe.....																

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS.

[illegible]

† Estimated.

Clerk reports no convictions.

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

[illegible]

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS.

Page.....	10	...	...	8	...	...	...	5	1	4	4	1	5	...	8	2\$	455 00\$	43240	\$ 2838 43\$	\$ 189 10
*Palo Alto.....																			86 00	
*Plymouth.....																				
Pocahontas [No report]																				
Polk.....	28	10						23	1	4	19	6	3	4	3	21	8340 00	4867 88	880 00	
Pottawattamie.....	12	1	10	11				5	7				13	8	1	8	260 00	1760 00	540 00	
Poweshiek.....	8	17						2	1		2	1		2	1		460 00	165 70	164 50	
Ringgold.....	1				5			1				1		1			200 00	84 00	325 25	15 00
*Sac.....																				
Scott.....	24	1	8	15	4	3		4	20	8	8	18			24	825 00	312 65	4733 98	480 00	
*Shelby.....																20 00	21 00	175 00	10 00	
*Sioux.....																				
Story.....	7	9						7			6	1		5	2		145 00	664 00	55 00	
Tama.....	7							5	2	5	2		2	3	2	545 00	593 46	918 77	170 00	
Taylor.....	2				2			2		1		1		1		125 00	25 00	1009 97	214 20	
Union.....	3							3		1	2		2	1		120 00	120 00	40 00	40 00	
Van Buren.....	17				2			16	1				17	11	6	224 00	181 50	1460 10	202 50	
Wapello.....	67	1			5			57	10	29	35	3			67	2765 00	1083 00	3329 00	280 00	
Warren.....	5							3	2		4	1		5		260 00	189 65	1828 00	75 00	
Washington.....	6							6		4	2		6			360 00	708 1	1318 70	50 00	
Wayne.....	5				1			4	1	1		4	3	2		125 00	446 78	459 62	72 00	
Webster [No report]																				
*Winnebago.....																	140 00			
Winnechick [No report]																				
Woodbury.....	1	10						1		1				1				711 40	85 00	
*Worth.....																	5 00			
Wright.....	2							2		1	1		2			60 00			30 00	
Total.....	759	457	126	389	50	15	17	614	26	99	310	273	156	273	230	246	32372 91	19224 75	112602 66	10683 66

Clerk reports no convictions.

A STATEMENT

Showing the offenses for which persons were convicted in the State during the year ending October 31, 1871, and the number of convictions for each offense.

Adultery	1
Arson.....	2
Assault.....	24
Assault and battery	33
Assault with intent to commit murder.....	9
Assault with intent to commit rape	4
Assault with intent, etc.....	2
Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury	20
Assault with intent to commit adultery	2
Bigamy	2
Burglary	8
Breach of peace	1
Burglary and larceny	5
Breaking, entering, and larceny	6
Cheating	1
Conspiracy	9
Contempt	11
Contempt of court	2
Drunkenness	2
Disinterring body	1
Disturbing election	1
Forgery.....	5
Forfeiture of appearance bond.....	1
Gambling	3
Horse stealing.....	3
House breaking.....	4
Incest.....	1
Indecent exposure	2
Keeping gambling house	10
Keeping house of ill fame.....	1
Keeping liquor with intent to sell contrary to law	1
Larceny.....	95
Larceny, petit	9
Larceny, grand.....	4
Lewdness	4
Murder in second degree.....	3
Manslaughter	5
Malicious mischief	8
Misdemeanor	1
Murder	1
Nuisance.....	265
Obstructing roads.....	11
Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	1
Perjury	1
Permitting gambling	7
Rape	1
Robbery.....	3
Robbery and larceny.....	1
Resisting officers	10
Receiving stolen goods.....	1
Recognizance to keep the peace.....	6
Seduction	4
Selling intoxicating liquors.....	113
Stabbing	1
Threats	2
Violation of game law	1
Whipping scholar in school	1
Offenses not reported	5
Total	739

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE

AMOUNT OF ORDERS DRAWN

BY THE

SECRETARY OF STATE,

ON THE

APPROPRIATION FOR CLERK HIRE

MADE BY SECTION 20, CHAPTER 122,

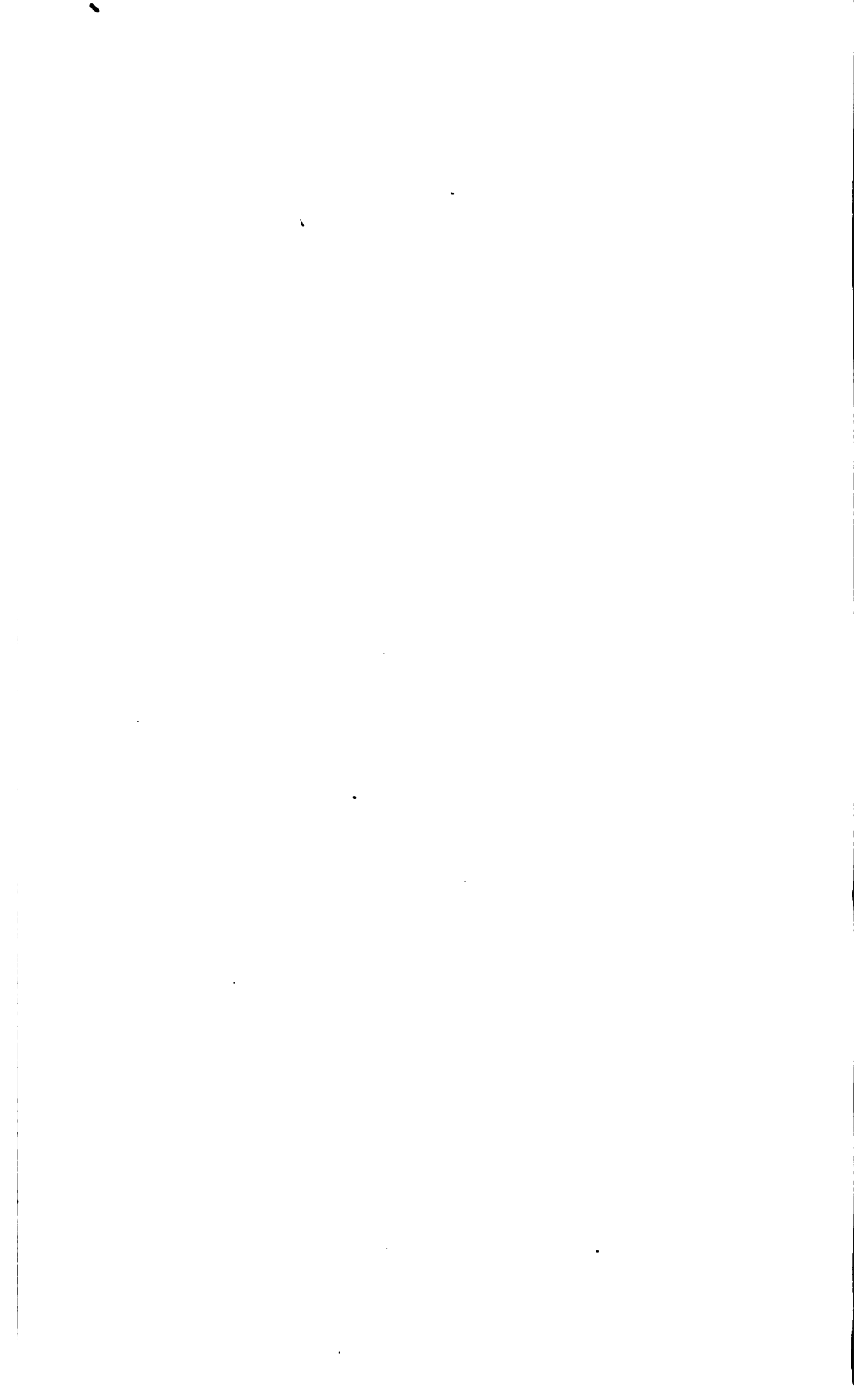
FOR THE TERM OF TWO YEARS, ENDING MARCH 31, 1872.



DES MOINES:

G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.

1872.



REPORT.

STATE OF IOWA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, }
DES MOINES, April 2, 1871. }

To the Fourteenth General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Pursuant to the provisions of section 19, chapter 152, of the acts of 1870, I have the honor to herewith transmit a statement showing the amount of orders drawn by the Secretary of State on the appropriation for clerk hire, made by section 20, of said chapter 122, for the term of two years, ending March 31, 1872.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ED WRIGHT,

Secretary of State.

STATEMENT

Of the amount expended by the Secretary of State for clerk hire from the 1st of April, 1870, to March 31st, 1871, showing to whom paid and what for, as required by section 19, chapter 122, laws 1870:

1870.

April 23, W. S. Davenport, clerk in office of Secretary of State.....	\$30 00
April 30, C. A. Croney, clerk in office of Secretary of State.	78 00
May 31, Mrs. A. E. North, clerk in office of Secretary of State	18 00

June 30, Mrs. A. E. North, clerk in office of Secretary of State.....	\$56 00
July 7, Mrs. A. E. North, clerk in office of Secretary of State.....	12 00
October 19, John C. Merrill, clerk in office of Secretary of State.....	13 40
December 8, Mrs. George J. North, clerk in office of Secretary of State.....	30 00
December 21, Mrs. George J. North, clerk in office of Secretary of State.....	22 00
1871.	
January 20, Mrs. George J. North, clerk in office of Secretary of State.....	7 00
January 31, Mrs. George J. North, clerk in office of Auditor of State.....	22 00
February 28, Mrs. George J. North, clerk in office of Auditor of State.....	53 00
March 20, Mrs. George J. North, clerk in office of Auditor of State.....	12 00
March 31, Mrs. George J. North, clerk in office of Auditor of State.....	8 00
April 12, Mrs. George J. North, clerk in office of Auditor of State.....	4 00
May 20, A. F. Johnson, moving books in warehouse.....	22 75
June 23, Mrs. George J. North, clerk in office of Auditor of State.....	4 00
July 31, Mrs. George J. North, clerk in office of Auditor of State.....	1 50
1872.	
February 1, J. Sanderson, moving books in warehouse.....	10 00
February 9, W. S. Moore, clerk in office of Secretary of State	84 00
February 22, Pitt Cleveland, clerk in office of Sec'y of State.	35 00
March 1, W. S. Moore, clerk in office of Secretary of State..	87 00
April 1, W. S. Moore, clerk in office of Secretary of State..	93 00
Total.....	\$702.65

ED WRIGHT,
Secretary of State.

REPORTS

OF THE SEVERAL

STATE INSTITUTIONS

TO THE

FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF IOWA;

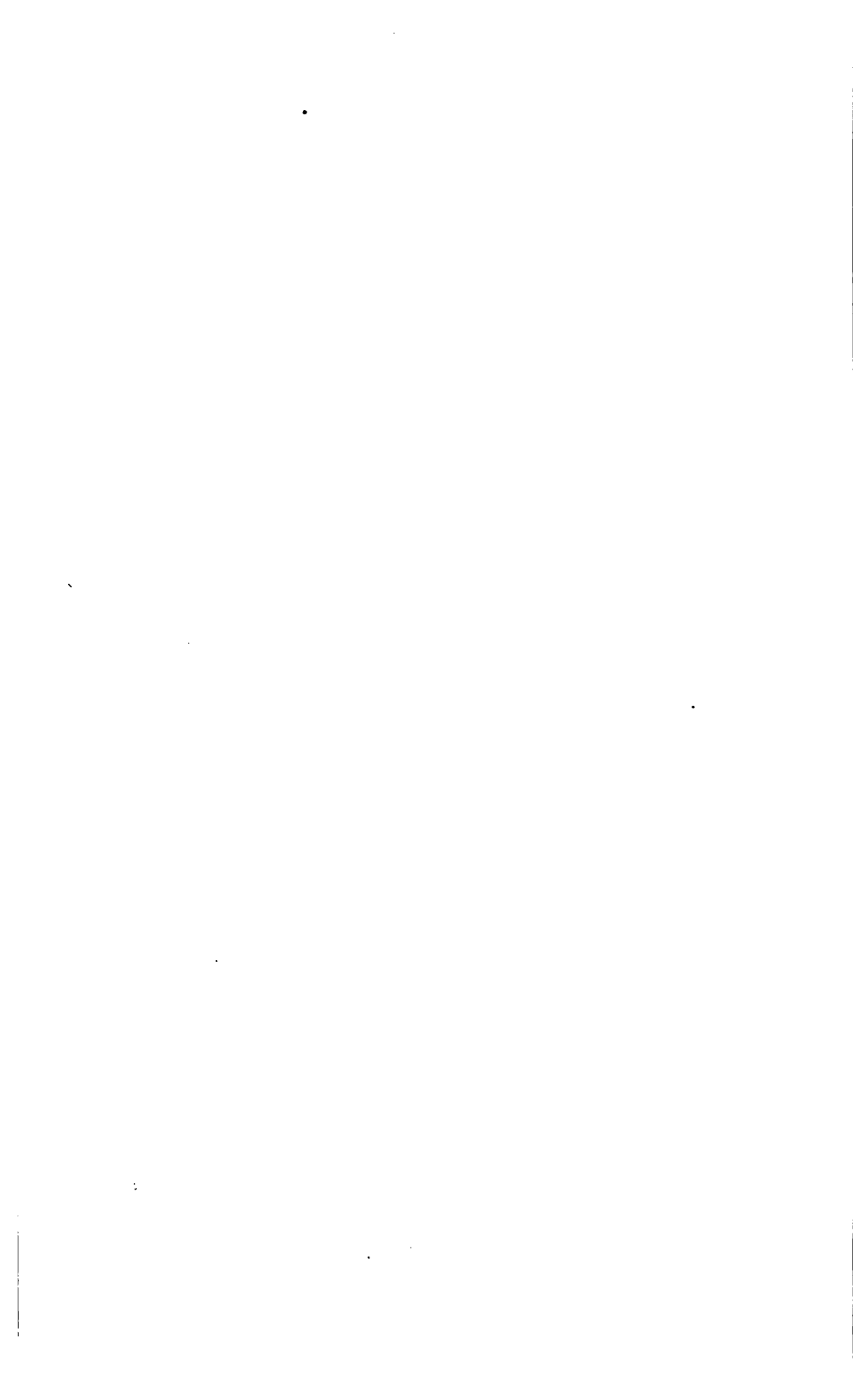
SHOWING THE SALARIES PAID THE OFFICERS AND
EMPLOYEES THEREOF.

FURNISHED THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN ACCORDANCE WITH A JOINT
RESOLUTION, APPROVED, FEBRUARY 21, 1872.

DES MOINES:

G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER,

1872.



REPORT

OF

SALARIES PAID IN THE IOWA PENITENTIARY.

WARDEN'S OFFICE,
IOWA STATE PENITENTIARY,
FORT MADISON, IOWA February 29th, 1872. }

HON. ED WRIGHT, *Secretary of State, Des Moines, Iowa:*

DEAR SIR. — In obedience to a "Joint Resolution" of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved, February 21st, 1872, "asking information in regard to the salaries paid the officers and employees of all the State Institutions," I herewith respectfully submit the information asked for, so far as relates to the Iowa State Penitentiary.

MARTIN HEISEY, Warden.

OFFICERS OF THE IOWA PENITENTIARY.

Martin Heisey, Warden.

Andrew Patterson, Deputy Warden.

Charles Hilles, Clerk.

John Warren, Chaplain.

Augustus W. Hoffmeister, Physician.

DUTIES OF WARDEN.

To inspect and oversee the conduct of the convicts, and cause all the rules and regulations of the prison to be strictly enforced; to punish any convict for disobedience, disorderly behavior, or indolence, in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules and

regulations of the prison. By himself, or by his deputy, to serve, execute and return all processes within the precincts of the prison ; to have the command of all the force for guarding the prison, and of all the officers and persons employed under him. To reside constantly within the precincts of the prison ; to have the care and custody of the same, and of the convicts confined therein, and of the lands, buildings, machines, tools, stock, provisions, and every other kind of property belonging to or within the precincts of the same.

To be the Treasurer of the prison, and receive and pay out all moneys granted for maintaining the same, or derived from the manufactures or other concerns thereof, and to make or cause to be made in the books of the prison regular entries of all pecuniary and other concerns of the prison. To be the general financial and superintending agent of the State for said institution, and be held responsible for its government and disciplinary regulations ; for the receipt and disbursement of all moneys that may be appropriated for building, construction, general support, the payment of indebtedness, or salaries of his under officers, or for any other purpose whatever, in connection with said institution.

To contract by the year, when such contracts can be advantageously made, for all articles of food, clothing, bedding, raw material for manufacture, fuel, and other articles for the use of the prison, and to cause advertisements for bids for furnishing said supplies to be inserted in one or more of the papers published in Fort Madison, and in one or more of the papers published at the seat of government of the State.

To receive and take care of any property that a convict may have with him at the time of his entering the penitentiary ; to keep an account of the same, and to pay the same to such convict on his discharge, or in case of his death to his representatives, unless the same have been taken and legally disposed of.

To see that rigid economy is practiced in all matters pertaining to the prison and the employment of the convicts, and that duplicate receipts be taken for all expenditures made on account of the prison, one copy of which he shall forward to the Auditor of State monthly.

To appoint a Deputy Warden, Clerk, Chaplain, and Physician, and

as many guards as may be necessary for the safe-keeping and government of the convicts, not exceeding one for every ten convicts.

To render to the Governor of the State, between the 1st and 10th of every month, and as nearly as practicable every thirty days, and as much oftener as the Governor may require a statement under oath of all the transactions of the institution, including the receipts and disbursements of funds (for which disbursements he shall in all cases present the proper vouchers), the entering into and discharging contracts, the reception and discharge of convicts, the construction, altering, and repairing of buildings, walls, etc., and all his official acts and doings for thirty days next preceding the presentation of said monthly report, which statement must contain an exact account of all moneys paid out and for what purpose expended.

To make a report to the Governor, on or before the 25th day of December next, preceding the commencement of any regular session of the general assembly, all his acts and doings for the preceding two years, and the general condition of the institution financially and otherwise, together with the estimates necessary for the next succeeding two years, specifying distinctly the items for which those estimates and the basis upon which his calculations are made.

To see that the laws and disciplinary rules and regulations of the institution are faithfully executed by his under officers and obeyed by the convicts, and upon the failure or refusal of any clerk, deputy warden, or guard, to discharge their respective duties agreeably to law, forthwith to discharge such delinquent and fill the vacancy by the appointment of another person.

To have the supervision of the work-shops of the prison, and by himself and deputies to regulate and control the disposition of material and manufactured articles within the walls of the prison, and so control said matters as shall be for the best interest of the State and for the security of the public property against fire and damages, and shall best subserve the discipline of the prison.

DUTIES OF DEPUTY WARDEN.

To perform the duties of Warden whenever the office of Warden is vacant or he is absent from the prison or unable to perform the

duties of his office, subject to all the obligations and liabilities of the Warden.

To keep a regular time table of the convicts' labor, and record the same in a book to be kept for that purpose, and keep a record of all business under his control, and return an account thereof, together with an account of the convict labor to the clerk at the close of each day.

To keep a book in which shall be entered a record of every infraction of published rules of discipline, with the name of the prisoner so guilty.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

To keep an exact account of all supplies purchased for the use of the prison and of all articles sold and delivered from the same, and to assist in effecting sales and purchases in such manner as the Warden may direct, and perform such other services pertaining to his employment and superintending of the prison as may be directed by the Warden.

To keep an honest, impartial record of the affairs of the Penitentiary, written in fair round hand, with proper indices upon a system of book-keeping, which shall enable him at all times to present in a plain and intelligible style the financial condition of the institution; to open separate accounts in said book with the State; to have a cash prisoners' fund, construction, repairing, provision, bedding and lights, fuel, salaries, hospital, and miscellaneous account; an account with the lessees of convict labor, and an account with each officer and guard.

DUTIES OF THE CHAPLAIN.

To give as much time as the condition and employment of the convicts will reasonably justify in giving them moral and religious instruction, and to so instruct those of the convicts as may be illiterate as that he may sustain the character among them of teacher as well as spiritual adviser and minister.

DUTIES OF PHYSICIAN.

To visit the prison once every day and oftener if necessary;

examine personally all the sick and complaining prisoners reported to him, and prescribe such treatment as in his judgment their cases require:

To keep a book to be called the Hospital Record, in which he shall accurately record the name of the patient, the age, occupation, symptoms, disease and treatment:

To examine every prisoner upon his reception, and make a record of his condition as to age, constitution, habits, health, ability, or disability:

To purchase by concurrence with and assent of the warden, such medicines and other things as in his judgment are necessary for the use of the Hospital, and to furnish the clerk immediately with the bills of purchase:

To strictly conform to the rules and regulations of the prison when visiting the same, and to express no opinion of the ability or disability of a prisoner except in his record:

To nominate a Steward.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEE'S

Salary of Warden per annum.....	\$1500 00
Salary of Deputy Warden per annum.....	1000 00
Salary of Clerk per annum.....	750 00
Salary of Chaplain per annum.....	600 00
Salary of Physician per annum.....	600 00

SALARIES OF EMPLOYEE'S.

Salary of Night Guards per month.....	\$55 00
All other Guards per month.....	50 00

No officer employed in any other capacity than as such officer.

The Warden has the use of the house built for the use of the Warden of the Penitentiary, and provisions for his family and guests.

No perquisites by way of house, boarding, lodging, and servants, excepting as above mentioned.

The entire time of the warden is spent in person at this institution

in the discharge of the duties of his position excepting when necessarily absent.

Number of persons in Warden's family including one hired girl, six.

Table expenses about, per annum.....\$800 00

REPORT

OF

SALARIES PAID IN THE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND
AT VINTON.

—

To the Honorable General Assembly of Iowa:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the officers, teachers, etc., of the Iowa Institution for the Blind, as required by your concurrent resolution.

Respectfully,

S. A. KNAPP, *Supt.*

S. A. KNAPP, Superintendent.

Salary—\$1,000.

Employed in other capacity—In the capacity of Steward ; receives no salary for the same.

Perquisites—Board of self.

Time Spent—Entire time.

Family Boarded—Three children boarded, aged respectively, one eight, and nine years.

Value of perquisites, except board of self—\$312.00.

MARTIN L. WARD, Teacher of Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Spelling, Grammar, and Paint Writing; writes letters one hour per day; reads history one hour per day.

Salary—\$500.00.

Perquisites—Board of self.

Time Spent—Six hours per day.

JENNIE L. WILSON, Teacher of Grammar, Logic, Geography,

Rhetoric; writes letters one hour per day; reads literature one hour per day.

Salary—\$350.00.

Perquisites—Board of self.

Time Spent—Six hours per day.

GEO. W. TANNIHILL, (blind), Teaches Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry.

Salary—\$180.00.

Perquisites—Board of self.

Time Spent—Four hours per day.

EMMA BOUGHTON, Teaches Arithmetic, Geography, Reading, Spelling, Penmanship; reads to blind children one hour; writes one hour.

Salary—\$250.00.

Perquisites—Board of self.

Time Spent—Six hours per day.

LAURA MINKLER, (blind), Keeps day school for the younger pupils.

Salary—\$150.00.

Perquisites—Board of self.

Time Spent—Four hours per day.

H. IRVIN PROCTOR, Director of Music, Teacher of Piano, Organ, Vocal, and Harmony.

Salary—\$1,000.00.

Perquisites—Board of self.

Time Spent—Five hours per day.

Family Boarded—Wife and two children; children aged respectively two and five years.

Value of perquisites, except board of self—\$364.00.

JACOB NEIMEYER, (blind), Teacher of Music; Leader of Orchestra.

Salary—\$300.00.

Perquisites—Board of self.

Time Spent—Five hours per day.

JOHN CISNA, (blind), Teacher of Industries.

Salary—\$450.00.

Perquisites—Board of self.

Time Spent—Entire time.

LORANIA MATTICE, (blind), Teacher of Female Industries.

Salary—\$150.00.

Perquisites—Board of self.

Time Spent—Three hours per day.

MRS. M. H. KNAPP, Matron.

Salary—\$350.00.

Perquisites—Board of self.

Time Spent—Entire time.

MRS. MARY E. BUTLER, Assistant Matron; attends the sick, and
cares for younger pupils.

Salary—\$240.00.

Perquisites—Board of self.

Time Spent—Entire time.

MISS RHODA PHILLIPS, Housekeeper; attends to Boarding
Department.

Salary—\$240.00.

Perquisites—Board of self.

Time Spent—Entire time.

Total teachers—13.

Total salaries—\$5,160.00.

REPORT

OF

SALARIES PAID IN THE IOWA INSTITUTION FOR THE
DEAF AND DUMB.*To the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:*

In response to your joint resolution as to the salaries of officers in the several State Institutions, received this day from the office of the Secretary of State, I have the honor to submit the following report.

BENJAMIN TALBOT, Superintendent,.....	\$1200	per annum.
EDWIN SOUTHWICK, Teacher,.....	650	" "
CONRAD S. ZORBAUGH, Teacher,.....	600	" "
ELLEN J. ISRAEL, Teacher,.....	400	" "
HENRY A. TURTON, Teacher,.....	650	" "
JOHN C. HUMMER, Teacher,.....	350	" "
ELLA A. BROWN, Teacher,.....	250	" "
HENRY W. HART, Physician,.....	200	" "
ALPHONSO B. WALKER, Steward,.....	700	" "
MARY B. SWAN, Matron,.....	600	" "
MARY E. VANDERBURGH, Ass't Matron,..	400	" "
NELLY A. GRAVES, Visitor's Attendant,....	250	" "

Superintendent's duties. The general supervision of the whole establishment, financially, intellectually, and morally; particularly, the keeping of the accounts, conducting the correspondence of the institution and that of the pupils; giving religious instruction in the daily chapel service and on the Sabbath; training new teachers, and supervising and assisting them in the work of the school-rooms.

The teachers are occupied in school five hours each day, and have the supervision of the pupils during the study hours (three hours daily) every fourth week.

The physician attends all the sick on call; and visits the institution twice a week without summons.

The steward makes all the purchases for the institution, with the approval of the superintendent; and has charge of the male pupils while at work or at play; being also responsible for their personal appearance.

The matron has the general supervision of the domestic affairs, superintending especially the kitchen, the dining-room and the hospitals.

The assistant-matron has charge of the female pupils when at work or play, and assists the matron in the care of the house and of the sick.

The visitors' attendant, besides the duties implied in her title, superintends and assists in the sewing of the institution, and instructs the girls in dress-making and in sewing.

Second. Professorships—none. Branches taught those of a common English education.

Third. Salaries—stated above in the list of officers. Pay roll of wages attached marked (A).

Fourth. Additional duties and salaries of Officers—none.

Fifth. (a) Personal Perquisites.—All the officers, teachers, and employees, (physician only excepted), reside in the institution free of charge for board, lodging, washing, fuel, and lights. The actual cost to the State of all these items, (including also all wages paid to servants and laborers), for the thirteen months ending Nov. 1, 1871, was \$2.90 per week, for each person living in the building; or in round numbers \$150.00 a year.

(b) Time spent in service of the institution.—The officers are occupied their whole time, the teachers as stated above in the detail of duties.

Sixth. Perquisites by board of families:

1. *Superintendent.*—Wife and four children. Estimated cost to the State, \$650.00 per annum. Salary in cash \$1200.00.

2. *Steward.*—Two children. Board paid in cash.

3. *Teachers*.—Mr. Turton, wife and two children, (one an infant). Board paid by services of Mrs. Turton, in supervising work and study of girls. Estimated cost to the State \$225.00 per annum. Cash salary \$650.00.

Mr. Zorbaugh, wife and two children. Board of one child paid in cash; that of Mrs. Zorbaugh and the other child paid by services of Mrs. Z., as in the preceding case. Cash salary \$600.00. Perquisite \$225.00.

Respectfully submitted,

BENJ. TALBOT, *Superintendent*.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, Feb. 23, 1872.

(A.)

Pay-roll of servants and laborers at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Charles Heinze, heating engineer.....	\$35 00	a month
George F. Victor, baker.....	35 00	"
John Flood, * gasmaker	30 00	"
Fred Wittemburg, teamster.....	30 00	"
Henry Franklin, watchman.....	25 00	"
Edward Murray, laborer.....	15 00	"
Mrs. Heinze, seamstress and nurse.....	15 00	"
Julia Hauk, kitchen girl.....	10 00	"
Christina Johnson, washwoman.....	4 00	a week
Augusta Johnson, washwoman.....	4 00	"
Mary Erickson, washwoman.....	4 00	"
Sarah Holm, ironer.....	3 50	"
Anna Johnson, ironer and waiter.....	3 50	"
Annette Billings, dining-room.....	3 50	"
Betsy P. Nelson, dining-room.....	3 50	"

* Flood lives out of the institution, and has an allowance of \$3.00 a week in supplies in place of board.

Anne Noren, cook.....	\$4 00	a week.
Sophie Leney, cook.....	3 50	"
Breta O. Anderson, chambermaid.....	3 50	"
Christine Olesen, chambermaid.....	3 50	"
Mrs. Franklin, chambermaid.....	3_50	"

REPORT

OF

SALARIES PAID IN THE IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE
INSANE AT MT. PLEASANT.*To the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:*

In compliance with "a Joint Resolution asking information in regard to the salaries paid the officers of all State Institutions," I have the honor to return the following report, so far as the resolution applies to this Institution.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Mark Ranney, Medical Superintendent.....	\$1800 00	per year,	with board.
H. Morton Bassett, 1st assistant physician	850 00	"	"
O. W. Archibald, acting 2nd assistant physician.....	50 00	per month	"
Martha W. Ranney, matron.....	400 00	per year,	"
Milton Sutton, chaplain.....	66 66	per month	without board
Peter Gardner, clerk.....	35 00	"	with board
Nat. Pierce, supervisor.....	35 00	"	"
Merra Trope, supervisor.....	20 00	"	"
Anna H. Forbes, kitchen manag'r.	20 83	"	"
August Kapferer, attendant.....	29 50	"	"
Hans Ericksen, attendant.....	28 50	"	"
Otto Kapferer, attendant.....	28 50	"	"
Thos. W. Enslow, attendant.....	28 50	"	"

George W. Clayton, attendant....	\$27 50	per month with board.	
James W. Williams, attendant....	26 50	"	"
Thos. M. Mullins, attendant.....	26 50	"	"
John J. Pattison, attendant... ..	26 50	"	"
Clinton A. Hale, attendant.....	26 50	"	"
Chas. H. Goodman, attendant ...	26 50	"	"
James E. Harkness, attendant....	26 50	"	"
Newton Allen, attendant.....	26 50	"	"
Charles M. Forbes, attendant.....	26 50	"	"
Ira W. Donthart, attendant.....	28 50	"	"
James T. Irwin, attendant.....	26 50	"	"
John C. Dietrick, attendant.....	27 50	"	"
W. L. Herrald, inside watchman..	27 50	"	"
Casper Fithen, outside watchman.	26 50	"	"
Dora Hover, watch-girl.....	17 00	"	"
Katie Allerdice, watch-girl.....	15 00	"	"
Hattie Williams, attendant.....	17 00	"	"
Melcina DeGarmo, attendant.....	14 00	"	"
Jennie James, attendant.....	14 00	"	"
Lena Oleson, attendant.....	14 00	"	"
Inga Oleson, attendant.....	14 00	"	"
Rachel Hart, attendant.....	16 00	"	"
Matilda Johnson, attendant.....	13 00	"	"
Ellen Snyder, attendant.....	13 00	"	"
Flora Moody, attendant.....	15 00	"	"
Hannah Swanbold, attendant.....	15 00	"	"
Ellen Crawford, attendant.....	13 00	"	"
Louisa Fassold, attendant.....	16 00	"	"
Lizzie Hart, attendant.....	15 00	"	"
Mary Arthur, attendant.....	15 00	"	"
Mary Rowley, attendant.....	15 00	"	"
Mary Vance, attendant.....	15 00	"	"
Jennie Gordon, attendant.....	15 00	"	"
Sarah A. Clayton, attendant.....	12 00	"	"
Citney Allen, attendant.....	12 00	"	"
Laura Brown, cook.....	13 00	"	"
Jane Brown, cook.....	13 00	"	"

Mary Hudson, cook.....	\$11 00	per month with board.
Emma Booth, table-girl.....	10 00	" "
Katy Meilbrandt, table-girl.....	10 00	" "
Mary Richie, dairy maid.....	11 00	" "
Mary Blower, seamstress.....	16 00	" "
Josie Booth, seamstress.....	11 00	" "
Sophia Kroning, washer.....	12 00	" "
Ellen Skiles, washer.....	11 00	" "
Nancy Wyatt, ironer.....	12 00	" "
Emma Kimball, ironer.....	11 00	" "
Lizzie Urfer, chamber-girl.....	11 00	" "
Louisa Johnson, chamber-girl....	11 00	" "
John Thomas, engineer.....	60 00	" "
Pat O'Connell, fireman.....	40 00	" "
John Leeds, assistant-fireman....	31 00	" "
Jacob McCoy, butcher.....	50 00	" "
Daniel O'Neile, baker.....	50 00	" "
David Crane, kitchen-man.....	25 00	" "
T. Bookenoogen, car-man.....	26 00	" "
J. Sandquist, tailor.....	30 00	" "
Jas. H. Wright, farmer.....	35 00	" "
J. B. Mickey, teamster.....	25 00	" "
Charles DeGroodt, teamster.....	25 00	" "
John Skiles, teamster.....	25 00	" "
Wm. Baldwin, teamster.....	20 00	" "
S. N. Pepper, cow-man.....	26 00	" "
Chas. Eckert, stable-boy.....	16 00	" "
J. F. Herrick, gardener.....	25 00	" "
T. Mount, carpenter.....	3 00	per day, with dinner.
Wm. Dudley, carpenter.....	2 50	" "
Jas. Wilson, painter.....	2 50	" "
John Strow, gate-keeper.....	22 00	a month, without board.

The following classed persons receive an additional compensation of one dollar per month per year for each year of service not exceeding four years beginning with :

Male attendants, \$26.50 per month, which may be \$30.50 after four years.

Watchmen, \$26.50 per month, which may be \$30.50, after four years.

Assistant fireman, \$30.00 per month, which may be \$34.00 after four years.

Female supervisor, \$18.00 per month, which may be \$22.00 after four years.

Six female attendants, \$15.00 per month, which may be \$19.00 after four years.

Other attendants, \$13.00 per month, which may be \$17.00 after four years.

Watchgirls, \$13.00 per month, which may be \$17.00 after four years.

This small inducement is held out in order to secure longer service from those who seem most capable for such responsible situations.

The female attendants receiving the highest compensation are those having charge of the most violent, turbulent, and destructive classes of patients.

From time to time as needed for some special work of repairs and improvements, as ordered by the Board of Trustees, or in carrying out the works for which appropriations have been made by the General Assembly, mechanics and laborers have been employed during the past two years at compensation as follows :

Brick and stone masons, at from \$3.75 to \$5.00 per day of ten hours.

Carpenters, at from \$2.25 to \$2.75 per day of ten hours.

Painters, at \$2.50 per day of ten hours.

Civil Engineer, \$4.50 per day of ten hours.

Laborers, at from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per day of ten hours.

No officer or employee "is employed in any other capacity than as such officer" or employee, except that the superintendent is frequently consulted in person and by letter by persons afflicted with some form of nervous disorder, and in a few instances a small fee has been tendered and accepted, which amounted during the year 1871 to \$21.00.

The Superintendent has also been called away a few times to attend criminal trials as an expert, and received the usual witness fees; and last month he delivered a course of six lectures on insanity before the medical class of the State University, for which he received no compensation.

Four times during the past six years the superintendent has by permission of the Board of Trustees, attended the annual meetings of the association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, once each in Washington, D. C., Boston, Mass., Hartford, Ct., and Toronto, Canada, and his necessary expenses have been charged to current expense account.

These occasions have been used to procure some needed supplies, very difficult to procure except by personally visiting some eastern cities.

The officers of the hospital except the chaplain reside in the institution, in accordance with the provisions of, section 1474, Revision of 1860, and sec. 6, chap. 109, acts of the 13th General Assembly.

No officer receives any perquisites from the institution or the State, or from the funds belonging to either, nor the special service of any servant or person employed, except that the superintendent has entertained friends and visitors to a limited extent at the expense of the institution.

The superintendent is the only officer having a family in the institution, consisting only of himself and wife who holds the office of matron.

There is no unemployed person other than patients about the hospital.

Respectfully submitted,

MARK RANNEY,
Medical Superintendent.

REPORT

OF

SALARIES PAID IN IOWA STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

DES MOINES, IOWA, Feb. 22, 1872.

Ed Wright, Secretary of State:

HON. SIR.—In accordance with a Joint Resolution recently passed by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, I herewith furnish you the names of all the officers, teachers, and employees, engaged in the Iowa State Reform School, at the close of the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1871, together with the salaries paid each, and the duties and requirements devolving upon each officer, teacher, or employee.

NAMES AND SALARIES.

J. McCarty, A. M., superintendent, per annum.....	\$900 00
Mrs. M. B. McCarty, matron, per annum.....	400 00
W. C. Kilvington, assistant superintendent, per annum....	600 00
L. K. Butterfield, teacher, per annum.....	400 00
I. A. Barton, blacksmith, per annum.....	400 00
F. D. Entriken, teamster, per annum.....	300 00
J. Lamoria, shoemaker, per month.....	20 00
M. Gasser, night-watch, per month.....	10 00
Mrs. N. Clancy, tailoress, per month.....	15 00
Mrs. D. Phillips, cook, per month.....	15 00
Mrs. G. Wahrer, laundress, per month.....	12 00
Miss Kate E. Tavenner, baker, per month.....	10 00
Miss E. F. Clancy, assistant in dining-room, per month....	5 00

The Superintendent looks after all the general interests of the Institution; employs all assistants, makes all purchases of provisions and supplies of every kind, gives direction to all farm labor done by the employees and inmates of the school, gives direction in regard to the employment of the teams and the care of the live stock, attends to the leasing of the lands, the collection of rents, looks after the general interests of the farm, sees that the inmates are properly clothed, fed, and educated, that they are kindly treated and properly disciplined; takes and records the history of all inmates; keeps all the books and accounts of the Institution, attends to all correspondence in reference to the interests of the school, keeps a record of the meetings and proceedings of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, and prepares the Biennial Reports to the legislature; meets the officers and employees in counsel once a month; cultivates an intimate acquaintance with all the inmates of the Institution, and seeks to give each such advice and encouragement as will lead him to aspire to a higher type of manhood; and seeks to conform to the rules and requirements made by the Board of Trustees for the government of the Institution. When not engaged in the above duties, he is usually found on the farm engaged in labor with a class of boys.

The Assistant Superintendent is engaged in taking special care of the boys in and about the buildings, shops, and barns; he details the boys to their respective fields of labor, is usually with them during their hours of recreation, attends to gardening and to any other labor assigned to him by the Superintendent; he sees that all the boys work well and deport themselves properly; he seeks to prevent all disturbances and irregularities among the inmates, encourage each one to the faithful discharge of his duties, takes the reports of the boys at night and marks each one according to his deserts, seeks to keep the boys cheerful and happy at all times, and attends to the general duties of the Superintendent in the absence of that officer.

The teacher gives instruction in the common English branches eight hours per day. One-half of the boys are in school four hours in the forenoon, and the other half four hours in the afternoon; the same teacher instructs both classes of boys. He is also engaged in

taking care of the boys mornings and evenings, and at all other times, when not engaged in the regular duties of the school-room. During the planting seasons and harvest, when the school is not in session, he is engaged in field labor with a force of boys. He stands ready at all times to perform such labor and service as may be required at his hands by the superintendent.

The blacksmith has charge of the smith-shop and broom-shop, usually working, in the winter season, one boy in the former and about six in the latter ; when not engaged in the shops, he works with boys on the farm and at any labor that may be assigned him.

The teamster attends to the care of the teams and all livestock ; attends to plowing, planting, seeding, cultivating, harvesting, and taking care of the grasses, grains, and other products of the farm ; attends to all the heavy hauling ; has an oversight of all boys detailed to assist him in his labors, and is always ready to aid in taking care of the boys, and to perform any other labor that be required of him.

The shoemaker attends to making and repairing all the boots and shoes of the institution, instructs in this business all the boys committed to his care, and attends to any other duties that may be assigned to him.

The night-watch aids in taking charge of the boys while on the playgrounds, stands guard at night, attends to all the wants of the boys at night, sees that no disturbances arise and that no efforts are made to escape ; he builds fires at the proper time in the morning, calls up the officers and employees, and rings the morning bells. He has usually been a boy who has been committed to the care of the institution, and who is going to school half of each day.

The duties of the matron and other females employed in the institution are sufficiently designated by the positions assigned them in the list of officers and employees before given.

All officers and employees receive board, lodging, and washing and mending of every-day apparel, in addition to the salaries before given.

Each and every officer and employee works actively and vigorously from ten to sixteen dollars per day, and usually *seven days per week*. We have no idlers or loiterers about the institution.

None of the officers or employees have any children that are a burden or a charge to the institution.

Very respectfully submitted,

J. McCARTY,
Superintendent of the Iowa State Reform School

REPORT

OF

SALARIES PAID IN THE IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY,
IOWA CITY.

To the Hon. Ed Wright, Secretary of State, Des Moines, Iowa :

The names, official designations, and duties of all the employees of the State University, with their respective salaries, may be found in the following list, which gives complete answers to the first three questions presented in the joint resolution forwarded from your office on the 22d inst. :

GEORGE THACHER, President of the University and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.....	\$2500 00
NATHAN R. LEONARD, A. M., Dean of the Academic Faculty, and Professor of Mathematics and Astron- omy.....	1600 00
GUSTAVUS HINRICHS, A. M., Professor of Physical Science and Director of the Laboratory.....	1600 00
CHARLES A. EGGERT, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.....	1600 00
WM. G. HAMMOND, LL.D., Resident Professor of Law and Dean of the Law Faculty, nearly.....	2000 00
WILLIAM E. MILLER, (of the Supreme Court) Profes- sor of Constitutional and Criminal Law, less than.....	1000 00
CHESTER C. COLE, (of the Supreme Court) Professor of Commercial Law, and the Law of Persons and Per- sonal Rights, less than	1000 00

AMOS N. CURRIER, A.M., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages and Literature.....	\$1600 00
CHARLES A. WHITE, A.M., M.D., Professor of Natural Science	1600 00
STEPHEN N. FELLOWS, D.D., Professor of Didactics.....	1600 00
JOHN F. DILLON, LL.D., (U. S. Circuit Judge) Professor of Medical Jurisprudence	Nothing
WM. F. PECK, M.D., Dean of the Medical Faculty and Professor of Surgery.....	Nothing
P. J. FARNSWORTH, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica	Nothing
W. S. ROBERTSON, M.D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Science.....	Nothing
W. D. MIDDLETON, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy.....	Nothing
J. C. SHRADER, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children.....	Nothing
LEONARD F. PARKER, A.M., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.....	1600 00
ALEXANDER THOMSON, C.E., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.....	1200 00
E. H. HAZEN, M.D., Lecturer on Ophthalmology and Otology.....	Nothing
MARK RANNEY, M.D., (Superintendent of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane,) Lectures on Insanity.....	Nothing
E. F. CLAPP, M.D., Lectures on Anatomy.....	Nothing
WILLIAM C. PRESTON, B.Ph., Lecturer on Agricultural Chemistry	1000 00
MISS SARAH J. LOUGHRIDGE, Instructor in Normal Department.....	900 00
G. L. PINKHAM, A.B., Instructor in English Language and Literature and General History.....	1200 00
FRANK E. NIPHER, B.Ph., Assistant in Physical Science	700 00
OTTO SCHMIDT, Assistant in German.....	700 00
MISS E. A. GRIFFITH, B.Ph., Assistant in Mathematics.	750 00

L. SMITH HANNA, Assistant in Latin.....	\$600 00
JOHN NORTH, M.D., Demonstrator in Anatomy, and Curator of the Museum.....	Nothing
R. W. PRYCE, M.D., Pro-Sector of Surgery.....	Nothing
E. CLARK, Treasurer.....	800 00
W. J. HADDOCK, Secretary... ..	600 00
H. RUPPIN, Janitor, with rent and fuel.....	700 00

No officer, instructor, or other person in the employ of the university in any capacity, has any perquisite whatever in addition to his regular salary, unless the case of the janitor be an exception, who, as stated above, has his rent and fuel free.

No officer, professor, or teacher, receives any compensation for service additional to his regular employment, except in very rare instances, as when the Dean of the Academical Faculty has been partially remunerated for performing the duties of the Presidency when that office has been vacant.

These statements are believed to contain the information called for in the Joint Resolution.

Yours, Respectfully,

GEO. THACHER,
President Iowa State University.

REPORT

OF.

SALARIES PAID IN THE IOWA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS'
HOME, CEDAR FALLS.

OFFICE OF IOWA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, }
CEDAR FALLS, IOWA, Feb. 26, 1872. }

Hon. Ed Wright, Secretary of State :

SIR—Please find herewith enclosed a roster of the officers and employees of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home at this place, together with a monthly statement of each, and such remarks as are pertinent in answer to joint resolution of the 21st inst.

I have the honor, sir, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY F. TUCKER,
Superintendent.

*Names, monthly salaries, etc., of officers and employees of the
Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Cedar Falls :*

Superintendent—Henry F. Tucker. (Has an adopted daughter, sixteen years of age, boarded in the house—no other perquisites).....\$75 00
Matron—Mrs. H. F. Tucker..... 50 00
Physician—L. W. Warren, M.D. Resides with his family at Cedar Falls. Attends to private practice 30 00
Teacher—Miss Clara F. White, Grammar Department..... 40 00
“ —Miss Ella M. Morse. Assists Miss White 25 00

<i>Teacher</i> —Miss Ida A. Shane, 1st Intermediate Department.	\$30 00
“ —Miss Mertie O. Schenck, 2d Intermediate Department.	30 00
<i>Teacher</i> —Miss Lucy J. Walker, Primary Department.	30 00
“ —Miss Helen A. Payne, Penmanship one hour and a half each school day.	5 00
<i>Nurse</i> —Mrs. Susan P. Lawrence.	20 00
<i>Watcher</i> —Miss Emma L. Potter. On duty till 5 A. M. from 9 P. M.	15 00
<i>Book-keeper</i> —Miss Alice A. Barton. Formerly a pupil.	7 50
<i>Ward Manager</i> —Miss Jennie Vance. (The Managers are on duty from 6 A. M. till 9 P. M.)	15 00
<i>Ward Manager</i> —Miss Lillie Oleson.	15 00
“ —Miss Margaret Semple.	15 00
“ —Mrs. Elizabeth Walker.	15 00
“ —Mrs. Saloma Halback.	15 00
“ —Mrs. Minerva R. Templeton.	15 00
“ —Mrs. Elizabeth Craven.	15 00
“ —Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer. (Has a child six years of age boarded in the house).	11 00
“ —Mrs. Sarah J. McMullen. (Has a child seven years of age boarded in the house).	11 00
<i>Sewing Room</i> —Mrs. Carrie Sabins. Cuts and fits for all the children in the house.	20 00
“ —Miss Marietta Crocker. Works ten hours each day on machine.	12 00
“ —Miss Jennie L. Currie.	12 00
“ —Miss Lavina Lockwood.	12 00
<i>Cook</i> —Mrs. Fostine G. Smith. (Has a daughter twelve years of age boarded in the house).	20 00
<i>Assistant</i> —Mrs. Lydia Nash.	12 00
<i>Dining Hall Manager</i> —Miss Katie Landgraf.	12 00
<i>Bakeress</i> —Mrs. H. C. Rholeder.	20 00
<i>Assistant</i> —Miss Ellen Kieffe.	15 00
<i>Laundry</i> —Miss Maria Hansen.	12 00
“ —Miss Sophie Neilsen.	12 00
“ —Miss Hannah Jaorgensen.	12 00

<i>Laundry</i> —Miss Katie Hansen.....	\$12 00
<i>Ironing Room</i> .—Miss Anna Burke	12 00
“ —Miss Phœbe Marsh.....	8 00
<i>Engineer</i> —Mr. Charles Raven.....	25 00
<i>Cobbler</i> —Mr. John Wolfe.....	25 00
<i>Teamster</i> —Mr. William H. Pitt. Formerly a pupil	20 00
<i>General Assistant</i> —Mr. E. S. Clemence.....	20 00

REPORT

OF

SALARIES PAID IN THE IOWA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS'
HOME, DAVENPORT.IOWA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, }
DAVENPORT, IOWA, February 24, 1872. }*To the Hon. the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:*

In accordance with Joint Resolution No. 7, forwarded me this day, asking information in regard to salaries paid the officers of all State Institutions, I send you a copy of the pay roll of this institution, for the present month.

I think said pay roll will answer fully the first four questions in said Joint Resolution.

In answer to questions five and six I will say; the teachers receive their board with furnished room and washing.

The Superintendent and Matron (Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Pierce), receive their board with furnished rooms and washing. Their family, consisting of four children, is also boarded.

A lady has charge of Superintendent's family and rooms, assisted by one kitchen-girl. The cash salary of Superintendent and Matron is shown by the pay roll. The value of the above perquisites is about \$70.00 per month. The Superintendent and Matron devote all their time and energies to the interests of the Institution.

The physician visits the Institution regularly once each week, and remains from one to two hours. He visits oftener when needed. The teachers spend six hours a day, five days each week in their

school-rooms, and have no other duties except to teach in sabbath-school.

Very Respectfully,

S. W. PIERCE,

Superintendent Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

PAY ROLL FOR FEBRUARY, 1873.

S. W. Pierce, Superintendent.....	\$75 00	per month
F. W. Pierce, matron.....	50 00	"
W. F. Peck, physician.....	33 35	"
L. Edgar Tuttle, book-keeper.....	25 00	"
Warren Brown, watchman.....	30 00	"
N. F. Schumacker, baker.....	35 00	"
J. Madison Kirk, carpenter.....	50 00	"
Geo. W. Rhoades, fireman.....	20 00	"
Henry Early, laborer.....	20 00	"
Edward Graebe, shoemaker.....	26 00	"
E. E. Johnston, teacher.....	30 00	"
M. C. Wolcott, teacher.....	30 00	"
M. J. Boone, teacher.....	30 00	"
W. C. Martin, teacher.....	25 00	"
J. A. Wheelock, music teacher.....	2 50	per lessch
Alice Ross, cottage manager.....	20 00	per month
M. E. Bunce, cottage manager.....	20 00	"
H. R. Thompson, cottage manager.....	20 00	"
Lena Justice, cottage manager.....	20 00	"
M. E. Downs, cottage manager.....	20 00	"
Adda Ross, cottage manager.....	20 00	"
S. J. Edwards, cottage manager.....	20 00	"
Esther Porter, cottage manager.....	20 00	"
Clara Jester, cottage manager.....	20 00	"
E. J. Boone, cottage manager.....	20 00	"
M. Cadwallader, cottage manager.....	20 00	"
Carrie Wilkins, cottage manager.....	20 00	"
M. A. Wilkins, hospital nurse.....	20 00	"
Elvira Macy, sewing room manager.....	15 00	"

R. S. Blood, cutter and seamstress.....	\$15 00	per month.
Ellen Freeman, seamstress.....	10 00	"
Ohrissie Bard, dining-hall manager.....	10 00	"
Cassa Johnson, kitchen manager.....	25 00	"
Carrie L. Morey, kitchen manager H. Q.....	12 00	"
Tracy Putman, kitchen help.....	12 00	"
Annie Schumacker, kitchen help.....	10 00	"
Nellie Bannigan, kitchen help.....	12 00	"
Eleanor Pickard, laundry manager.....	20 00	"
Kate Bannigan, laundry help.....	12 00	"
Mary Skelly, laundry help.....	12 00	"
Kate Skelly, laundry help.....	12 00	"
Catharine McCrone, laundry help.....	12 00	"

REPORT

OF

SALARIES PAID IN THE IOWA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS'
HOME, GLENWOOD.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME,
GLENWOOD, IOWA, February 24, 1872. }

To the Fourteenth General Assembly, Des Moines, Iowa :

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with the instructions of your joint resolution, a copy of which I this day received from the Secretary of State, I most respectfully submit for your consideration the following report, touching the matters in question :

<i>Superintendent and Matron</i> —Mr. Thomas L. Stephens,	
Mrs. L. P. Stephens, (wife) united salary, per annum...	\$1200 00
<i>Physician</i> —J. A. Callen, M.D., per annum, including medicine	150 00
<i>Teacher</i> —Geo. F. Elliott, Principal, (boards and rooms himself) per month.....	50 00
<i>Teacher</i> —Miss Lucy A. Prior, Primary Department, with room and board, per month.....	30 00
<i>Ward Manager</i> —Mrs. Rachel Lyons, girls', per month ..	12 00
<i>Ward Manager</i> —Luther H. Stroud, boys', per month....	5 00
<i>Cook</i> —Mrs. Sarah Keeler, per week.....	5 00
<i>Assistant Cook</i> —Spencer Stout, (colored) per month. ...	20 00
<i>Seamstress</i> —Mrs. Lizzie Merriman, per month.....	12 00
<i>Clothing Manager</i> —Mrs. Elvina Stroud, per month	12 00
<i>Nurse and Assistant Seamstress</i> —Mrs. Martha Martin, per month	12 00

<i>General Housework</i> —Mrs. Alice Keys, per month	\$12 00
<i>Laundry Manager</i> —Mrs. Martha Lee, per month	12 00

The duties of all these officers, teachers, and other employees, it would be difficult to give in detail. Suffice it to say, that they are such as prescribed in the by-laws of the Report of the Board of Trustees for the Soldiers' Orphans' Homes, made to the Thirteenth General Assembly and published in pamphlet form, and are both numerous and constant, as those who have had the care of children will fully appreciate.

No officer, teacher, or other employee, has any *extra* work for which *extra* wages are paid, and "*perquisites*," save such as boarding, lodging, and *room to work*, are unknown.

The Matron, Mrs. Stephens, in addition to her regular work, gives thorough and systematic instruction in music to the children, but without additional pay to that named in our united salary (\$1200).

The teachers are employed five hours a day ; all others constantly.

My own family, which consists of myself and wife, a little three year old boy and his grandmother, who assists us in the family work, but without pay, occupy two rooms in the institution, furnished partly at State expense, but mainly at our own expense, the use of which rooms, together with our boarding, makes up the amount of our receipts over and above our cash salary.

Gentlemen of the Legislature, I have thus briefly and painfully, in my present condition of health, given you that information concerning this institution of the State which I deem your resolution called for.

If this report is not sufficiently full and complete, or your honorable body should desire to make any inquiries with regard to the Glenwood Orphans' Home not included or contemplated in this resolution, please consider me at your service. Yours obediently,

THOS. L. STEPHENS,
Superintendent.

REPORTS

OF

SALARIES PAID IN THE IOWA STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

IOWA STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, }

February 26, 1872. }

To the General Assembly of Iowa:

In obedience to the Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, approved, February 21st, 1872, asking information in regard to the salaries paid officers of all State Institutions, I respectfully submit the following tabulated statement.

A. S. WELCH, *President.*

A. S. WELCH, President and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Time Employed—Fifteen hours per day.

Character of Duties—General Executive duties. Lectures on Geology, Landscape Gardening, and Shakspeare. During the winter vacation delivering Lectures on Agriculture, and holding Farmers' Institutes throughout the State,

Salary—\$3,000.00.

Perquisites—Use of house.

GEO. W. JONES, JR., Professor of Mathematics, Architecture, and Civil Engineering.

Time Employed—Twelve hours per day.

Character of Duties—Teaching classes in Trigonometry and Surveying, Algebra, Farm Engineering, Analytic Geometry, Descriptive Geometry, Plane and Solid Geometry, Architecture and Civil Engineering.

Salary—\$2,400.00.

Perquisites—Use of house.

JAMES MATHEWS, Professor of Pomology.

Time Employed—Ten hours per day for half the year.

Character of Duties—Instructor in Fruit Culture, Grafting and Budding, Vineyard Culture, and Superintendant of Orchard and Vineyard.

Salary—\$1,000.00.

WM. A. ANTHONY, Professor of Physics and Mechanics.

Time Employed—Fifteen hours per day.

Character of Duties—Gives instruction in Physics, Machine Drawing in work shops, and acts as Superintendent of the various improvements in progress.

Salary—2,000.00.

Perquisites—Use of house.

ALBERT E. FOOTE, Professor of Chemistry.

Time Employed—Eleven hours per day.

Character of Duties—Lectures and recitations in Chemistry, Teaching in Laboratory, preparing Chemicals, Physician to the College.

Salary—\$1,500.00.

JAMES L. GEDDES, Professor of Military Tactics and Engineering.

Time Employed—Fifteen hours per day.

Character of Duties—Gives instruction in Infantry, Artillery, and Cavalry Tactics, Sword, and Bayonet exercise, Book-keeping, Drawing, duties belonging to the office of Steward and Cashier.

Salary—\$1,400.00.

Perquisites—Board.

W. H. WYNN, Professor of English Literature.

Time Employed—Not on duty.

Character of Duties—Recently appointed.

Salary—\$1,500.00.

CHARLES E. BESSEY, Instructor in Botany and Horticulture,
and Secretary of the Faculty.

Time Employed—Twelve hours per day.

Character of Duties—Gives instruction in Botany, Zoology, and
Horticulture, and acts as Superintendent of College Garden.

Salary—\$1,250.00.

J. P. ROBERTS, Superintendent of Farm.

Time Employed—Fourteen hours per day.

Character of Duties—Superintends the farm, instructing students
while at work on the same ; care of farm stock, providing for
farm boarding-house ; an assistant in superintending the con-
struction of buildings and hauling material for the same. Voted
extra pay last year.

Salary—\$1,000.

Extra Salary—\$200.

Perquisites—Use of portion of farm-house, with board for self and
children.

MARY P. McDONALD, Matron.

Time Employed—Ten hours per day.

Character of Duties—Superintending lady students, when not at
work, and the cleaning of College building ; teaches Analysis.

Salary—\$650.

MARY LOVELACE, Preceptress.

Time Employed—Fifteen hours per day.

Character of Duties—Gives instruction in Algebra, Superintends
the Cooking and Laundry Department, and has charge of the
young ladies while at work.

ELLEN S. TUPPER, Lecturer on Bee Culture.

Character of Duties—Lectures on the Bee.

Salary and Time—Salary and time not determined.

MRS. S. P. ROBERTS, Matron of Farm Household.

Time Employed—Twelve hours per day.

Character of Duties—Performs the duties of Housekeeper.

Salary—\$300.

Perquisites—Boarded.

J. W. WOOD, Foreman of Farm.

Time Employed—Ten hours per day.

Character of Duties—Assisting Superintendent.

Salary—\$300.

Perquisites—Boarded.

C. PETERSON, Herdsman.

Time Employed—Ten hours per day.

Character of Duties—Herding and care of stock.

Salary—\$288.

Perquisites—Boarded.

WM. MENHENNETT, Janitor and Fireman.

Time Employed—Twelve hours per day.

Character of Duties—Performs the duties of Janitor and Fireman.

Salary—\$350.

Perquisites—Boarded.

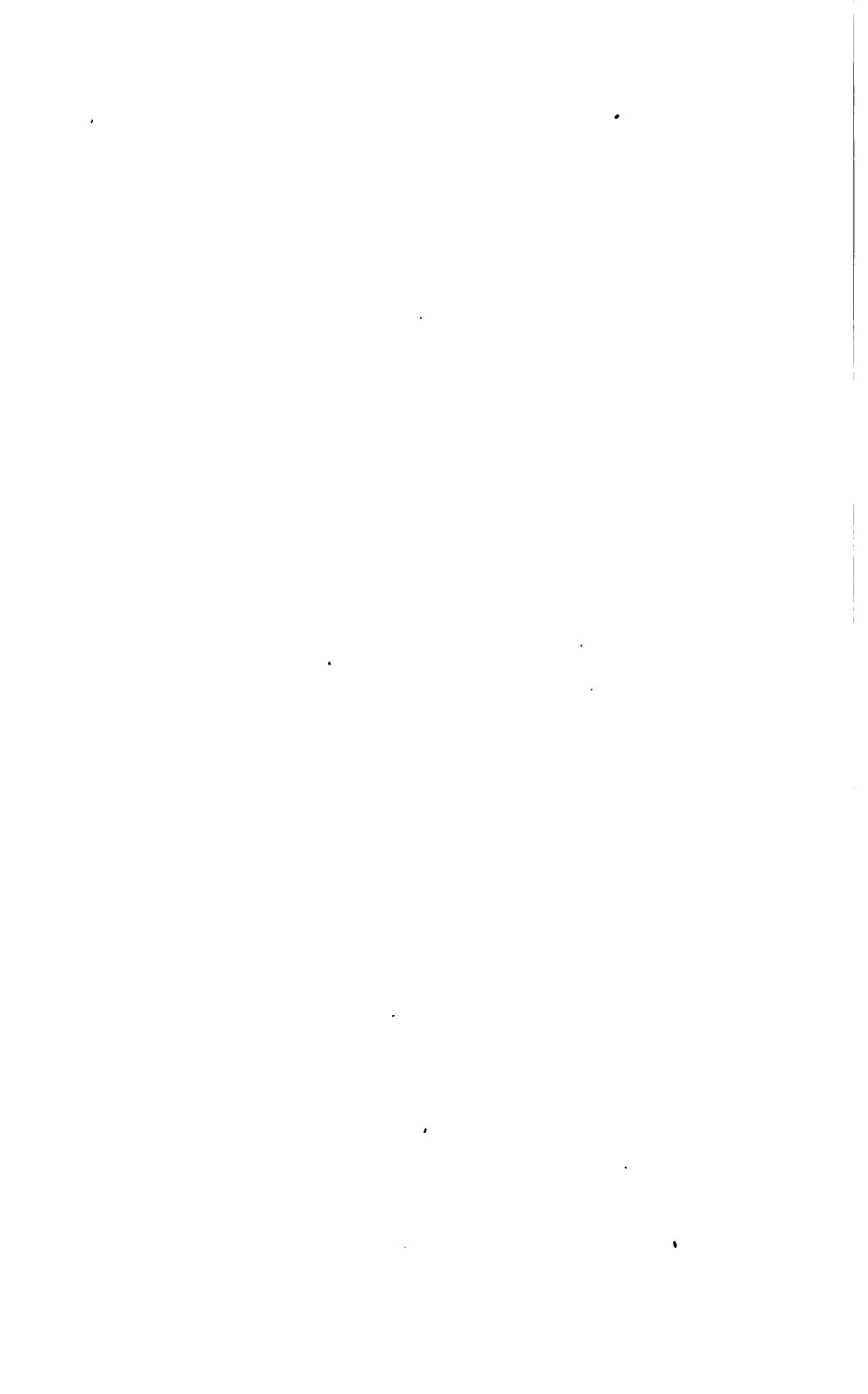
FOUR HIRED MEN, engaged on the farm throughout the year,
at \$18 per month, as laborers.

Time Employed—Ten hours per day.

Character of Duties—Various duties on the farm.

Total Salary—\$864.

Perquisites—Boarded.

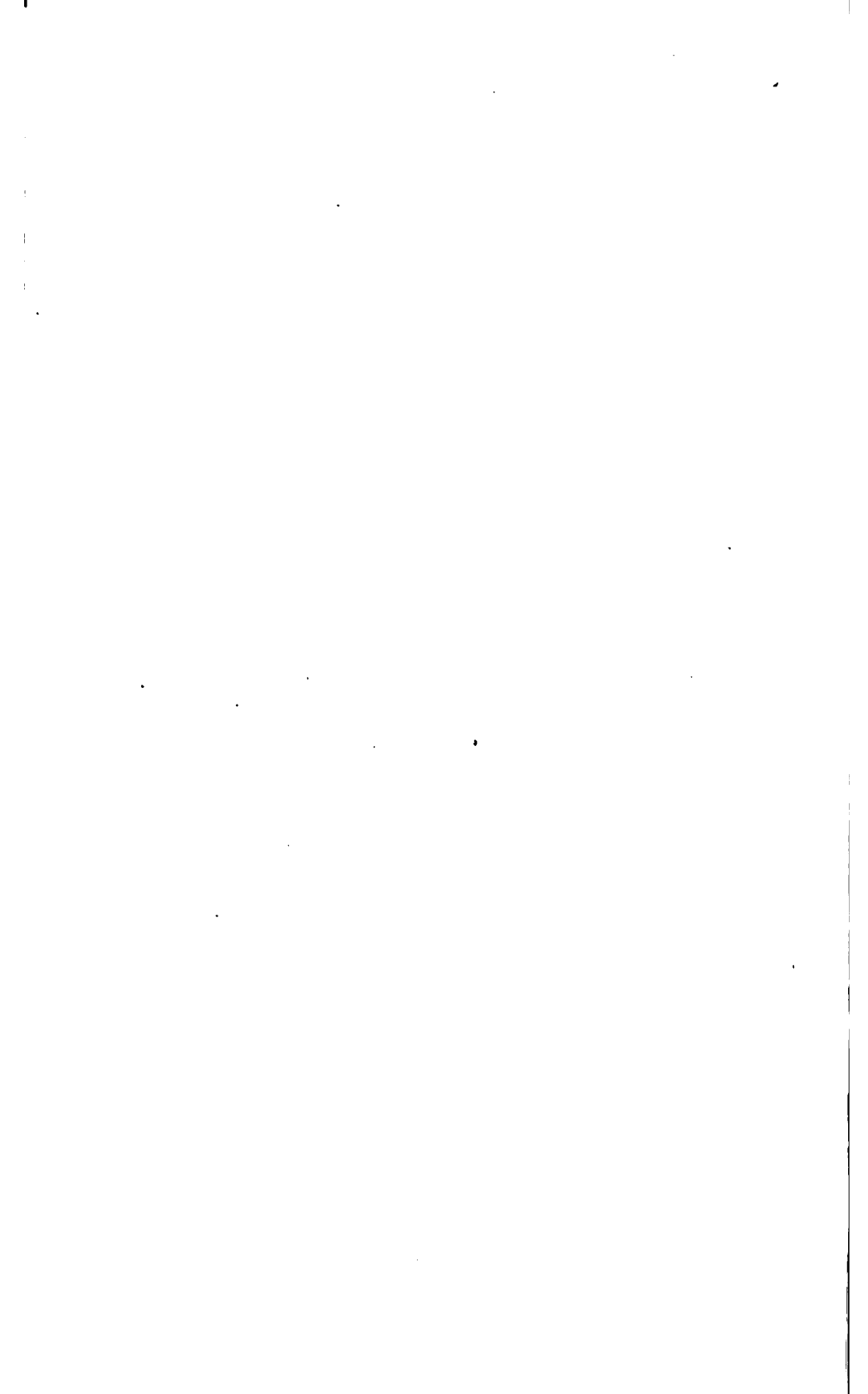


THIRD REPORT
OF
JOHN N. DEWEY,
COMMISSIONER

TO ADJUST WITH THE UNITED STATES CERTAIN CLAIMS ARISING OUT
OF THE REBELLION, THE DEFENSE OF THE BORDER, AND
THE FIVE PER CENT ON THE SALES
OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

DECEMBER 30, 1871.

DES MOINES:
G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.
1872.



REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
December 30th, 1871. }

To His Excellency, the Governor :

SIR.—In compliance with law, I have the honor to submit the following Report in connection with my settlement of the claims of the State of Iowa against the United States.

At the date of my last statement, the total amount of claims prepared and filed, (the 7th and last installment having just been entered) against the General Government, amounted to \$1,090,754.78. Of this sum, there had been collected on special settlement and accounted for..... 867,661.63

Leaving an unadjusted balance of..... \$ 223,093.15

This sum was made up as follows, viz :

On account of suspended and disallowed claims :

First Installment..... \$ 1,544.79

Second and Third Installments..... 26,301.78

Fourth Installment..... 871.84

Sixth Installment..... 20.84

Fifth Installment undergoing special settlement..... 166,574.51

On account of Seventh Installment entered for special settlement..... 27,779.42

Total..... \$223,093.15

Of this sum I have subsequently carried through to the State credit, and caused to be paid to your Excellency, on a special settlement of the fifth installment, the sum of \$85,079.64.

There has also been made a final settlement of the **fourth installment**, by which the unadjusted balance of \$871.84 has been recovered, and a special settlement of the seventh installment, resulting in the recovery of \$20,266 78-100, in all, the sum of **\$21,138 62-100** which I have caused to be carried to the credit of the *State* on the books of the Treasury Department.

There remains then at this date, an unadjusted balance of suspended and disallowed claims against the United States, after special settlement of all, and a final settlement of the fourth installment, a sum amounting to \$116,874.89. Their further settlement is now being urged forward as speedily as possible, and I feel warranted in the belief that but a few more weeks will elapse before I shall be able to make my final report upon the subject of the "State War claims." In addition to the sum named above, (\$21,138 62-100), as being carried to the credit of the State, on the books of the Treasury Department, I think it safe to estimate that a still further sum of between forty and fifty thousand dollars will also be successfully carried through and placed to our credit.

Since the date of my last report there has also been collected and paid over to your Excellency, on account of the 5 per cent. due the State, arising from sales of the public lands within its limits, for the benefit and use of the school fund, the sum of \$36,136 67-100. A further small sum may also be expected to be paid in from this source.

I have delayed the duty of making this statement until the latest possible moment, in the hope that I should thereby be able to make my concluding report, before the outgoing of your administration. Hence, I trust you will pardon the delay. I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. N. DEWEY,

Commissioner.

*REPORT ON WAR CLAIMS AGAINST THE GENERAL
GOVERNMENT.*

SPECIAL MESSAGE

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF IOWA,

TRANSMITTING

REPORT OF JOHN N. DEWEY.

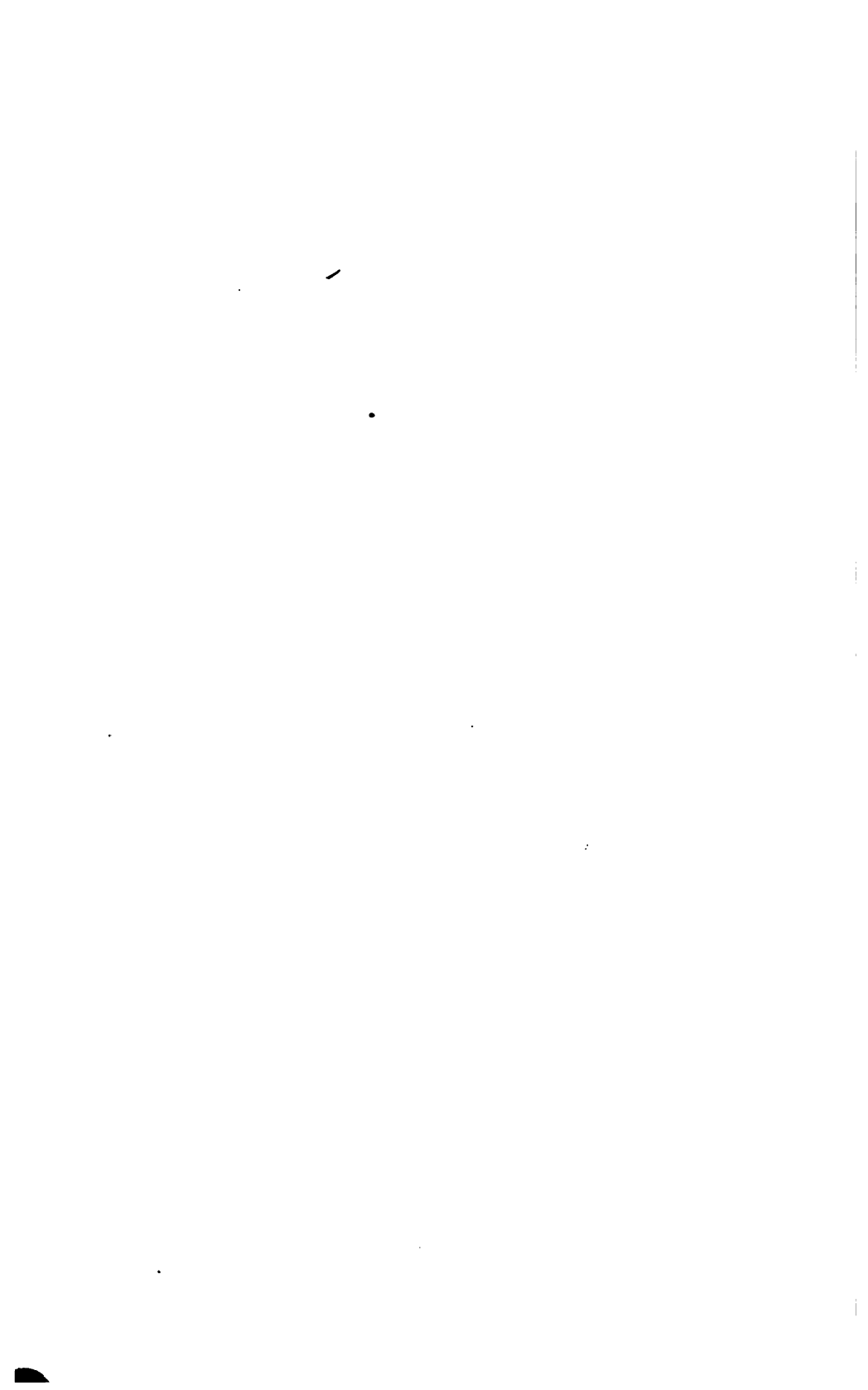
COMMISSIONER UNDER CHAPTER NINETY-FIVE, OF THE ACTS OF THE ELEVENTH
GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

LAI'D BEFORE THE FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, APRIL 2, 1872.

DES MOINES:

G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.

1872.



SPECIAL MESSAGE.

STATE OF IOWA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
April 2, 1872. }

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit the final report of Col. John N. Dewey, Commissioner under chapter 95, of the acts of the Eleventh General Assembly, giving a detailed statement of the prosecution before the accounting officers at Washington, of the claims of the State growing out of the war of the rebellion, and the protection of our frontiers, from the date of his appointment to the 1st day of April, 1872.

This statement shows that since the date of his last report to my predecessor, the Commissioner has secured the allowance of \$80,237.40, making, with the sum then just allowed, a total of \$101,376.02, leaving a disallowed balance of \$33,900.82. The nature of the claims disallowed, and the extreme improbability of ever getting them audited and paid without special legislation by Congress, you will find fully set forth in the accompanying report.

On the 18th day of April, A. D., 1866, the act took effect, which constituted Col. Dewey a Commissioner for the State to press these claims to a settlement with the General Government. He entered upon his duties with his usual zeal, system, and determination. He found unadjusted balances claimed by the State of Iowa, amounting to \$1,090,733.50. These claims, although regarded as just, were at that time thought to be so uncertain as to collection, that several gentleman who had given them attention, were favorable to a commutation with the Government, from which we would have failed to realize one-half the amount of subsequent allowances. I cannot, therefore, in submitting this report, fail to say that the Commissioner for

Iowa, by the energy and good judgment with which he pressed the claims before the Departments at Washington, and the results realized from his efforts, has more than met the expectations of the people, especially of those conversant with the obstacles he had to overcome, and is entitled, aside from his compensation, to the recognition of having been a faithful and conscientious agent of the State.

C. C. CARPENTER.

REPORT.

To His Excellency, C. C. CARPENTER, Governor :

Having, since the date of my last report to your immediate predecessor, concluded a final settlement of the first installment of the Iowa war claims, by which the whole of the then outstanding balance has been recovered, and a special settlement of the second, third, fifth, and seventh installments, by which the further sum of \$80,237.40 has been admitted due, making, with the addition of the sum then but recently admitted, a total of \$101,376.02, which I have caused to be carried to the credit of the State, as per statement of Third Auditor to your Excellency, I beg now, as then intimated, to make a final report of my action in these premises.

These claims, although all of a military character, arose at different periods of time, and grew out of different exigencies. For some of them, Congress in 1861 made provision for payment, while, for others, none whatever had been made, these last being essentially for expenses incurred for State protection, and not for national defense. Nearly a quarter of a million of dollars was of this character, and for their payment provision had first to be made by law. To secure this, was one of the earliest efforts of the undersigned—an effort in the end successful, through the aid and influence of the very able delegation then representing this State in the Federal Congress. No authority of Congress, however, ever authorized the payment of any of these claims, except upon proper vouchers, passed upon and settled by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department, after the most rigid scrutiny. These settlements were made by installments, and involved a great amount of labor, not only in preparing them for departmental action, but also in subsequent explanations, personally and in writing, whereby objections were removed, by supplying information to those having charge of the examination of the vouchers, as to the legality, authority, justice, or necessity of the different expenditures, for which re-imbursement was claimed.

The first installment (numerically) filed with the Department in February, 1862, was for pay of services of officers and men of the first three regiments of infantry, previous to their muster into United States service. It amounted to \$30,824.51.

The second installment, filed in February, 1863, was on account of payments made for "barracks and quarters, clothing, subsistence, "transportation, recruiting, and other expenses," necessarily incurred in raising troops for the United States service, to be employed in suppressing the rebellion. Amount as filed, \$334,281.47.

The third installment, filed in March, 1863, was for payments made to the officers and men of the remaining infantry and cavalry regiments, (First Cavalry excepted,) for services previous to muster-in. Amount as filed, \$282,457.30.

The fourth installment, or what is known as the fourth installment, was really the first as to point of time in which it originated. It arose out of expenses incurred in maintaining a company of men in the Spirit Lake country in 1857-8, to guard against a recurrence of what was known as the "Ink-pa-du-tah raid," or massacre. It amounted to \$18,988.84, and was originally preferred against the general Government by Governor Lowe, in 1859. Congress passed an act in 1860 for its payment, but coupled with certain provisions that nearly rendered it nugatory, so much so that it was not sufficiently perfected to go before the accounting officers of the Treasury Department until November, 1867.

The fifth installment, filed January, 1869, like the second, was for expenses necessarily incurred for "barracks and quarters, clothing, "subsistence, transportation, and other expenses," on account of troops raised for United States service, etc. Amount, as filed, \$166,574.51.

The sixth installment, filed in April, 1869, was on account of expenses incurred in raising, paying, and maintaining a militia force in 1861, '2, and '3, along our northern and southern borders, to guard against incursions by hostile Indians and rebel guerrillas. Like the fourth installment, legislation by Congress had to be invoked before it could be acted upon, or paid. This was at last obtained in the winter of 1869, when the accounts were immediately "*abstracted*," and brought before the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department. Amount filed, \$229,848.23.

The seventh installment, filed December, 1869, was on account of payments made to the officers and men exclusively of the First Iowa Volunteer Cavalry for services rendered previous to muster into the United States service. Amount filed, \$27,779.42.

These several installments amounted in the aggregate—after balancing errors in extensions and footings—to the sum of \$1,090,733.50. From this amount deduct, on account of vouchers withdrawn from second installment and filed with the sixth, \$343.04 ; also, on account of vouchers withdrawn from fifth installment and returned to town of Guttenburg, and Clayton and Fayette counties, \$1,500.55—\$1,843.59—and we have remaining the sum of \$1,088,889.91. Of this amount I have recovered, and the State has been credited at different times on the books of the Treasury Department at Washington City, the sum of \$1,054,989.09, leaving \$33,889.91 as an unadjusted or disallowed balance. The vouchers representing this disallowed balance remain in the office of the Third Auditor at Washington ; most of them have been disallowed two and three times over, after as many explanations. They represent a class of expenditures impossible for the State to have avoided, but yet of such a character that in no instance has the Government refunded them to a single State ; their numbers and amounts, as well as reasons for their disallowance, may be ascertained upon consulting the statement of differences “on special settlement of second, “third, fifth, and seventh installments, reported February 9th, 1872, “returned February 10. 1872,”—copy of which has just been received, and which I hand you herewith. A comparison of these vouchers with the original abstracts filed therewith in the Department, shows this balance distributed as follows, viz :

On account of payments made to officers and men.....	\$17,294.30
“ “ “ clothing furnished to officers.....	211.62
“ “ “ subsistence.....	229.79
“ “ “ transportation.....	5,200.33
“ “ “ recruiting.....	110.00
“ “ “ other expenses.....	10,854.78
Total.....	\$33,900.82

A very large proportion of the "payments made to officers and men," which were disallowed, was on account of their failure to muster into the United States service. So of subsistence and transportation; nearly all of it being on account of rejected volunteers, furloughed, sick, or wounded soldiers, and officers who, for various reasons, failed to muster.

Under the head of "other expenses" was included whatever was expended by the State that did not strictly fall under some one of the preceding heads; as, the entire expense of the Adjutant, Pay, Quartermaster, and Surgeon-General's departments, the Bond or Loan Commissioners, the Board of Auditing Commissioners, interest on money temporarily borrowed, blank books and stationery for all the military departments, telegraphing, printing, advertising, etc. In the aggregate it amounted to nearly \$150,000, and, considering the nature, character, and great variety of these incidental expenses, the amount remaining unpaid is very small. It may be very nearly distributed as follows:

Clerical services in A. G., Q. M. G., and P. M. G. Departments, including blank books, stationery, &c.	\$ 3,500.00
Bond or loan commissioners, with printing, &c , for same. .	2,600.00
Auditing commissioners, including blank books, &c.	500.00
Interest on money borrowed.	2,400.00
Printing, advertising, &c.	1,854.78
Total.	<hr/> \$10,854.78

As intimated above, the amount embraced in these disallowed vouchers is of such a character that the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, by whom these settlements are made, have heretofore steadfastly refused re-imbursement to any of the States for similar claims; nor can they be expected to do otherwise in the future without a most material modification of the rules and regulations prescribed by Secretary Chase under the laws of 1861 for the settlement of State claims, and rigidly adhered to by his successors up to the present time, with one single exception, viz.: the admission or payment of transportation by wagons, which was originally denied.

It is not impossible, however, with proper effort in the way of Congressional legislation, that a portion of these outstanding expenses might be recovered, and if successful in this direction it might be made to include payment for a small amount of similar claims, vouchers for which have never been filed, for the reason that they were understood to be clearly outside of any existing law authorizing their payment. To accomplish this purpose, however, might require a greater outlay of time and expense than would seem profitable to the State—in the minds of many persons—especially in the event of failure. Such being the case, and having succeeded in recovering, at comparatively small expense, nearly ninety-seven (97) per cent. of the entire claim, which in 1866 was considered so hopeless that many prudent men—legislators and others—thought it best to part with the whole of the State's interest in it for less than one half of the amount since collected, rather than incur the risk of additional expense, I hereby carry into effect a purpose several months since determined on, of respectfully declining any further action in the premises, by virtue of any existing act of the Legislature, conferring upon me the appointment of "a commissioner with full power to settle "and adjust with the United States, all claims due therefrom, incurred by this State in raising, &c., troops, and sending them to the "field, and for all other purposes or expenses growing out of, or incident to, the late rebellion."

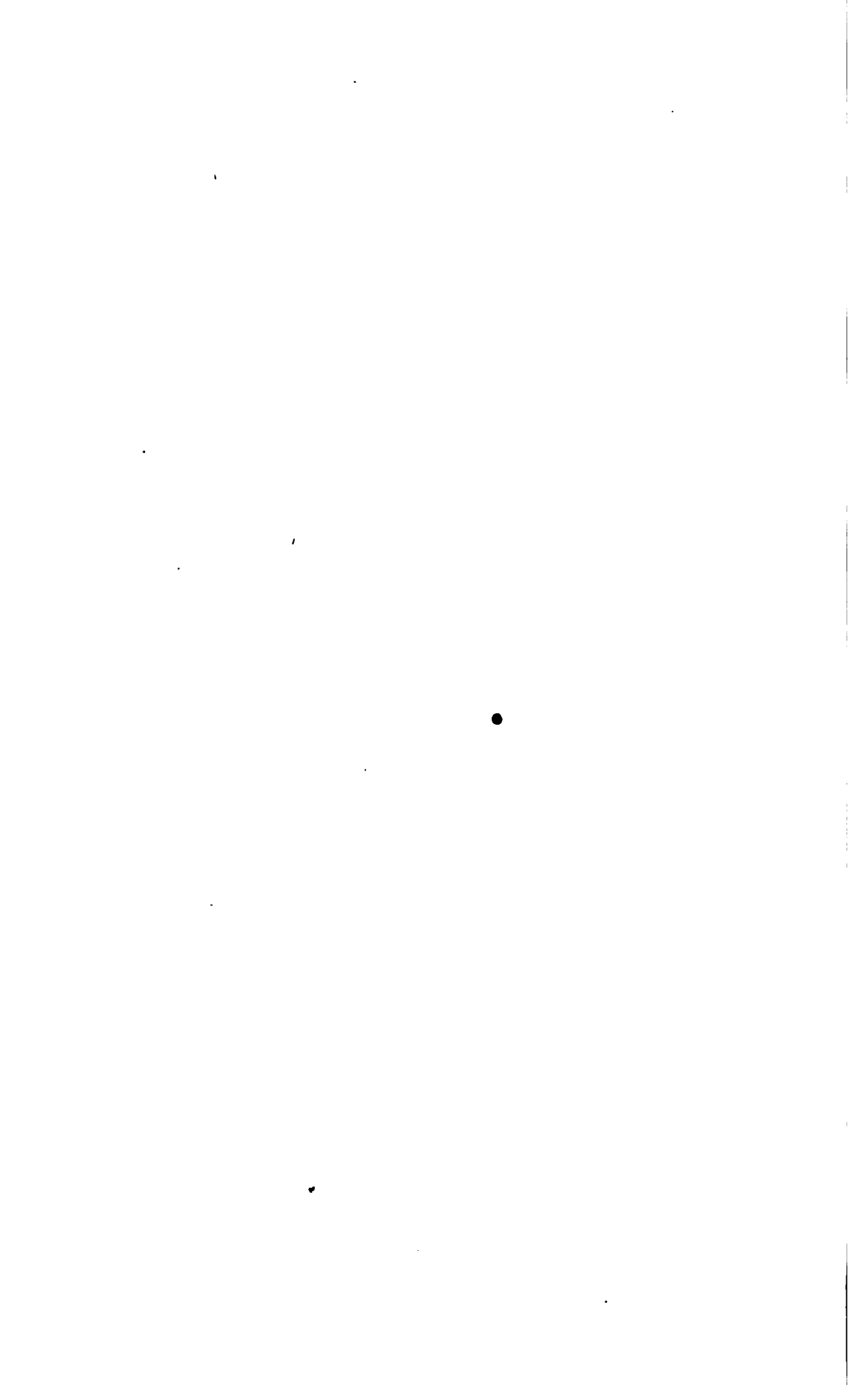
I have the honor to remain

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

[Signed]

J. N. DEWEY.

Des Moines, Iowa, April 1, 1872.



*REPORT IN REFERENCE TO SWAMP LAND CLAIMS AGAINST
THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.*

SPECIAL MESSAGE

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF IOWA,

TRANSMITTING

REPORT OF JOSIAH A. HARVEY,

COMMISSIONER UNDER CHAPTER SEVENTY-NINE, ACTS OF THE ELEVENTH GENERAL
ASSEMBLY, TO ADJUST CLAIMS AGAINST THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT,
ARISING UNDER VARIOUS LAND GRANTS.

LAI'D BEFORE THE FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, MARCH 21, 1872.

DES MOINES :
G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.
1872.

MESSAGE.

STATE OF IOWA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
March 21, 1872. }

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I submit herewith the report of Hon. Josiah A. Harvey, Commissioner, appointed by chapter 79 of the acts of the Eleventh General Assembly, "on behalf of the State, to adjust with the "general government the matters and claims arising under sundry "land-grants." I have carefully read this report, and feel no hesitancy in saying that it presents many important facts and much useful information upon questions connected with our unadjusted land-claims. I am pleased to be able to announce to you that, after faithful effort in behalf of the State, the Commissioner seems now to have brought these land matters to a point which promises success. His time, while in Washington, has of late been mostly devoted specially to pushing the swamp-land claims.

I am aware that many believe these claims never to have been founded upon very wise theories, and have but little sympathy with any effort to push them to a final issue. But this would seem to me to be a little unfair to the newer portions of the State. Before there was any question raised in regard to the expediency of the swamp-land grant, the older settled counties had acquired title to large quantities of this class of lands; but, as will be recollected by those who have been conversant with land matters, about the time a large number of the newer counties were being organized, and had proceeded with the selection of their swamp-lands—as the older counties had done before them—the Commissioner of the General Land Office decided that the original grant was intended to apply only to lands subject to overflow along navigable rivers. Under this construction of the law, the Surveyor-General

at Dubuque, through whose hands the reports of the county agents must necessarily pass, refused to examine or send up the lists of selections made by these counties, until the time for filing these reports had expired; and thus they were entirely cut off (by no fault of their own) from the enjoyment of a benefaction, of which all the older counties had obtained the avails accruing to them.

It has, therefore, always seemed to me proper to continue efforts looking to a reversal of these decisions, so adverse to the interests of the newer counties, until every county in the State is in this regard placed upon an equality with every other. And I am gratified that the steps which have been taken now promise a fair measure of success.

In my judgment, these newer counties, which have been subjected to this long delay in respect to their swamp-land claims, will never receive an equal advantage from this grant with the earlier settled portions of the State. Large quantities of the lands which would have proved of such swampy character as to be adjudged within the grant, if these lists of selections had been examined by the Government at the proper time, have now passed into the hands of third parties, whose titles the late act of Congress (a copy of which appears in the accompanying report,) provides shall not be disturbed, and which it would not have been policy to disturb even if this provision had not been made.

But, as all the facts in reference to this business are fully and ably set forth in Mr. Harvey's report, it is unnecessary for me to say more at present than to ask your attention thereto. The documents accompanying this report being somewhat voluminous, they have not been copied, but are transmitted herewith to the Senate.

C. C. CARPENTER.

REPORT.

His Excellency, C. C. Carpenter, Governor of Iowa :

SIR :—When I reported to your predecessor in March, 1868, the condition of the claims of the State against the general government, under the swamp-land grant, I thought that within two or three years all these matters might be adjusted. Confident of the legal rights of the State, I was only mistaken in supposing that the Interior Department could so easily be induced to execute the law.

The great difficulty was to get a recognition of the "*suspended lists*," or "*new selections*," as they are sometimes called, as swamp selections.

It was agreed between the State and the Department, soon after the passage of the grant, that the State should select by agents appointed for that purpose the lands claimed as swamp and overflowed, and report them to the Surveyor-General. That officer was directed to examine all such lists of selections, and all evidence furnished by the State touching the character of the land, in connection with the field-notes of the government survey, plats, &c., in his office, and report to the General Land Office, as *swamp selections*, such as in his judgment, from such examination, came within the meaning of the grant. Such as he thus reported were then recorded on the tract-books in the swamp division of the General Land Office and held as legitimate selections. In pursuance of this arrangement the State was still making and reporting her selections, and the Department receiving them, till July 13th, 1860, when the Commissioner changed the construction up to that time given to the grant, and issued his instructions to the Surveyors-General, limiting the application of the grant to "*lands contiguous to navigable rivers*," and directing them not to return as selections any other lands.

Some of our selections were at that time in the Surveyor-General's

office not acted on, and a number of our counties had not completed their selections, but did afterwards, and sent them to the Surveyor-General.

All such (unless contiguous to the Mississippi or Missouri river,) were by these instructions prevented from being reported to the General Land Office, but were retained in the Surveyor-General's office, at Dubuque. In September, 1860,—two months only after the instructions were issued,—on application of Senator Green, of Missouri, in a case from that State, it appears that the Secretary of the Interior overruled the Commissioner's construction of the grant, and held that any land so wet as to be unfit for cultivation, either by reason of being *swampy or overflowed*, whether contiguous to rivers or elsewhere, came within the meaning of the grant.

The Commissioner from oversight, or *design*, (I think the latter) failed to modify his instructions to the Surveyor-General of Iowa so as to accord with the views of the Secretary, but left him still acting under them as issued July 13, 1860.

The State, it seems, also remained ignorant of the decision of the Secretary, but continued to send her selections to the Surveyor-General; and, when notified by him of his instructions from the Land Office, requested him to retain them until a modification of the ruling could be procured. I find that the Surveyor-General called the attention of the Commissioner to these instructions, which prevented his acting on these selections, and to the lists accumulating and on file in his office, in each of his annual reports of 1863, 1864, and 1865, which were printed in the reports of the General Land Office for those years. Hence, I feel warranted in saying it must have been by *design*, rather than oversight.

The result was that in Iowa the grant was limited to lands along the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, while in other States it was applied to any lands too wet for successful cultivation. And this was done by a Commissioner hailing from a State that had already received over two million acres of land under this grant.

Thus our selections remained in the office at Dubuque till 1866, when that office was discontinued. They were then transferred to the General Land Office, simply as a part of the archives from the discontinued office. Prior to my connection with the matter as agent

of the State, an effort was made, to have one of these lists (that of Dickinson county) taken up for adjustment, by Hon. A. W. Hubbard, (as appears from the decision,) but the Commissioner refused to recognize the selections because they had not been reported by the Surveyor-General in the usual way.

When I made my report to your predecessor, in 1868, I was confident that the State was entitled to have these lists received as legitimate selections, as it was by no fault or laches on her part that they were not regularly reported by the Surveyor-General, but such failure to report was caused entirely by the error of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. I had too much confidence in the integrity of the Government to believe, that, in a case fairly and fully presented, high public officers would persistently and willfully refuse to discharge a legal duty; and that, if they should, the case being so palpably just, it would not be difficult to secure relief by an act of Congress.

I have made repeated efforts to reach the desired end, but found it much more difficult than I expected. Selecting the list of selections of Buena Vista county as a test case, I applied to the Commissioner to take it up for adjustment. Failing in this, I succeeded in getting the case referred to the Secretary on the 29th of April, 1869. (See copy of Commissioner's letter "A," attached.) I followed it up with several written arguments and personal interviews, until I was personally informed by the Assistant Secretary, to whom the case was submitted by the Secretary, that, if I pressed it to a decision, he would sustain the action of the Commissioner, and gave as his reason that the State had swindled the Government under the Des Moines River grant; had taken *indemnity* under the act of 1862, and then, taking advantage of a decision of the Supreme Court, held the *lands in place*, thus duplicating the quantity granted; and he expressed his determination to allow none of these swamp-land claims. (I mention this simply to show the feeling of the Department, and what subterfuges were resorted to to prevent a settlement of these claim.)

I thought best to let the case rest for the present, and await the decision of the Supreme Court, which I felt confident would sustain our claim.

These decisions were rendered at the December term, 1869.

(*Railroad v. Fremont Co.*, and *Railroad v. Smith*, 9 Wallace, 89 and 95, published also with the late report of the Register of the State Land Office.)*

In these cases the Supreme Court of the United States declares the rights of the State to depend upon the *grant*, and not on the act of the Secretary, and that they cannot be defeated by his failure to do his duty; thus settling the construction of the act of 1850, establishing what I had been contending for on behalf of the State, and clearly indicating the duty of the department in these cases. Soon after, a change was made in the department. Secretary Cox gave place to Secretary Delano; Assistant Secretary Otto was removed; and finally Commissioner Wilson was compelled by force of circumstances to give way for Major Drummond in the Land Office.

When these very desirable changes were effected, and relying on the law as expounded by the Supreme Court, I renewed my efforts in the Buena Vista county case, and, besides previous communications and interviews, I presented, on the 24th of March, 1871, a written argument covering the whole ground in dispute, which seemed to me conclusive. (Copy attached, "B.") Senator Wright also filed a written argument in addition. (Copy attached, "C.") Both Senators Wright and Harlan aided in personal interviews with the Secretary, urging the recognition of the list.

Leaving the case in this condition, I returned home the first of April, with the promise of the Assistant Attorney-General (just installed as solicitor of the Interior Department) that the matter would be decided within a few days.

*The Missouri case was submitted at the spring term. Not knowing that such a case was on the calendar, I happened in the Supreme Court on the day the case was being argued, and heard Senator Drake make his argument in support of Smith's claim under the swamp grant. He was evidently unprepared for the argument—called, as he said, from his senatorial duties to engage in the discussion without time for preparation. The result was, that notwithstanding Mr. Drake's distinguished legal ability, his case was submitted with an argument of fifteen or twenty minutes in length, leaving, as I thought, the most important points untouched. It was really considered as a backing down on the part of the swamp claim. An adverse decision appeared almost certain. And fearing its consequence, as a precedent, and with Mr. Drake's approbation, I asked the court to withhold their decision till our Iowa cases could be argued

No action being taken in the case, however, I returned in September, and insisted on final action in the case, and on the 23d of October, the Secretary rendered his decision. (Copy attached, "D.") This decision being adverse—which I did not expect—in clear violation of the law and rights of the State, I was discouraged, and sought the interview with yourself and the Census Board at Des Moines on the 23d November last, to counsel as to the better course to pursue.

In pursuance of our conclusion at that consultation, I returned to Washington and applied to the Secretary for a modification of his decision, so as to allow us to furnish the proof he found wanting. (Copy attached, "E.")

I also applied to the Commissioner to take up a list of selections of Carroll county, which had the endorsement of the chief clerk on it, showing when it was deposited in the Surveyor-General's office. This the Commissioner refused on grounds which appear to me utterly untenable, (see his letter "F,") and I appealed to the Secretary in this case also, and sustained the appeal with another written argument, reviewing the grounds of the Commissioner's decision, and the course of the department in these matters. (Copy attached, "G.")

Both the motion for a modification in the Buena Vista county case and the application to take up the Carroll county list, were refused by the Secretary, without attempting to sustain his action by argument or reason. (See copies attached, "H" and "I.")

Sustained by our Senators and Representatives in Congress, (all uniting with me, except Mr. McCrary, who was absent,) I appealed to the President for a review of these cases, and succeeded in getting them referred to the Attorney-General of the United States, Hon. Geo. H. Williams, in whose ability and integrity we all have the utmost confidence. When I left Washington a few days since, he

or give me a hearing in that case. They declined to withhold the decision, but permitted me to file my arguments in the Fremont county case, for their consideration in the Missouri case. The result was, the decision *was withheld till the Fremont county case was argued and submitted at the next term.* And the decision in the latter case appears first in the report. I feel justified in claiming these decisions as the result of my labors. I deem it to be due to myself to make this statement, because my name does not appear in connection with the decisions as published in the Register's Report, although no one else ever, from its inception to its termination, appeared as attorney in the case for said county, nor assisted me in any respect therein.

H.

had not found time to examine the cases, but expected to do so within two or three weeks.

After directing our written arguments (as well as the papers in the cases,) to be submitted to him, I left, with the understanding that Senators Wright and Harlan should look after the matter and secure an early decision.

Confident that the Attorney-General will render an opinion in harmony with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and knowing that to do so, he must overrule the decisions of the Secretary in these cases, I was anxious to have his opinion, regardless of the action of Congress, in regard to these suspended lists, and, therefore, requested our Senators to insist on it, although Congress should pass the bill for relief.

An appeal to the President from the head of a Department is very rarely resorted to. But few precedents can be found. In fact it cannot be claimed as a matter of right. There is no statutory provision authorizing it. It is only granted in cases of very great importance, when asked by those wielding official and political influence. In these cases, it was granted at the request of our Congressional delegation as before stated. In a matter of so much importance, I felt justified in carrying it to the very utmost extent, to secure the rights of the State. As soon as the decision of the Attorney-General is rendered, I will notify you of the result, which I feel confident will be favorable.

While thus prosecuting the matter before the Department, we have also endeavored to secure relief by Congressional action. Occasionally the public press and the people, justly indignant at the extravagance of Congress in granting away the public domain, raise such a clamor, that Congress settles back to the other extreme, and becomes *extremely economical*. At such times it is useless to ask such legislation. Every thing relating to land is conceived to mean a *steal* of some kind, *express* or *implied*, and is introduced only to be smothered in committee, or fall between the two Houses.

At every session, when there was any prospect of success we have made the effort. At one session the bill passed the House, and failed in the Senate, ostensibly for want of time for the committee

to consider it. At a previous session a similar bill passed the Senate, and failed in the House for the same reason.

Early in the present session we had introduced, simultaneously in both branches of Congress, a bill requiring the Commissioner to take up and adjust all these suspended lists. I endeavored to draw it sufficiently explicit and imperative to prevent dodging, and at the same time as favorable for the State as we had reason to believe could be passed.

Our Senators soon passed it through their branch, but it was more difficult to get it through the House. It did however pass that body also on the 28th of February. (Copy of the bill attached. "K.")

For reasons stated in my argument ("G") to the Secretary in the Carroll county case, it seemed to me hardly necessary or proper to insert the provision concerning rights of settlers. I would not abridge the rights of a *bona-fide* settler in any respect. But every lawyer knows that when any of these cases get into court, (as some of them may,) the rights of the settler will depend on the legality of prior acts. *Subsequent* legislation cannot avail him, as against prior rights of others legally acquired. It would however have been very difficult, if not impossible to procure the passage of this act without this provision.

Under this provision a claim can hardly be considered *bonafide* if the land is *actually swampy or overflowed*, for the simple reason that the entry was illegal. If the Department rejects the swamp claim, the courts can review the act. Our lists being now recognized as legitimate swamp selections, the greatest difficulty in the way of getting into court with these cases is removed.

While pressing these matters before the Department recently, the Secretary gave me to understand that he would order the lists taken up for adjustment, if I could release the claim of the State to all lands claimed as homesteads or pre-emptions, and also release all claim for idemnity therefor. I declined to do so, first because I had no *power* to do it, and *secondly*, I had no *inclination*, if I had the power.

If the land is in fact swamp land it belongs to the State, and the Department had no right to allow it to be entered or to dispose of it in any way. If it did the State then should have indemnity for it. We

are entitled to the land or the indemnity. If they want to sustain their sales let them give us the purchase-money.

I considered the proposition of the Secretary a virtual acknowledgment of the legality of our claim. If not valid it is his duty to reject it without hesitation, otherwise he should award the State her due, without asking her to compromise away her rights under grant.

The counties having swamp selections, among these suspended lists, and which will be benefited by the act, are: Adams, Audubon, Benton, Black Hawk, Bremer, Buena Vista, Carroll, Calhoun, Cass, Cerro Gordo, Crawford, Dickinson, Dubuque, Emmet, Franklin, Greene, Grundy, Lucas, Monona, Monroe, Montgomery, O'Brien, Page, Pocahontas, Ringgold, Shelby, Taylor, Warren, Wayne, and Worth. (As to their several claims, see my report of 1868.) In some of them all the selections made, in others only small lists are new selections.

In the aggregate, I think these lists embrace half a million acres, many of which are not swamp, doubtless, and should not have been selected. But, swamp or dry, they have nearly all been disposed of by the Government, under railroad grants and otherwise. It seemed to be the policy of the Department to hold the matter in suspense until they could all be disposed of.

Finding lists in process of preparation for approval of lands to the McGregor Western Railroad, I filed in the General Land Office, on the 19th day of March, 1871, a protest against certifying any lands embraced in these suspended selections, until the claim thereto under the swamp grant should be finally disposed of, and succeeded in preventing the approval and certification.

The Department will allow indemnity only for lands disposed of between Sept. 28, 1850, and March 3d, 1857. The great bulk of these lands have been disposed of since 1857, and while these lists have been held suspended in the General Land Office. Under the law as now construed there is no indemnity provided for them. In many instances non-resident speculators have entered whole sections in a body, and paid the government in money therefor. In all such cases, my advice to the counties is to hold the land, if it is such as the grant contemplated, for, if it is actually swamp or overflowed, there is nothing clearer than that the title given to those purchasers

and locators is invalid. And if some of them are set aside, Congress will be awakened to the necessity of legalizing them, which can be done only by granting indemnity, or in some other way securing a relinquishment of the claim under the swamp grant.

The Department by its own arbitrary rulings and practice, and not from any provision in the law, restricts the location of indemnity scrip to the State. This is unjust to this State, for, while they have held our lists and forbid us a settlement of our claims, they have disposed of the land, so as to leave us none on which to locate the scrip. As other States are interested in this same question, it is probable that some provision will be made allowing such locations outside the State.

It may be thought that a due regard for the interest of the several counties should have prompted a more vigorous prosecution of these indemnity claims, at least so far as the selections had been reported and recognized, so as to have had more of the scrip located in the State. In fact, as you well know, some very serious charges were made against me at the last session of the legislature in reference to these matters. Charges, which if not made from sinister motives, certainly came from some one most profoundly ignorant concerning the matters referred to.

In the first place, it was the duty of the several counties to prepare and forward their indemnity proof. It was not expected that I should do it. I have aided them by giving information, forms, etc., whenever asked. And all the proof sent to me or with which I had anything to do, or control over as agent of the State, has long since been passed upon by the General Land Office, and allowed or rejected, except the proof for Howard county, filed in the General Land Office in March, 1871, and which is now being "*worked up.*" And in the second place, it would have been very unwise indeed, if the proof had been on file, to have had it examined and passed on within the last four years (previous to this winter), for reasons that will presently appear. It would have been equivalent to surrendering about nine-tenths of the claims.

On the 19th of March, 1866, while Mr. Harlan was Secretary of the Interior, he adopted the rule that in the adjustment of these

indemnity claims, where the proof furnished came up to the requirements of the office, it should be considered sufficient except when the field-notes of the Government survey in some way contradicted the swampy or wet character of the land. In such cases, the matter was suspended for future action.

To illustrate: The State claims indemnity for a certain tract, and presents affidavits, in due form of two witnesses, proving the swampy character of the land. Then an examination of the field-notes is made, and, if, in running the nearest lines, the surveyor, in indicating the character, designates it as *high, dry, rolling, or good*, or uses any term inconsistent with the swampy character, then the claim is not allowed, but is held in suspense. (How long they will be suspended, no one knows.) But if the description is consistent with the swamp claim, as *low, wet, level*, etc., or if there is *no indication given*, as is the case in many instances, then the claim is allowed.

By this rule the office has been governed in the allowance of all our indemnity, so far as settlements have been made. Under this ruling, the indemnity proof of Greene county was "worked up" about the time, or soon after, Mr. Harlan retired from the Secretary's office, and the indemnity allowed by the Commissioner was \$4,691.28 cash, and over 10,000 acres scrip. This award was submitted to the Secretary, Mr. Browning, for approval. He neglected, or rather refused to approve it, and held it in suspense. After Secretary Cox came in, the case was repeatedly pressed upon his attention, until on the 21st of June, 1870, he rejected the award or allowance of the Commissioner, overruled the ruling laid down by Mr. Harlan, and decided that before any indemnity could be allowed, the proof of the State *must be sustained by the field-notes*: that is, we must not only prove by two or more witnesses that the land is swamp, but the field-notes *must show the same thing affirmatively*. And he returned the case to the Land Office with instructions to re-examine it in accordance with this ruling, which would deprive us of nearly all that was awarded under the previous ruling.

I used what influence I could exert, aided by Senator Harlan, and the American Emigrant Company, (claiming an interest in the Greene county swamp lands,) brought all the influence to bear

which they could control, to hold the Department to the Harlan ruling, but without effect.

After Secretary Cox had retired, and Mr. Delano came in, efforts were renewed for a review of the Greene county case, and a modification of the Cox ruling, which eventually proved successful, and on the 24th of November last, scrip for 10,658.22 acres was sent to the Governor, and the cash—\$4,691.28—also allowed; the Department thus overruling the Cox decision, and settling back on the Harlan ruling of March 19, 1866.

Now, if any indemnity claims had been crowded through after the Greene county case was "worked up" by the Commissioner they would have been governed by the Cox decision, which would have given us a very small percentage of the claims.

I thought it best to let these claims rest till the ruling could be changed, which I was confident must be done sooner or later.

That change having now been effected, these claims can be urged to settlement under the old ruling as rapidly as the counties will furnish the proof.

On the 10th of February I called the Commissioner's attention to the claims of Howard county, and asked him to take them up for adjustment. The indemnity proof was filed, March 16, 1871, and is now being examined. I think there is no other proof on file there which has not been called up and passed on or suspended.

The claims of Woodbury county have also been examined, and an approved list transmitted to the State on the 27th ultimo, embracing 1,046.89 acres. The selections in that county were reported prior to the 3d of March, 1857, and might have been adjusted at any time so far as "lands in place" are concerned, but, as no disposition of these lands was permitted, there is no loss by the delay. There is no indemnity proof yet taken in that county.

No one regrets more than myself that I have been unable to bring this matter to a successful issue long since, but, with the adverse feelings and *rulings* of the Department, it has been impossible. I might have put in more time, but it would only have increased the expenses. I have spent all the time that I thought serviceable to the cause, and no more. I have endeavored to make the expenses as light as possible, economizing in every reasonable way.

I was particularly anxious on this point, because the final issue was doubtful; at any rate, the result of my labors was not yet seen. My expenses have been principally railroad fare in the numerous and necessary trips to Washington. Pecuniarily it has not been to me a profitable business, as you will see from the amount of per diem received. Whenever special inducements were offered, (which was the case sometimes,) for me to look particularly after certain claims for the purpose of hastening their settlement, I have declined, deeming it improper to do so, while charged, as the general agent of the State, with looking equally after the interest of all the counties and parties interested; and feeling it my duty to labor equally for the advantage of all, and to open up the way as speedily as possible for the final settlement of all the claims.

I have done the best I could, and would at any time have gladly given place to any one who could take charge of the business with better prospect of success.

Having at length followed the questions involved through all departments of the government,—established my construction of, and vindicated the rights of the State under, the swamp grant, in the two decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, before referred to,—contested the adverse decisions and illegal rulings of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and Secretary of the Interior, and carried them to the highest and last resort, the President himself,—and procured an act of Congress, mandatory in its terms, requiring the Commissioner to take up, and adjust these claims and allow the indemnity provided,—in short, having got the obstructions removed, and the way opened for the prosecution of all these claims to final settlement, without any further delay than is necessary to give time to work up the proof, I am ready to give up the work and place in the hands of any one designated to take charge of it, all papers and matters in my hands connected with the business proper to be turned over; and I will in a few days place in your hands my resignation.

It will be more necessary to keep an agent at Washington constantly now, than heretofore, for the reason that these claims will be taken up, one after another, as fast as they can be disposed of, if urged to do so, and some one should be there to call them up as fast

as the office is ready to consider them, and to correspond with and assist the counties, about their proof, inform them of the status of their claims, &c., that they may have them ready for submission.

John Cleghorn, Esq., of Sioux City, is now at Washington, as the accredited agent of the State for Woodbury county. He has assisted me considerably during this session of Congress in looking after and urging up the passage of the bill ; and I can say the same of Robert Coles, of Chariton, interested in the matters of Lucas county.

Mr. Cleghorn, having been Register of the Land Office at Sioux City, and now agent for Woodbury county, and having acquired a sufficient knowledge of the business and interest in its success, I felt warranted in asking him to look after it there, and keep me advised, until some one is appointed to take my place.

I will willingly give to any one your excellency may see fit to appoint, all information in my possession in regard to these matters.

Thanking you for the interest you have manifested for my success in this mission, and for the kindness which you have ever extended to me personally, I am,

Very respectfully yours,

J. A. HARVEY.

March 14, 1872.

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

"A."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
April 29, 1869.

HON. J. D. COX, *Secretary of the Interior*:

Sir:—I have the honor to submit, herewith, two letters from Hon. J. A. Harvey, agent of the State of Iowa, of dates April 1st and 5th, respectively, relating to certain lands in Buena Vista county, Iowa, claimed by the State to be swamp-lands, but which have never been regularly reported to this office as such.

In order to a full understanding of the case I will state that in the State of Iowa the swamp selections under the grant of 1850 were by agreement made by agents appointed by the State, who, from examination in the field, made the selection of lands shown to be swamp.

These selections were required to be filed with the Surveyor-General of that district, to be by him revised. All tracts which, in the judgment of that officer, came within the intent and meaning of the grant, were then placed in list form by the Surveyor-General, and after appending his official certificate touching their swampy character, the lists were forwarded to this office.

The practice has been to recognize only such tracts as were thus reported through the Surveyor-General. In the case submitted the State agents made selections in the county of Buena Vista, and filed them with the Surveyor-General. None of the tracts contained in the list have been reported to this office by that officer.

In 1866 the office of Surveyor-General at Dubuque was closed, and a part of the archives was sent to the General Land Office. This list of selections made by the State agents, was, among others, received here, and is the only documentary evidence we have of the claim of the State to the lands in question.

There is no correspondence connected with it, so far as this office is aware; and the only light thrown on the subject is a pencil note on the cover, as follows: "*Rejected for want of conformity to Commissioner's instructions of 13 July, '60.*"

A copy of those instructions is herewith inclosed, from which it will be seen that the Surveyor-General was instructed to report as swamp, those tracts only which were to be found in the vicinity of navigable rivers. As these lands did not come within this classification, they were, as the pencil note indicated, rejected by the Surveyor-General.

The instructions of 13th July, 1860, were, however, overruled by the Department in the Secretary's letter of September 15th, 1860, and it is now claimed by Mr. Harvey that these lands, so far as they remain undisposed of, should be received as legitimate swamp selections, and be certified to the State accordingly.

This question has been acted upon heretofore by this office, in the case of Dickinson county, involving the same point. In that case it was held that the established method of making swamp selections was through the Surveyor-General, and that the list in question was never reported by him, but came before this office by the removal of the archives of the Surveyor-General's office—that to receive them now would be in the nature of *new selections*, from which we are barred by the limitations of the act of 12th March, 1860. (U. S. Stat. Vol. 12, p. 3.)

At the suggestion of the State agent, the question is respectfully referred to the honorable Secretary, with the foregoing statement of facts, and previous rulings of this office.

Accompanying this will be found—

1. Letters of Hon. J. A. Harvey of 1st and 5th April, 1869.
2. Original list, found in the archives of the Surveyor-General's office.
3. Copy of instructions of 13th July, 1860.
4. Secretary's letter of Sept. 15th, 1860.
5. Commissioner's letter to Hon. A. W. Hubbard, in the case of Dickinson county.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner*.

"B."

HON. C. DELAND, *Secretary of the Interior* :

Sir.—In the matter of the application to have taken up for adjustment, the list of swamp land selections of Buena Vista county, Iowa, submitted for your consideration, by the letter of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, of April 29, 1869, I wish to add a few considerations to what I have already said in my letters of April 1 and 5, 1869, to the Commissioner, in favor of taking up said list.

Since this application was made, some controverted points have been settled. It is now settled by the highest judicial tribunal of the nation, that the act of September 28, 1850, known as the "Swamp Grant," was a *present grant*, granting to the States all the lands that by reason of being swampy or overflowed, were rendered unfit for cultivation ; and that while it is made the duty of the Secretary to furnish the State with the evidence of title, still the right of the State depends not upon his action, but upon the grant, and cannot be defeated by his failure to discharge his duty. See *R. R. vs. Fremont county*, and *R. R. vs. Smith*, 9 Wallace, 89 and 95.

These decisions, I say, have been made since I asked to examine and adjust this list, and, as it seems to me, leave no room to doubt as to the duty of the Department in the premises. If there are any *swamp lands* in this list, the State is entitled to them ; and it is the duty of the department to approve and patent them. The right to all such land is secured to us by the grant, and we demand it; the *duty* is by law enjoined upon the Department, and we insist on its performance.

To ascertain the rights of the State as to these lands, and the consequent duty of the Department, or, in other words, to ascertain what tracts in this list come within the meaning of the grant, that they may be approved to the State, it becomes necessary to make this examination, and I am unable to find a *reasonable* objection.

If it be suggested, that the State has not complied with the requirements so as to entitle her to have her lists received and examined, I answer *she has complied strictly*—she has not left a single duty unperformed. The selections were made by a competent

surveyor, acting under oath, according to express statute of the State; and also in pursuance of instructions from the General Land Office; and were returned to the Surveyor-General in the form and manner required by the Commissioner. I repeat that the State made these selections in strict compliance with the "*agreement*," which, the Commissioner, in his letter of April 29, 1869, submitting this case, admits, authorized the selections in the State of Iowa to be thus made, and made too in like form, and returned in the same manner, as the other selections in said State, which the General Land Office has received and acted on. However, as this objection is not raised by the Commissioner, I need say no more in regard to it.

The General Assembly of the State of Iowa at its next session after the act of Congress of March 12, 1860, adjourned on the 8th of April, 1862. The time for making swamp selections in Iowa, terminated by that act, therefore, April 8, 1864.

This list was returned to the Surveyor-General on the 11th of June, 1862. It was therefore done in time.

Do you ask me, where is the evidence? I answer, (without having under my control the communication of the Secretary of State accompanying the list,) by referring to the affidavit and official certificate attached to the list, which fix the date of the completion of the selection. It is the *selection*—the picking out and designating the tracts from the other lands—that is mentioned in the act of 1860. It says nothing about the *return of the list*, or its reception by the Surveyor-General, or at the general land office.

The act has reference to the "*selection*" to be made by "*agents of the State*," according to the "*agreement*," as stated by the Commissioner in his letter in this case.

Again: we find this list on file in the Surveyor-General's office, and the presumption arises that it was there legally and in due time, which is strengthened by the annotation thereon, showing it to be there while he understood the Commissioner's instructions of 13th of July, 1860, to be in force.

He rejected the list, and noted thereon the fact. He made no other objection. The lands, not lying contiguous to a navigable river, the list was, as directed by said instructions, *rejected*.

From these facts, we are bound to conclude that the selection

was made in time, and also reported in time, if that be necessary. I insist, however, that the limitation in the act of 1860 only affects the time of making the selection by the State agent, and has no reference whatever to any act on the part of the government. There is, therefore, no excuse on this ground ; nor does the Commissioner make any such objection. But if it is deemed material to have *positive proof* as to the time this list was placed in the hands of the Surveyor-General by the State, then give us an opportunity, and we will furnish it.

The *only objection* urged by the Commissioner (as will be seen by his letter in this case) is this: "that to receive them now, would "be in the nature of *new selections*, from which we are barred by the "act of 12th March, 1860." This phraseology is peculiar, and it seems to me ambiguous. I am not certain of its meaning.

Does the Commissioner mean that the reception of this list now would in any respect change its "*nature*," and make it different from what it is ? It could not. Or, does he mean that to receive and act on this list now would be, in effect, permitting the State to make selections after the expiration of the time allowed by said act ? Then his position is untenable. The State has not made *new* selections, nor any selections since the expiration of the time allowed ; nor does she ask any such thing. The State simply asks to have the selections she made in *due time* and proper manner examined and passed upon.

This she *was* and *is* entitled to, and would long since have had, but for the act of the Commissioner forbidding it.

We have a right to complain of this act of the Commissioner. He was doubly at fault. His instructions of July 13, 1860, were in palpable violation of rights under the grant—conceived in his antipathy to the swamp-land interests—and clearly erroneous, as the Secretary soon after decided. And when his instructions were overruled, he neglected to notify the Surveyor-General, or issue new instructions, thus refusing to carry out the views of the Secretary, but leaving his own erroneous rulings to work their damage to the swamp land interests. Thus time passed, the State supposing her lists were in process of adjustment. But, the Commissioner having, by his said instructions of July 13, 1860, expressly directed the

Surveyor-General not to report as swamp selections any lands not lying "*contiguous to navigable rivers*," that officer could not report upon this list, but marked it, "Rejected," under said instructions. These instructions had, prior to this time, been overruled by the Secretary, but the Surveyor-General was not aware of it. The Commissioner had not notified him of it, but left him to act under them still.

Notwithstanding these facts, when we ask the Commissioner to take up the selections, he answers, "that they cannot be received "because the Surveyor-General failed to report them." "Too late!" "It would be making *new* selections!"

Who caused the delay? Who made it too late?

Was it from any laches on the part of the State? The facts in the case are sufficient answer.

Now I ask, *can the Commissioner plead the result of his own error to excuse him from the performance of a legal duty?* Can rights granted by Congress be thus frittered away, and utterly defeated by the error of a public officer? No *lawyer* will so contend.

In the case of *R. R. v. Smith*, 9 Wallace, 99-100, above referred to, the Supreme Court say, in regard to this grant, "that the right of the State depends upon the *grant*, and not upon the act of the department; and cannot be defeated by the failure of the officer to do his duty."

I do not see how the department can act consistently with this decision and refuse to take up this list: to refuse to indorse the erroneous and unwarrantable action of the Land Office, and to carry into final effect the Commissioner's refusal to discharge his official duty.

It is no answer to say, "that the courts will give us the land," and that we may resort to them. That is admitting the duty of the Department to do it. This branch of the government, as well as the courts, is organized for the purpose of executing the law, and it has no right to refuse for the reason that the courts can correct the injury. It is a consolation to know that we have *judicial tribunals*, competent and incorruptible, to which even the humblest may resort for the protection of his rights, whether refused or assailed by legislative or executive power. Still it is not desirable to be handed over *needlessly* to expensive and vexatious litigation.

But to return to the Commissioner's letter. It may be that he meant that by making out and approving a list from among these selections *he* would in effect be making *new* selections for the State, after the time allowed by the act of March 12, 1860; or to express it otherwise, that he understands the word "*selection*," in the second section of said act of March 12, 1860, to mean the same thing as the term "*list and plats*," in the second section of the act of Sept. 28, 1850. If that be so, he has a very erroneous idea of said act of 1860, as I will proceed to show.

The language in the second section of the Act of March 12, 1860, is "*that the selection to be made from lands already surveyed* * * * *shall be made within two years from the adjournment of the legislature of each State at the next session after the date of this act.*" * * * * (These lands had all been surveyed.)

Now, if *selection* in this act means the *list and plats* which the second section of the act of 1850 requires the Secretary to make out and transmit to the State, we have the act of 1850 making a *present* and *absolute* grant to the State of all the swamp lands, and requiring the Secretary to furnish the State with the evidence of her right in the shape of these "*lists and plats*;" and then the act of 1860 following without any provision modifying or repealing the grant, and directing the Secretary, that if he does not discharge the duty enjoined upon him by the act of 1850, by a certain time, he shall not do it all! Such a construction is unreasonable and imputes to Congress inexcusable folly. It would place it in the power of a single officer to defeat the object of the grant, and render nugatory the rights of the State, in violation of the principle of *vested rights*, and in opposition to the decision of the Supreme Court above referred to. (9 Wallace, 99-100.)

Again: the language of the act itself forbids such a construction. If the word *selection* in this act means the same as *list and plats* in the act of 1850, or (which is the same thing) refers to the *action of the Department*, why is any allusion made to the legislature? What connection is there between this Department and the State legislature, that the Secretary in the performance of his official duty should be in any manner governed or restricted by the act of that body? The legislature had nothing to do with the survey of

the public lands, nor any control over the Secretary, and if it was the intention of Congress by this act to limit the time for the performance of this duty by the Department, they would have fixed a *certain time*, or given a certain time after the completion of the government survey, and would not have made it depend on the adjournment of the legislature.

Having seen that this limitation in the act of 1860 has no reference to the action of the Department, let us see what it does apply to. We have no difficulty in coming to a correct conclusion, if we take into consideration the action of the States and the practice of the Department up to that time in regard to swamp lands.

In order to determine what lands should be approved and patented under the swamp grant, the Department permitted the State to adopt either of two methods submitted, to-wit: to take the *field-notes* of the Government survey, or if not satisfied to adopt *them* as the basis, then to make its *selections* by examination in the field by agents appointed for that purpose under the authority of the State. Prior to that time, little attention had been paid by surveyors of the public lands, to the true character of the lands, as to whether wet or dry. It was not deemed necessary. Nothing was thought to depend on it, and, therefore, the *field-notes* were known not to be reliable on this point.

Hence only two or three of the States agreed to accept them as the test of examination. Iowa, with the other States, chose the other method, and agreed to make its selections by examination in the field, and accordingly the "*agreement*" referred to in the Commissioner's letter in this case, was made, and the State, by legislative enactments, proceeded to carry out this agreement, and made provision for making the selections.

In the Commissioner's instructions of Nov. 21, 1850, we have the origin of the term "selection," as applied to swamp lands. (See Lester's L. L. 544.) It does not occur in the act of 1850, nor in the act of March 2, 1855, but the act of March, 3, 1857, confirming the swamp selections, adopts the term, and with the same meaning that the Commissioner gave it in his said instructions.

In said act of March 3, 1857, the words "*selection of swamp and overflowed lands * * * heretofore made and reported to the*

"*General Land Office*," could hardly mean lists made out by the Commissioner, nor can they consistently refer to any act on the part of the Department. But they refer to and mean the *selections* which the Department *agreed* the State should make by its agents, —the selections which the State had thus made and reported to the General Land Office for examination and final action. In the act of March, 12, 1860, Congress again used the word in the same sense.

Congress knew the States were making selections by their own agents by agreement, or in pursuance of instructions of the Land Office, and evidently meant the selections being thus made. And, by the term *selections* and *swamp selections* we are bound to understand the lists of land picked out and designated as the tracts claimed by the State under the swamp grant. And when we remember, also, that the States, Iowa, Missouri, and several others, had granted the swamp lands to the counties, and authorized them to make the selections by agents appointed under the law of the State; that in some cases counties were still unorganized, (as were some in Iowa,) and not in a condition to make their selections, and that some were so new and sparsely settled as to occasion great delay, and consequently the selections were being returned so slowly as to indicate that a long time would elapse in closing up the grant, we see the object of Congress in this second section of the act of March 12, 1860.

To hurry up selections and bring the administration of the grant to a reasonably speedy conclusion, a time must be fixed beyond which selections cannot be made, but to make any necessary provision on the part of the States, the legislatures must have time to act in the matter. Hence, this section limits the time to two years after the adjournment of the next session of the legislature, giving opportunity for any necessary legislative provision, and then two years more to examine the land and make the selections.

In view of this act, Iowa did make the necessary legislative provision for selections in her unorganized counties, and they were all completed and reported to the Surveyor-General within the time allowed in this act of March 12, 1860.

From these considerations, I insist that in this act, Congress, by *selections*, meant the selections to be made by the State agents, that the restriction has no reference to any act on the part of the Government, that

it does not relate to, nor restrict, the Secretary or Commissioner in listing or approving these lands, nor limit them in the performance of any official duty; and that, while the States cannot continue to make selections, still the Department must continue to examine and and adjust selections already made, till the work is completed.

If I am right in this, (and I see no room for doubt,) then the Commissioner was in error, and we are entitled to have this list examined, and the remaining undisposed-of swamp and overflowed lands therein approved to the State.

There is but one other thing that has ever (so far as I am aware,) been suggested as affording any excuse for refusing to take up this list; that is, "the previous practice of the Department." On this point, I have to say:—

1st. If it was the "established method" to make selections through the Surveyor-General, it cannot be done in this case now. The Commissioner himself prevented these selections from appearing here in accordance with that *established method*. Had it not been for the express order of the Commissioner forbidding it, these selections would have been reported by the Surveyor-General, and the State would have been spared this vexatious delay of nearly nine years, during which time nine-tenths of the land embraced in the list have been disposed of, and, so far as the government can do it, placed beyond the reach of the State.

If the Commissioner had notified the Surveyor-General of the overruling of his instructions of July 13th, 1860, as he should have done, there was ample time for him to report on this list. But he did not, and now I say, under the facts of this case, to interpose this objection, is, on principle, to justify a man in pleading his own wrong, and to defeat great public and private rights by interposing the laches of a single ministerial officer, either of which would not be tolerated for a moment, by any respectable *judicial tribunal* in the country.

2d. The office of Surveyor-General is under the control of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. In fact, by law, where there is no Surveyor-General the Commissioner is *ex-officio* himself Surveyor-General; and every Surveyor-General is at all times subordinate to the Commissioner, under his supervision, and subject to

his order. Now, bearing this in mind, and also the fact that the acts of Congress, relative to the swamp grant, make no allusion to the Surveyor-General; that the requirement to report swamp selections to *him* is no part of the law, but simply an order of the Commissioner with a view to relieve him of some of the burdens imposed in the administration of the grant; it must be conceded, that whenever the selections were deposited in the Surveyor-General's office, *they were in contemplation of law reported to the Commissioner of the General Land Office*. They were placed in the hands of *his subordinate*—the one by him designated, and were thenceforward under the control of the Commissioner to be examined, reported on, &c., as he might direct. But the State had no further control over them; she had done all she could.

Now I submit, with all candor and due respect, whether it is not unreasonable in this case to raise such objection? The obligation rested on the Commissioner to see that the selections of the State were acted on, and the transfer of the duty to the Surveyor-General did not relieve him from the obligation; he was bound to see the duty performed. If errors were committed, he should see them corrected as far as possible, and if any duty is left undone he should order it done, and has the right to step in over the Surveyor-General and do it himself, and more especially where the duty is one that the law, as in this case, imposed upon him. Hence, if the Surveyor-General failed to report the list, it does not release the Commissioner from the duty of examining it. If the Surveyor-General neglected to examine the list and report the lands falling to the State under the grant, the Commissioner is *legally bound to do it*, and there is no legal restriction as to when he shall perform that duty.

On this point I say, finally, that the Department has no right to make "requirements," or have "established methods," or establish a "practice" that can be used to defeat the administration of the law; and certainly an officer has no right to set up his own arbitrary ruling, however well established by official practice, to evade the discharge of a legal duty, and thereby defeat rights granted by positive statute.

The Supreme Court, in speaking of the rights of the State under this same grant (9 Wallace 99-100) says: "The right of the State

did not depend on his (the Secretary's) action, but on the act of Congress, and though the States may be embarrassed in the assertion of this right, by the delay or failure of the Secretary to make out lists of these lands, the right of the States to them could not be defeated by this delay." In the decision from which the above is quoted, and the one immediately preceding it, the Supreme Court has, as before stated, settled the controlling points in this case. Whatever doubt there may have been before, there can be none now, as to the duty of the Department.

It always should be, and doubtless generally is, the aim of public officers, so to discharge their official duties as to secure, to all interested, their legal rights; but for a number of years the general land office has presented an exception to this rule. The action of the Commissioner has been most unfriendly in the administration of this grant. His object has not been to facilitate the adjustment, but to throw every conceivable obstacle in the way; and thus, in this case, as well as in others, the matter has been deferred till nearly all the land has been disposed of.

But *now* I indulge a hope, that we have seen an end to such quibbling; and that instead of quarreling with acts of Congress, and seeking to modify or defeat them by arbitrary rulings and "established methods" of practice, the design will be, with reasonable dispatch, to execute the laws in their *true intent and meaning*, thus securing to all interested (so far as it can now be done) their legal rights in the administration of the grants. With such a spirit in the land office the swamp grant would long since have been closed up.

It has been delayed for years by the unjustifiable course pursued by the land office, and great loss and damage has thereby occurred to the State and her grantees, that cannot now be remedied; but we insist on being spared the result of further delay; and I am quite certain no good reason can be given for not proceeding with the examination demanded.

The claim of the State to the lands is not admitted by taking up this list. What I ask is, that it be examined by any test the Department may see fit to apply, (only let it be one that will with reasonable certainty find the true character of the land,) and that whatever lands are thus found to be of the character contemplated by the

swamp grant and remaining undisposed of be approved to the State. These will comprise a very small part—not more than one-tenth of the list.

As to lands disposed of, I admit the *Department* has no further control—the remedy is in the courts. But as to these undisposed of, spare us further complications, resulting in expensive and vexatious litigation, and the ruinous consequences of further delay.

Trusting that you will find it consistent with your official duty to instruct the Commissioner to place in process of adjustment the list referred to,

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. HARVEY,

Commissioner for Iowa.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1871.

“C.”

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, }
WASHINGTON, 28 March, 1871. }

To the Hon. Secretary of the Interior:

In relation to the claim to swamp-lands in Buena Vista county, Iowa, in addition to what is said by Hon. J. A. Harvey, I beg leave to add a few suggestions.

His argument I have examined with great care, and from its conclusions it seems to me there is no just escape. And I may be allowed to say that his intimate knowledge of the subject, and long-time official connection with these lands, leading him to examine the law in all its parts and bearings, give additional force and weight to his argument.

If his conclusions, however, are to be doubted or questioned, it would seem that the decisions of the Supreme Court to which he refers, strip the case of all doubt and leave the claim of the State or county clear beyond all controversy. I therefore fully indorse

and concur in what he says, only adding the following considerations:

1st. *That the list or selections were never affirmed by the Surveyor-General.*—This is certainly of the least possible importance. Why were they not affirmed? Simply because he was acting under what this Department has recognized and settled as *erroneous and unwarranted instructions*. Or, if we give to these *instructions* the dignity of *law*, then he was acting under an incorrect view of the law. In other words, if the *law or instructions*, finally settled and given for the guidance of the officers, had been given him when he made the "*pencil indorsement*," these selections would have been approved. Now, let me ask, was it ever held or intended that the action of the Surveyor-General was to be *conclusive*, against either the State or the Government? Certainly this would not do. There must be somewhere a revisory power. It *must be* that his action could be reviewed. Suppose, therefore, he had rejected these lands because of these erroneous instructions, would not the State have the right to insist before the Department that he mistook the law, and that though the selections were not "*contiguous to a river*" they were nevertheless *swampy*, within the meaning of the grant? If not, then it would follow that the *error of the Department* would defeat the just rights of the State. Will any one so claim? Certainly no lawyer will maintain a proposition so monstrous. And as this case is submitted to a lawyer of known and acknowledged ability, I need not do more than briefly suggest the point.

2d. *What is just and right in the premises?*—If the fault was with the agent of the government, (Surveyor-General or the Department in giving the instructions,) shall the State or the Government, if either, suffer therefrom? What was the meaning of the law? I answer, its *spirit and substance* was to give to the States lands falling within the description named. The *object* was their reclamation, which it was believed could be better done by the State than the Federal Government. In their unimproved and unreclaimed state, they were esteemed next to valueless. Now is it the policy of the Government, is it in accord with the spirit and policy of the statute, to give to it a technical construction, to insist upon a rule

founded upon error and so admitted, which shall defeat the State, when the State is without fault? The great object of all rules of interpretation of statutes and agreements or contracts, is to arrive at the intention of the law-maker, or the parties. This *intention* should always, if at all practicable, be carried out. Therefore if the State acted in *time*, acted in *good faith*, selected such lands as the law—*ex vitermini*—granted to her, why shall she not get them?

It is the fact that is to be determined, not the technical, and as I humbly conceive, unimportant question, whether this is a *new selection*; and this fact should be determined from a sensible and reasonable stand-point. The doctrine that a grant is to be construed favorably the granting power, and that no presumptions are to be indulged against the Government, has no application. For, by the *law*—by the *evidence*—by the decisions of the highest court of the land—by the instructions from this department, these lands are swampy, and the title vested at once, by the law, in the State. The act of the Surveyor-General was a mere *link* in the chain of evidence. If not given or furnished, it could be supplied by evidence *aliunde*.

Thus, I repeat, the question is *one of fact*. Are these lands *swampy*? And if so, has the State *by any act of its own*, or that of any agent over which it had control, forfeited its right to said lands? It seems to me clearly not, and that there should be no hesitation whatever in adjusting this claim as asked by the State.

Most respectfully,

GEO. G. WRIGHT.

“D.”

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR }
WASHINGTON, D. C., 23d Oct., 1871.

SIR:—I have considered the appeal of the county of Buena Vista, State of Iowa, from the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office relating to swamp-lands claimed by that county.

The first session of the legislature of the State of Iowa, after the passage of the act of March 12, 1860, adjourned on the 8th day of April, 1862. There is no proof that the list of selections made by said county, was filed in the office of the Surveyor-General within two years from the time of the said adjournment, and for that reason I affirm the decision made by the Commissioner.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

C. DELANO, *Secretary.*

HON. WILLIS DRUMMOND, *Commissioner General Land Office.*

"E."

HON. C. DELANO, *Secretary of the Interior:*

Sir:—I have to call your attention to the subject of your decision of October 23, 1871,—to-wit: the list of swamp selections of Buena Vista county, Iowa, again—and to ask that you so modify your decision as to return said list to the Commissioner with instructions to place it in process of adjustment, upon the State's furnishing satisfactory evidence that said list was placed in the office of the Surveyor-General prior to the expiration of the time for making such selections as indicated in your letter of October 23, 1871, in said case, to the Commissioner.

And in support of this motion I beg leave to say, that the truth is, (as stated in my argument previously presented), that this list was in the Surveyor-General's office for nearly *two years* before the expiration of the time for making swamp selections in Iowa, and the Commissioner himself was fully advised and satisfied of that fact. The Surveyor in his annual report to the General Land Office, dated October 1, 1863, shows that lists of such selections were accumulating in his office, which could not be acted on under existing instructions (Land Office Rep. 1863, p. 59). And the same fact is referred to in his report of 1864 (L. O. Rep. 1864, p. 57). And again in 1865, he shows that such lists are still in his office, and the

State agents frequently writing to know why they are not acted on (L. O. Rep. 1866, p. 71). Again, in 1866, the Commissioner went to Dubuque for the purpose of closing the office, and saw the Surveyor-General, and directed what documents and papers should, under the law, be turned over to the State, and what should be transmitted to the General Land Office.

This list, with others, was by his direction, transmitted to his office, and remained under his control.

Under these circumstances, and with his knowledge of the facts, the Commissioner did not base his action on the ground that the list was not returned by the State agent in time, but on the ground that the Surveyor-General had not reported them to his office in the ordinary way. If he had based his decision on the same ground as did the Hon. Secretary, we would have been permitted to supply the proof found wanting, although it would be requiring the State to furnish, by parol testimony, what ought to appear officially in the Surveyor-General's office.

When the list was reported as required, the State could do no more with it, and had a right to expect the officers of the Government to do their duty. They should have made the time of its reception, and their action thereon, a matter of record.

Whatever may be our opinion as to the propriety of requiring us to furnish this proof under the facts in this case, and after such a lapse of time, we do, in view of the decision of the Hon. Secretary, ask permission to do so. When the application to take up this list was made to the Commissioner, we had no reason to suppose that we would be required to furnish this proof, and the Commissioner did not require it. In view of this fact, and the further fact, that in my argument submitted on the 24th of March, 1871, I *did* ask that we be permitted to furnish the proof, if positive testimony should be found necessary.

I say, in view of these facts, this application certainly will not be denied.

The State authorities of Iowa, (State officers composing the Census Board,) after full consultation and consideration, construe your decision as expressed in your letter of October 23, 1871, to the Commissioner, to be an overruling of the objections raised by the

Commissioner, (which could not be sustained under the recent decisions of the Supreme Court, to which your attention has already been called,) and that if the proof we now ask permission to furnish, had been in, the application would have been granted.

Believing that this is the correct construction of your letter, and acting under their direction, as well as by *legislative* authority of the State, I submit this motion, and ask that it may be considered and passed upon as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. HARVEY,
Agent for Iowa.

Washington, D. C., January 6, 1872.

"F."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
GENERAL LAND OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18, 1872. }

HON. J. A. HARVEY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Sir:—Referring to your letters of 16th ult. and 13th inst., asking that the list of selections of swamp lands in Carroll county, Iowa, may be placed in process of adjustment, I have to state that the list named seems to have been filed in the Surveyor-General's office, but not reported by that officer to the General Land Office.

My predecessor decided many years ago, and reiterated the decision from time to time, that this office would recognize only such selections as were reported by the Surveyor-General, with his certificate as to their correctness attached.

As the decision of my predecessor before referred to has long been understood to be the settled policy of the General Land Office, so long that most of the lands have been disposed of, and the greater part which remain unsold have been settled upon by pre-emption and homestead claimants, I do not feel disposed to disturb the ruling heretofore made. I must, therefore, in view of these facts, and the

recent decision of the Secretary of the Interior, in the matter of swamp-lands in Buena Vista county, Iowa, decline to comply with your request.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

“G.”

In the matter of appeal from the Commissioner's decision relative to the swamp-land selections of Carroll county, Iowa.

As the Hon. Commissioner bases his decision on the previous rulings of his office, and the recent decision of the Secretary in the case of Buena Vista county, Iowa, I attach hereto the following:

1. Copy of Commissioner's decision in the case ;
2. Copy of the letter of his predecessor submitting to the Secretary the case of Buena Vista county (which shows the only action of the office on this question that I am able to find;)
3. A copy of the decision of the Secretary in that case;

And against the decision of the Commissioner, and in support of this appeal, proceed briefly to state my points.

I insist:

1st. That the decision of the Commissioner, as well as the previous rulings of his office, is contrary to law, and in palpable violation of the rights of the State under the grant.

I argued this point so fully in the case of Buena Vista county that it seems useless to say much now.

The argument in that case is equally applicable in this, and the reasons there assigned against the action of the office can no more be refuted than the exposition of the grant by the Supreme Court can be legally disregarded by this Department in the execution of the law.

As I argued *then*, I insist *now*, that the decisions of the Supreme

Court of the United States, in the case of *Railroad v. Fremont County*, and *Railroad v. Smith*, (9 Wallace 89 and 95,) establish the right of the State to every forty-acre tract of these lands, the greater part of which, by reason of being swampy or overflowed, was at the time of the passage of the grant unfit for cultivation, and at that time undisposed of by the United States. And these decisions give no *doubtful indication* of the duty of the Department in the premises.

In the case of *Railroad v. Smith*, (9 W. 99-100,) the court say: "By the second section of the act of 1850, it was made the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the fact and furnish the State with the evidence of it." Now, the *fact* which it was thus made the duty of the Secretary to ascertain and furnish the State with the evidence of, is the swampy character of the land, which fixes its status under the grant.

How does the *action* of the Department comport with its *duty*, as declared by the Supreme Court and enjoined by the law? The present incumbents will pardon me when I say that, instead of endeavoring to discharge this duty—to ascertain and approve to the State the lands she is entitled to under the grant, the Department has, in the main, maintained towards these claims a hostile attitude, reluctantly yielding what could no longer be withheld, and sometimes resorting to "rulings," and interpretations of the law, which, with due regard to truth, can hardly be called anything more than mere subterfuges to evade the discharge of a legal duty; and in this way the "*rulings*" referred to became the "*settled policy*" of the Land Office, by which our claims are to be judged, and our legal rights rejected.

Immediately following the sentence above quoted, in which they declare the duty of the Secretary, the Supreme Court says: "Must the State lose the lands, though clearly swamp-land, because that officer has neglected to do this? The right of the State did not depend on his action, but on the act of Congress, and though the State might be embarrassed in the assertion of this right, by the failure of the Secretary to ascertain and make out lists of these lands, the right of the State to them could not be defeated by that delay."

In the case from the decision in which the above is quoted, the department was not to blame. The land in controversy had not

been reported by the State, nor the department notified that it was claimed under the swamp grant.

But that is not this case. Here there is no such excuse. The department issued instructions directing how these lands should be selected by the State agents, and designating where they should be reported when selected, *and would receive selections from the State in no other way.*

The selections in this case, as well as that of Buena Vista county, were made in strict conformity to the instructions thus given, and within the time allowed by law.

On the list in this case is indorsed by the chief clerk the time when it was deposited in the office of the Surveyor-General.

How, in view of the decisions above referred to, can the rejection of this list be justified?

We are told that the Surveyor-General failed to report them. Suppose he did. Can the right of the State be defeated thereby?

Again: How came the Surveyor-General to neglect to report them? Did not the State make the selections in the manner and time required? Yes. Did she not deposit them with the Surveyor-General as directed by this department? *She did.* Was there any other way by which she could bring her selections here and have them recognized? *No.* The office has persistently refused to recognize selections brought here in any other way. *Then it was by no fault of the State.* She did all she could to have them reported, and all that could be required of her.

The Commissioner, in his letter submitting the Buena Vista county case, shows why these selections were not reported. It was because of his instructions of July 13, 1860, limiting the application of the grant to lands contiguous to navigable rivers, and directing the Surveyor-General to report *only such*, as swamp selections. This construction was so unreasonable that it was overruled in September, 1860, by the Secretary; but the Surveyor-General and the State, were allowed to remain ignorant of the fact, till the expiration of the time allowed for making selections, under act of March 12, 1860.

First, then, the Commissioner put an erroneous construction on the grant, and directed the Surveyor-General *not to report these lists*; and *secondly*, when his construction of the grant was overruled, he

refused to modify his instructions to the Surveyor-General, but left him still acting under those of July 13, 1860. We are justified in saying, it was not the result of oversight in the Commissioner. He knew he had given the instructions, and could hardly fail to remember the fact when notified that his superior officer had overruled his construction of the law. In addition to this, his attention was called to the fact, three times, in the official reports of the Surveyor-General, to-wit : in 1863, 1864, and 1865, (to all of which I have referred the Secretary, in my letter of 6th inst., in regard to the Buena Vista county case,) and he is therein notified that the State agents, are importunate about the matter, and urgent to know why the lists are not acted on.

In view of these facts, we repeat: How can the action of the Department be justified, and what, under the decisions of the Supreme Court above referred to, becomes of the *settled policy* of the office, *established* by such means, and under such a state of facts? And in what light does it place the Department, to still insist on the exploded theory of the Land Office, and its arbitrary rulings, in opposition to the decisions of the Supreme Court? I insist, that by no logic known to human reason, can the action of the Department in these cases be brought into harmony with, or justified under, these decisions. Still, the Land Office insists on doing exactly what the Supreme Court declares it cannot do, and refusing to do what, under the law, is clearly its duty. When the Department in the face of these decisions assumes thus to act, it arrays itself against the Supreme Court, and stands before the country as *arbitrarily refusing to do its legal duty*. Is there any escape from this conclusion?

There is no reason why this conflict should continue. It will not avail to say that its present attitude is forced upon the Department by *previous rulings* and *mistaken views of the law*. As I said in the Buena Vista county case, I say again: that the Department has no right to make "*requirements*," or have a "*settled policy*," or "*established methods*," that can be used to defeat the execution of the law.

The idea that a branch of the Government charged with the execution of the law can so tie itself up with its own rules as to render it unable to discharge the duties for which it was designed, is too absurd to require serious argument. And yet such is the lamentable

condition of the Land Office, if the Commissioner's decision is sustained. It is conceded that the "*previous rulings*" which prevent this list from being taken up, are in violation of the law; still the office is so cramped and tied up by them that it cannot now do what is clearly its duty, and what it should have done long since. I have been for several years endeavoring to procure for the State a settlement of these claims, and have always been met with this objection of "*previous rulings*," "*settled policy*," and "*established method*," without a legal reason to sustain it, which, to say the least, is unsatisfactory. A party denied his legal rights, ought to be allowed the poor consolation of a *plausible excuse*, at least, for his rejection.

None have been given, and I conclude that the man who will attempt, by argument, to justify the acts of which we complain, must be more than ordinarily reckless of his legal reputation.

The fact is, the construction given this grant by the Supreme Court, *must and will prevail*. It is useless for any branch of the Government to oppose it, and the sooner this Department adopts it, and harmonizes its action with it, the better for all concerned. This it will do by granting this application, and taking up these lists, and not otherwise.

Let us, however, further examine the objection given by the Commissioner. As an additional reason for his decision, he says "that most of the lands have been disposed of, and the greater part which remains unsold have been settled upon by pre-emption and homestead claimants."

Here we discover, perhaps, the real difficulty that now embarrasses the office, but, on examination, we find that it not only fails to justify the decision, but furnishes an unanswerable argument against it, and in favor of our claim. "The lands are mostly disposed of." How can the Commissioner make that statement without an examination? An examination is what we demand—the first step we ask may be taken, and he refuses to have it made; yet he cannot speak from the records without it!

This examination is necessary to see whether the lands are disposed of, and how.

It is not claimed that *all* the land is disposed of, and I admit that most of it is. Is that any reason against giving us this examination?

The State has a right to it: 1st, To ascertain what lands remain undisposed of, that can yet be approved under the grant; and: 2d, To ascertain what lands were disposed of between Sept. 28, 1850, and March 3, 1857, for which she is entitled to indemnity under acts of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857. I claim only the recognition of this list to the extent of these two classes of land. I do not ask the Department to interfere with land already disposed of. I admit it has no such power. *But it has the power to approve the undisposed-of swamp and overflowed lands, and to allow the indemnity provided for by the acts of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857,—not a large quantity.*

The action of the Land Office denies us both the land and the indemnity. We could not, of course, get the land for which indemnity is provided, and we are cut off from any chance to get the indemnity by the refusal to receive the selections, *selections, too, made in strict conformity with the instructions of the Office, and against which the only irregularity brought is that of the Office itself.* Where lands are disposed of since March 3, 1857, (if actually swamp,) parties claiming under the swamp grant can enforce their rights in the courts, and in those cases the action of the Department cannot make a particle of difference.

We cannot thus go into court for indemnity. We can get it only through this Department, and yet we are denied the privilege of coming before it to claim this right by refusing our selections. Thus the Department denies us a hearing, and effectually closes against us the door to the benefits to which we are by law entitled. Again, I say, how can such a course be justified?

Let us go a step farther: It may be that the design in refusing us this examination, is to protect *homestead and pre-emption settlers*, There are very few of *them*; the land is disposed of mostly to *railroads and speculators*, as the tract-books show.

But how is the *settler* to be affected? If he has already entered the land he cannot be affected at all. *As to him the Department will take no action.* It has no power to change his rights or status in any way. His rights depend upon the legality of acts already done. This being the case, it is not only unnecessary, but *wrong*, to let sympathy for him influence in any degree the action of the

Department. We therefore dismiss from our consideration *this* class of settlers and take up the other; to-wit : The settler who has not entered the land, but is simply a *claimant*.

He cannot be deprived of the land unless it is shown to be swamp, or overflowed, and he has an opportunity to contest that fact. And when we remember the sympathy that always exists in the neighborhood, (the very place from which the proof must come,) and the consequent difficulty in establishing the swampy character, as against an actual settler, the probabilities of his being disturbed are hardly strong enough to warrant the selection of him as a special object of official sympathy. I doubt whether a single *bona-fide* settler will be interfered with by this adjustment. It is a mistake to suppose that the counties will permit their citizens to be oppressed. And it is equally erroneous to suppose that *public opinion*, that both makes and executes laws in every vicinity according to emergency, cannot exercise its discriminations with more accuracy than a public office at a remote distance, receiving its information only through certain restricted channels.

But there is another class of *actual settlers*, and claimants of these lands: those who bought of the counties under the swamp grant, some of them living on and improving the land. I apprehend these are more numerous than the others, and what can be said of the policy that, while sedulously guarding the one class, will ruthlessly trample under foot the rights of the other, equally meritorious ! while carefully protecting the interest of the settler under a *Land Office entry*, wrests the land from *bona-fide settlers and claimants* under a *Congressional grant*, and gives it to speculators and land-sharks !

It may be thought that the action of the Department will reach farther and affect the case when it gets into court. If that be the idea, it is a mistaken one. It cannot affect the matter one way or the other in the courts. The refusal to receive this list cannot do the settler a particle of good. The State has done all that she could to secure her rights and perfect her title under the grant. Not a thing has been omitted that she could do,—and proof of that fact, together with evidence establishing the swampy character of the land, is all that will be required in a *judicial* tribunal to establish

the claim under this grant. Now these facts can be proven just as well if this application is refused as if it is allowed, for (as the court held in the case from Missouri above referred to,) the right of the State depends not on the action of this department, but on the act of Congress, and cannot be defeated by the failure of the officer to do his duty. But were it possible, after driving a party into court for the vindication of his rights, thus to place him at a disadvantage, it would be a very unworthy motive to prompt a public officer to the disregard of a legal duty. What considerations could justify such an attempt to interfere with the full and equal administration of justice in the judicial tribunals?

It is not likely that there are any *bona-fide* settlers on lands *actually swam*p, under Government entries, or as pre-emption or homestead claimants, but if there are they are there in violation of law, and of rights under the grant, equally, at least, entitled to respect. And we ask, by what right can the Department say to us, "True. this land was granted to the State by the act of 1850, and you have been claiming it ever since; but the action of *this office has nullified the act of Congress, and, therefore,* we will not let you have what Congress granted, and what the Supreme Court say you are entitled to under the law." *This is the position, let him escape it who can.*

Finally—As to the last reason assigned for the Commissioner's decision :

The Buena Vista county case was decided by Commissioner Wilson on the ground that the list had not been reported by the Surveyor-General, and *on that ground only*. As a matter of fact he knew, personally, that the list was filed in time, and *he* never raised that question, but put forward the other *solely* as the basis of his decision. This he did in both the Buena Vista and Dickinson county cases.

When the case came before the Secretary, finding (as I concluded) the position of the Commissioner untenable, in view of the decisions of the Supreme Court, he decided the case on the other point.

If the objections of the Commissioner in that case were well taken, what difference did it make as to the time of filing the list in the Surveyor-General's office? It was not necessary to consider that

point at all if his position was correct, and the Secretary would not have considered it and made it the basis of his decision.

While he affirms the Commissioner's decision in that case, he does it on *totally different grounds*, and while his decision *affirms* the action of the Commissioner in its *effect*, it is, nevertheless, in fact an *overruling* of the objections of the Commissioner. It cannot reasonably be considered in any other light.

Instead, therefore, of sustaining the Commissioner in rejecting *this list*, it abundantly authorized him to take it up for examination.

Satisfied that the action of the Commissioner in this case is erroneous, and does great injustice to the State, and individual interests under the grant, we ask a review of it at the hands of the Secretary.

Very respectfully,

J. A. HARVEY,

Agent for the State of Iowa.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, 1872.

HON. C. DELAND, *Secretary of the Interior.*

"H."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., 31st of January, 1872. }

SIR:—I have carefully considered the appeal of Hon. J. A. Harvey, from your decision of the 18th inst., in relation to swamp lands in Carroll county, Iowa.

You decline to disturb the long-settled practice of your office in recognizing only such swamp selections as were reported by the Surveyor-General of that State, with his certificate as to their correctness attached. These selections were never so reported, and you therefore decline to act upon them. This consideration is strengthened by others of policy and equity, which in your judgment should prevent you from acceding to Mr. Harvey's request.

I fully concur in these views. Your decision is therefore approved, and the papers are herewith returned.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO, *Secretary.*

HON. WILLIS DRUMMOND, *Com. Gen'l Land Office.*

"I."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., 2d, Feb. 1872 }

SIR: I transmit herewith a communication addressed to the Department on the 6th ulto., by J. A. Harvey, agent, for a modification of my decision of the 23d of October last, in the matter of the swamp-lands of Buena Vista county, in said State; also another from him under date of yesterday, calling attention to the first named letter.

I must decline acceding to Mr. Harvey's request, and you will please to so inform him.

Very respectfully,

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

HON. WILLIS DRUMMOND,

Commissioner General Land Office.

"K."

A BILL

For the relief of Lucas, O'Brien, Dickinson, and other counties in the State of Iowa.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby authorized and

required to receive and examine the selections of swamp-lands in Lucas, O'Brien, Dickinson, and such other counties in the State of Iowa as formerly presented their selections to the Surveyor-General of the district including that State, and allow or disallow said selections, and indemnity provided for according to the acts of Congress in force touching the same at the time such selections were made, without prejudice to legal entries and rights of *bona-fide* settlers, *under the homestead or pre-emption laws of the United States at the date of this act.**

* The last clause, was added as an amendment by the Senate Committee, at the suggestion of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS PAID

TO

HON. JOHN N. DEWEY,

AND

HON. J. A. HARVEY,

COMMISSIONERS TO SETTLE CLAIMS AGAINST U. S. GOVERNMENT.



DES MOINES:
G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.
1872.

REPORT.

STATE OF IOWA, AUDITOR'S OFFICE, }
Des Moines, January, 23d, 1873. }

Gentlemen of the Senate:

I herewith transmit statements showing the respective amounts paid to the Hon. J. N. Dewey, and Hon. J. A. Harvey for expenses, per diem, and commission, from the date of their appointment, as commissioners to settle certain claims of the State against the United States Government, as requested by your resolution of January 19th, 1872.

JOHN RUSSELL,
Auditor of State.

J. A. HARVEY, *Commissioner to Washington, D. C.*

1866.			
July.	3.	To expenses	\$137 00
"	3.	To per diem, \$2 per day	50 00
Aug.	18.	" " " "	26 00
"	18.	To expenses	29 60
Nov.	28.	To "	23 00
"	28.	To per diem	6 00
1867.			
Jan.	2.	To "	50 00
"	2.	To expenses	132 92
July.	8.	To "	32 50
"	8.	To per diem	26 00
1868.			
Jan.	28.	To "	42 00
"	28.	To expenses	101 34

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE.

April.	7.	To expenses,	\$ 153 95
"	7.	To per diem	84 00
July.	28.	To " \$5 per day	110 00
"	28.	To expenses	68 65
Aug.	12.	To "	77 00
"	12.	To per diem	30 00
Dec.	5.	To "	150 00
"	5.	To expenses	131 80
1869.			
Jan.	19.	To expenses	97 57
"	19.	To per diem	150 00
March.	12.	To "	250 00
"	12.	To expenses	182 48
"	20.	To " paid Mills & Co	7 50
April	27.	To "	158 50
"	27.	To per diem	240 00
June	10.	To "	85 00
"	10.	To expenses	86 20
1871.			
April	5.	To "	187 90
"	5.	To per diem	200 00
Oct.	13.	To "	60 00
"	15.	To expenses	106 20
			<hr/>
			\$3323 11

RECAPITULATION.

Expenses	\$ 1714 11
Per diem	1609 00
<hr/>	
\$ 3323 11	

J. N. DEWEY, *Commissioner to Washington, D. C.*

1866.

July	2.	To expenses.....	\$ 261 15
"	2.	To per diem, \$5.00 per day.....	405 00
Oct.	2.	To per diem.....	395 00
"	2.	To expenses.....	40 25

1867.

Jan.	11.	To expenses.....	\$ 231 65
"	11.	To per diem.....	400 00
Apr.	1.	To per diem.....	400 00
"	1.	To expenses.....	233 60
Oct.	5.	To expenses.....	382 41
"	5.	To per diem.....	785 00

1868.

Jan.	21.	To per diem.....	460 00
"	21.	To expenses.....	1066 80
Apr.	10.	To expenses.....	86 40
"	10.	To per diem.....	400 00
May	1.	To expenses, paid to Mills & Co.....	51 50
July	1.	To expenses.....	251 50
"	1.	To per diem.....	405 00
"	1.	To commission on \$18,117 at 2 per cent..	362 34

1869.

Jan.	4.	To per diem.....	785 00
"	4.	To expenses.....	234 00
Apr.	7.	To expenses.....	461 20
"	7.	To per diem.....	435 00
July	3.	To per diem..	440 00
July	3.	To expenses.....	392 40
"	3.	To commission on \$229,876.35, 2 per cent	4596 55
Nov.	3.	To per diem.....	525 00
"	3.	To expenses.....	92 33
"	10.	To expenses paid Mills & Co.....	22 00

1870.

Mar.	4.	To expenses.....	482 03
"	4.	To per diem.....	560 00
"	4.	To commission on \$85,079.64, 2 per cent, also on \$23,897.23.....	2179 53
"	4.	To commission on \$4715.67, 5 per cent...	235 78
Sept.	3.	To per diem.....	640 00
"	3.	To expenses.....	140 65
Oct.	29.	To expenses paid Mills & Co.....	25 25
Dec.	29.	To expenses.....	100 33
"	29.	To per diem.....	365 00

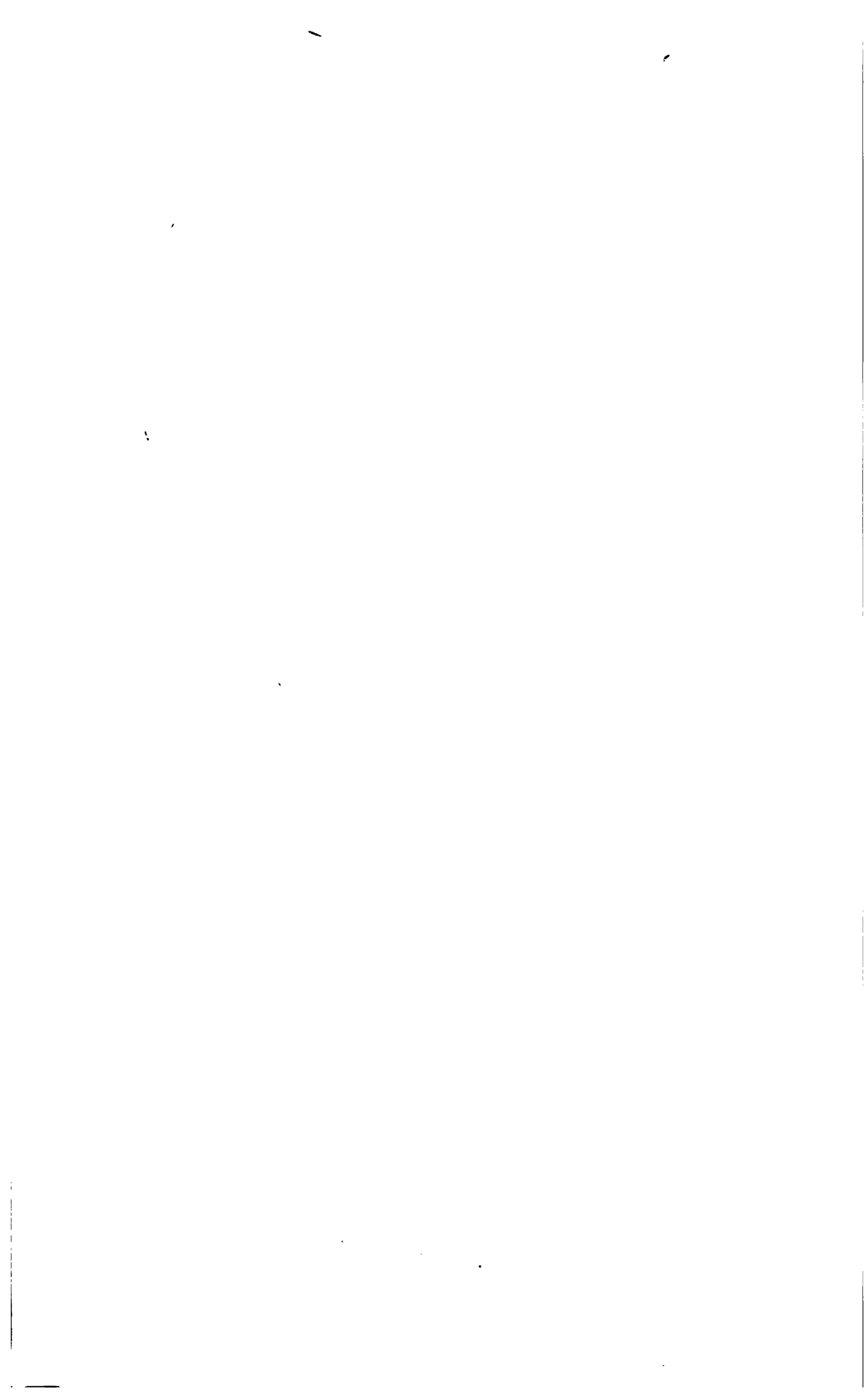
1871.

July.	13.	To per diem.....	\$ 555 00
"	13.	To expenses.....	129 00
Oct.	19.	To expenses.....	212 45
"	19.	To commission on \$15,250.15, 2 per cent..	305 00
"	59.	To per diem.....	235 00
Dec.	2.	To per diem.....	135 00
"	2.	To expenses.....	165 95
			<hr/>
			\$ 21067 05

RECAPITULATION.

Expenses.....	\$5062 85
Per diem.....	8325 00
Commission.....	7679 20
<hr/>	
	\$ 21067 05





STATEMENT

OF THE

AUDITOR OF STATE

TO THE

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,

FEBRUARY 26, 1872.

DES MOINES:
G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.
1872.

REPORT.

STATE OF IOWA, AUDITOR'S OFFICE,)
DES MOINES, Feb. 20, 1872. }

Gentlemen of the Senate:

In response to your resolution of the 24th inst., I herewith transmit a series of statements, showing the respective amounts paid to each of the members of the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Homes; the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College; the Trustees of the Reform School, and the mileage and *per diem* of the Trustees of the Insane Hospital at Mt. Pleasant; also the mileage paid to each member of the Board of Regents of the State University, all of which has been paid on warrants drawn by the Auditor of State since the adjournment of the 13th General Assembly.

Your resolution did not request the statement relative to the mileage and *per diem* of the Trustees of the Insane Asylum at Mt. Pleasant. I have, however, taken the liberty to include this in the report, thereby furnishing your honorable body with a complete statement of all the mileage now paid to the Boards having control of the several State Institutions.

JOHN RUSSELL,
Auditor of State.

STATEMENT A.

Of mileage paid the Regents of the State University since the adjournment of the 13th General Assembly, up to February 24th, 1872.

Delos Arnold, 4 mileages.....	\$ 236 00
II. C. Bulis, 1 mileage	84 00
John McKean, 3 mileages.....	90 00
W. W. Merritt, 5 mileages	444 00
C. W. Slagle, 5 mileages.....	192 00
James Wilson, 4 mileages.....	160 00
Samuel Merrill, 3 mileages	126 00
A. S. Kissell, 4 mileages	168 00
Austin Adams, 2 mileages.....	84 00
Geo. Thacher	42 00
W. J. Haddock.....	42 00
Total.....	<u>\$1668 00</u>

STATEMENT "B"

Of mileage paid the Trustees of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Homes since the adjournment of the 13th General Assembly, and up to February 24th, 1872.

1. T. B. Carpenter.....	\$ 60 00
" " 	3 00
" " 	98 70
" " 	45 00—\$ 206 70
2. J. W. Cattell.....	52 80
" " 	54 00
" " 	57 00

STATEMENT OF THE AUDITOR.

5

J. W. Cattell	\$ 54 00	
" "	54 00	
" "	48 00	
" "	54 00	
" "	54 00—	\$ 427 80
<hr/>		
3. P. G. Wright.....	49 05	
" "	39 00	
" "	49 95	
" "	81 00	
" "	40 50	
" "	27 00	
" "	139 20	
" "	13 50	
" "	100 50	
" "	40 50—	580 20
<hr/>		
4. A. R. Wright.....	103 50	
" "	91 50	
" "	3 00	
" "	100 50—	298 50
<hr/>		
5. William Salter.....	27 60	
" "	27 60	
" "	27 60	
" "	87 00	
" "	27 60	
" "	27 60	
" "	81 00	
" "	27 00	
" "	27 60	
" "	27 60—	415 80
<hr/>		
6. John Meyer.....	44 10—	44 10
<hr/>		

STATEMENT OF THE AUDITOR.

7.	John L. Davies.....	\$	3 00	
	“ “		60 00	
	“ “		3 00	
	“ “		3 00	
	“ “		3 00	
	“ “		3 00	
			<u>3 00</u>	\$ 75 00
8.	John Bell.....		3 00	3 00
9.	W. E. Shepherd.....		72 00	
	“ “		75 00	
	“ “		72 00	
	“ “		72 00	
	“ “		72 00	
	“ “		45 90	
	“ “		72 00	480 90
			<u>72 00</u>	
	Total.....			\$2,532 00

STATEMENT “C.”

Of mileage paid to the Trustees of the Agricultural College and Farm since the adjournment of the 13th General Assembly, and up to February 24th, 1872, as follows :

O. H. Buchanan,.....	\$66.00	
“ “	66.00	
“ “	66.00	
“ “	66.00	
“ “	70 00	\$334 (N)
	<u>70 00</u>	
J. D. Wright,	69 00	
“ “	69 00	
“ “	69 00	
“ “	69 00	
“ “	69 00	345 00
	<u>69 00</u>	

STATEMENT OF THE AUDITOR.

9

M. L. Fisher	\$ 46 80	
“ “	84 80	
“ “	85 10	
“ “	49 50	
“ “	180 80	
“ “	58 00	
“ “	43 50—	\$ 498 50
<hr/>		
A. W. McClure	30 00	
“ “	50 00	
“ “	54 00	
“ “	42 00—	176 00
<hr/>		
M. L. Edwards	151 70	
“ “	89 00	
“ “	45 00	
“ “	69 00—	354 70
<hr/>		
Geo. Acheson	6 25	
“ “	6 25	
“ “	8 70	
“ “	10 70	
“ “	8 45—	40 85
<hr/>		
Luke Palmer	61 00	
“ “	227 75	
“ “	87 50—	376 15
<hr/>		
Total		\$1747 80

STATEMENT "E."

Of mileage paid to the Trustees of the State Reform School since the adjournment of the 13th General Assembly, and up to February 24th, 1872, as follows :

J. A. Parvin.....	\$ 30 00	
" "	60 00	
" "	30 00	
" "	30 00	
" "	30 00	
" "	30 00	
" "	30 00—	\$ 240 00
<hr/>		
W. J. Moir.....	72 00	
" "	72 00	
" "	69 00—	213 00
<hr/>		
M. A. Dashiell.....	57 00	
" "	51 00	
" "	51 00	
" "	51 00	
" "	51 00	
" "	51 00	
" "	51 00—	363 00
<hr/>		
E. O. Olemans.....	90 00	
" "	70 20—	160 20
<hr/>		
T. E. Corkhill.....	10 20	
" "	24 00	
" "	39 60	
" "	39 60	
" "	39 60	
" "	39 60	
" "	39 60—	282 20
<hr/>		

STATEMENT OF THE AUDITOR.

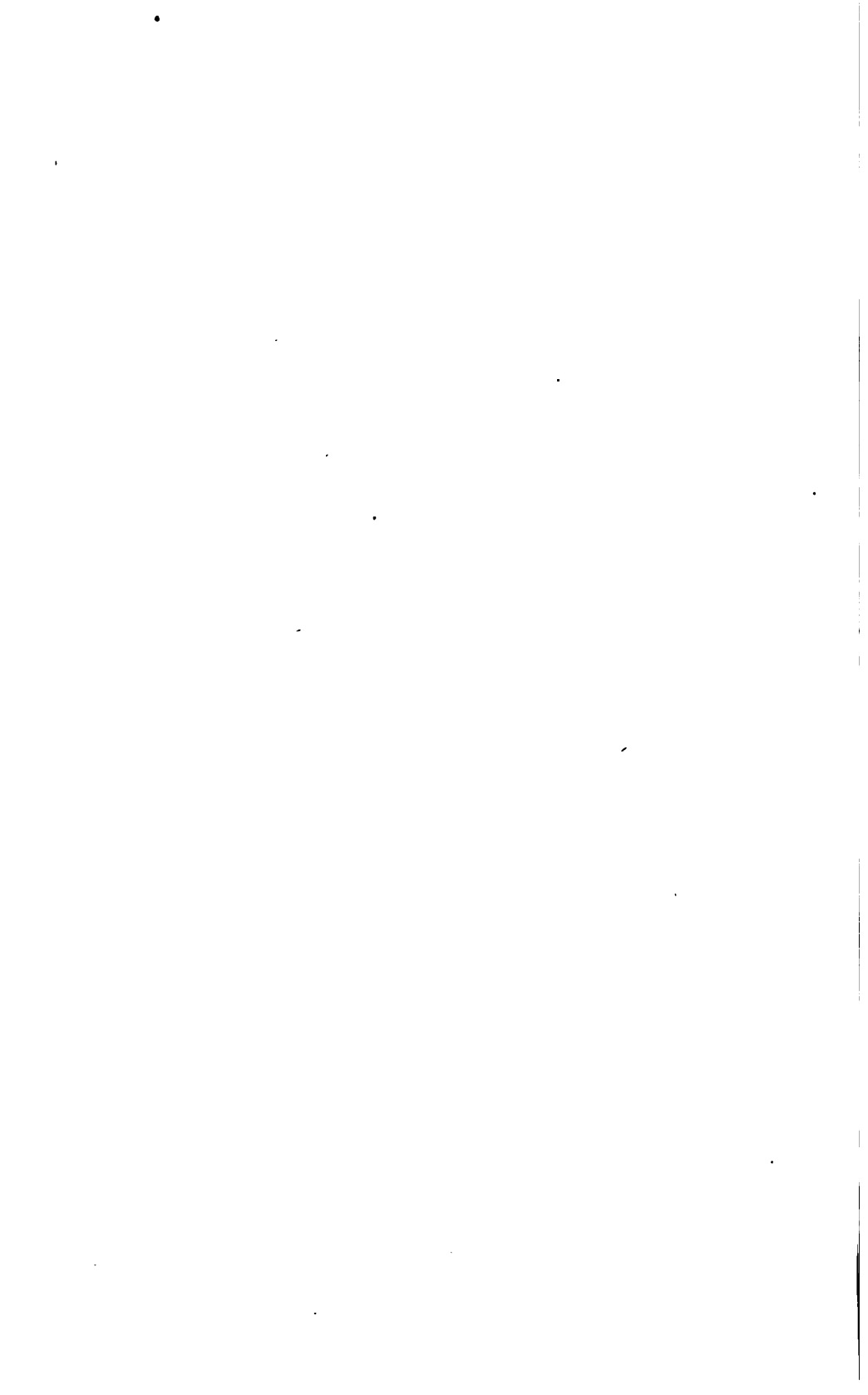
11

J. D. Ladd.....	\$ 21 00—\$ 21 00
J. P. Ketchum.....	51 00
“ “	51 00— 102 00
Total.....	\$1,881 40

RECAPITULATION.

Regents State University.....	\$1668 00
Trustees Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Homes.....	2532 00
Trustees Agricultural College and Farm.....	2916 00
Trustees Insane Hospital, Mt. Pleasant*	1748 70
Trustees Reform School.....	1331 40
Totals.....	\$10,191 10

*This includes per diem.



SPECIAL MESSAGE

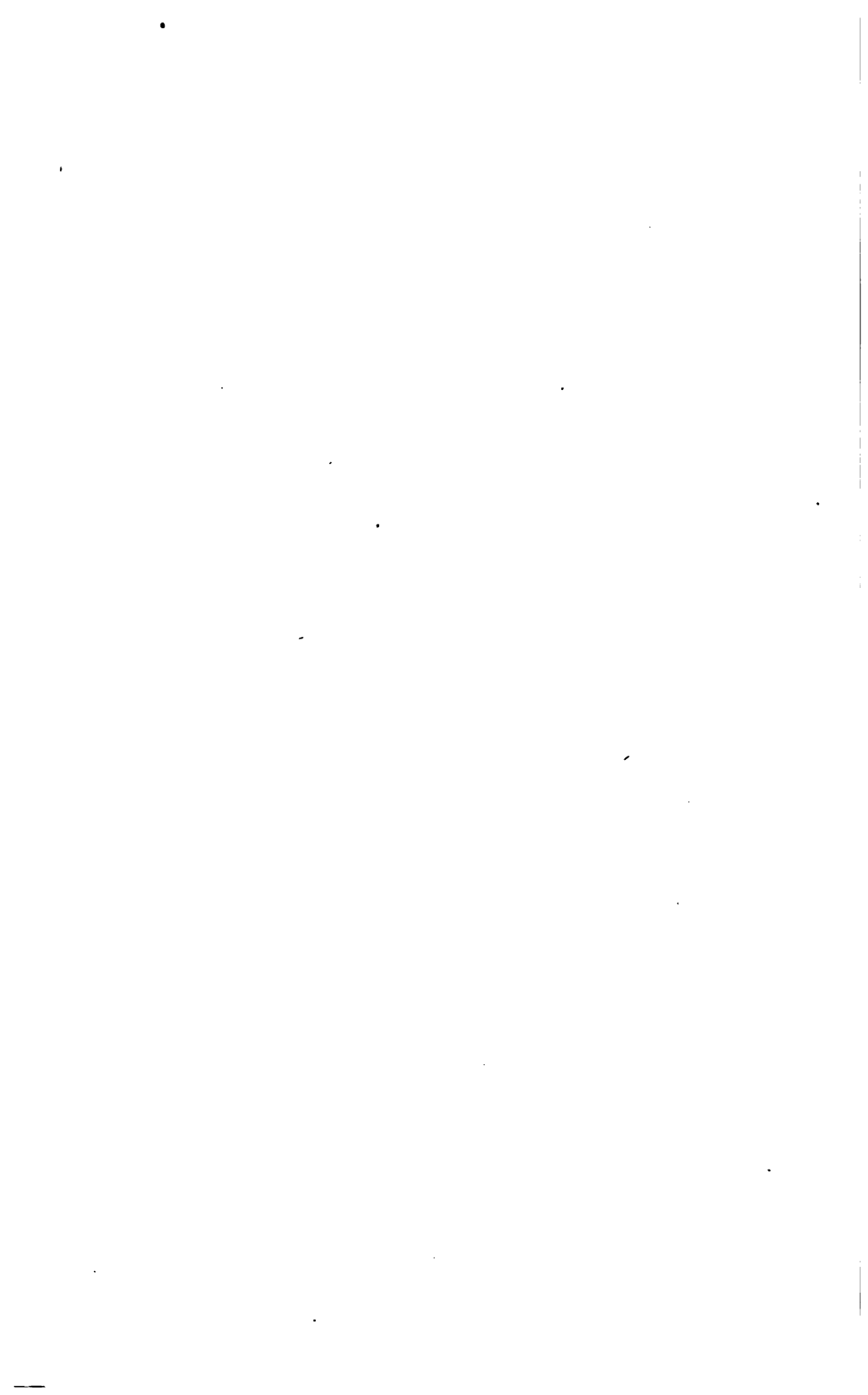
OF THE

GOVERNOR OF IOWA,

TO THE

FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES :
G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER,
1872.



SPECIAL MESSAGE

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF IOWA,

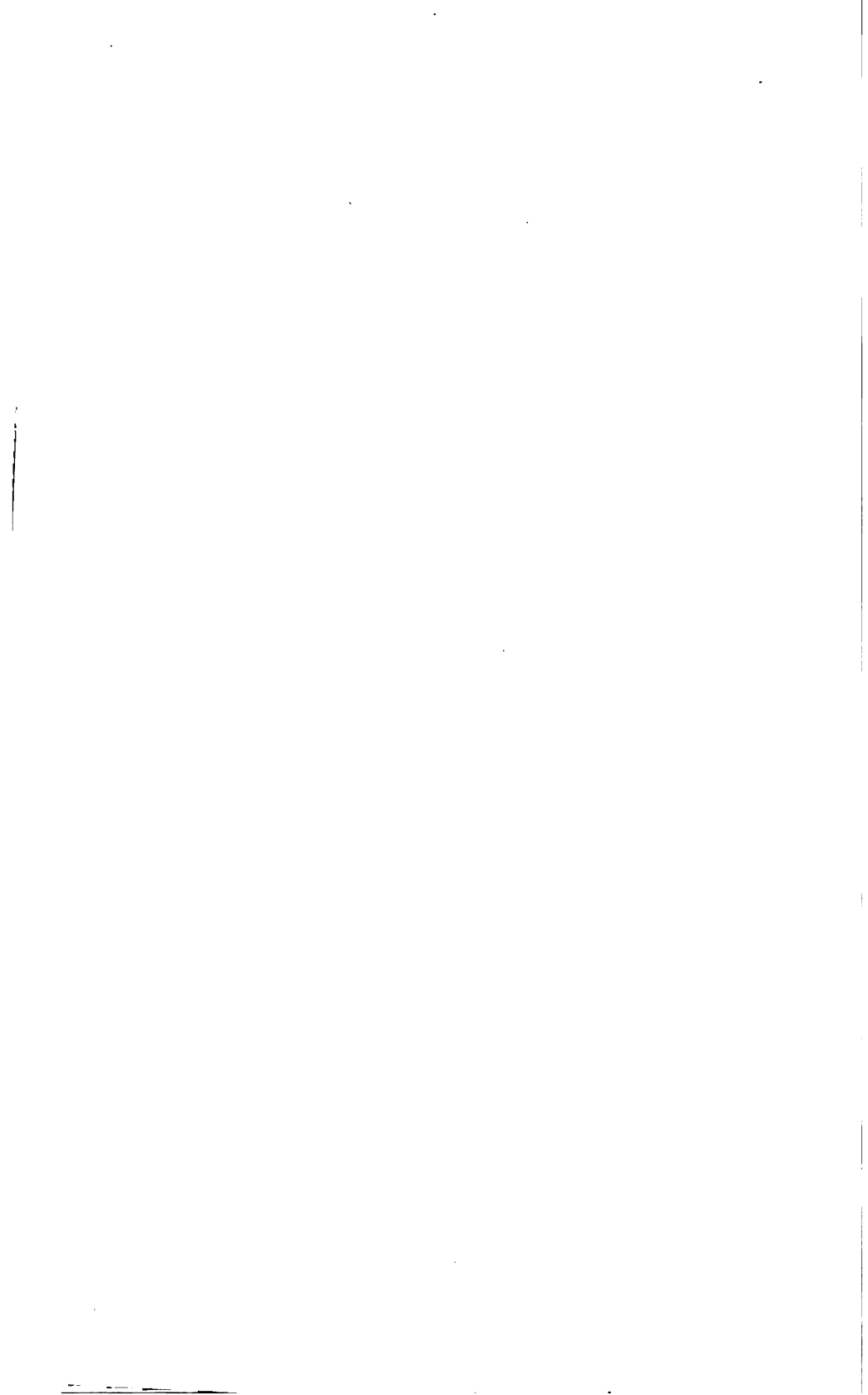
TO THE

FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.



DES MOINES:

**G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER,
1872.**



REPORT.

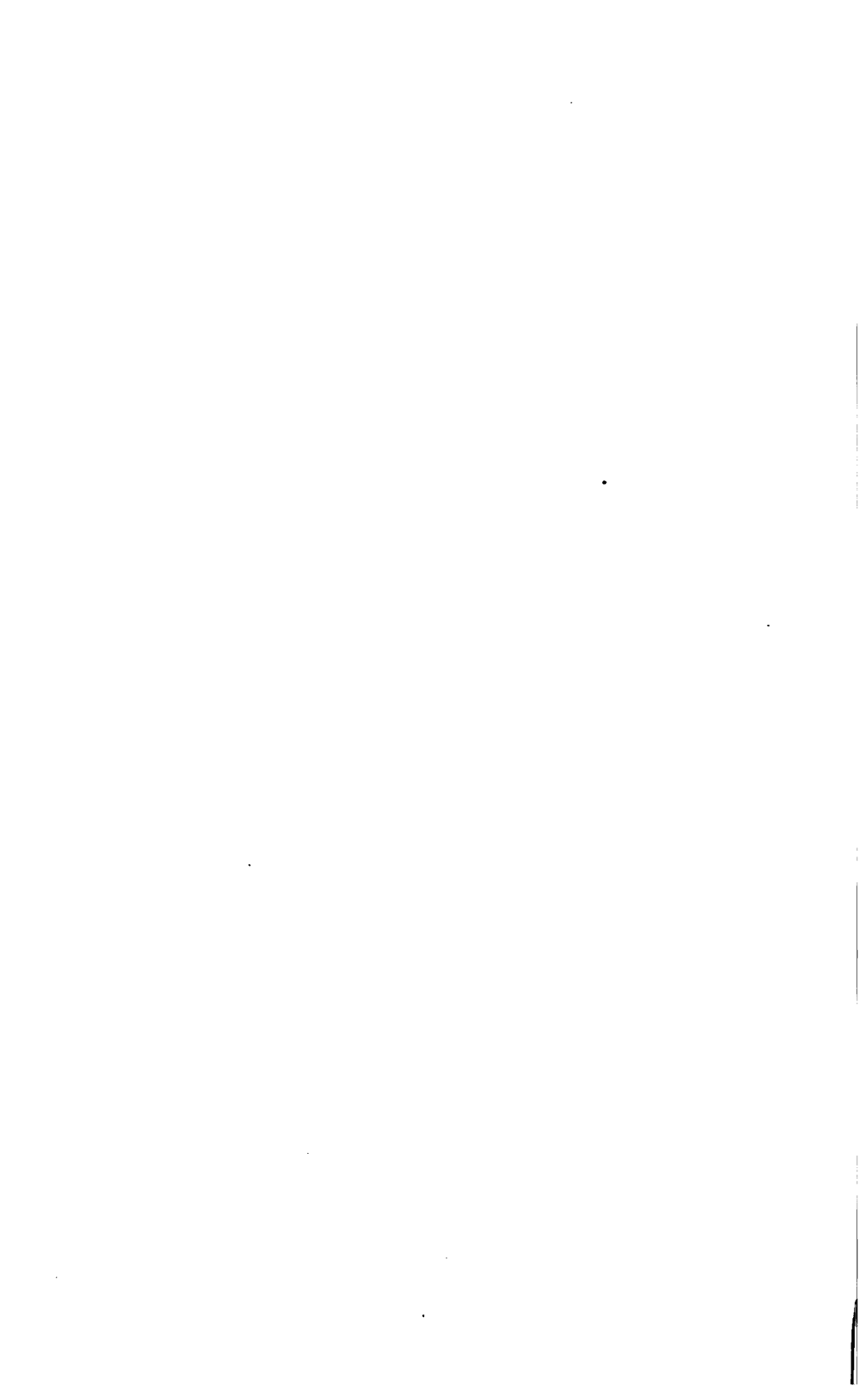
STATE OF IOWA, AUDITOR'S OFFICE, }
DES MOINES, Feb. 20, 1872. }

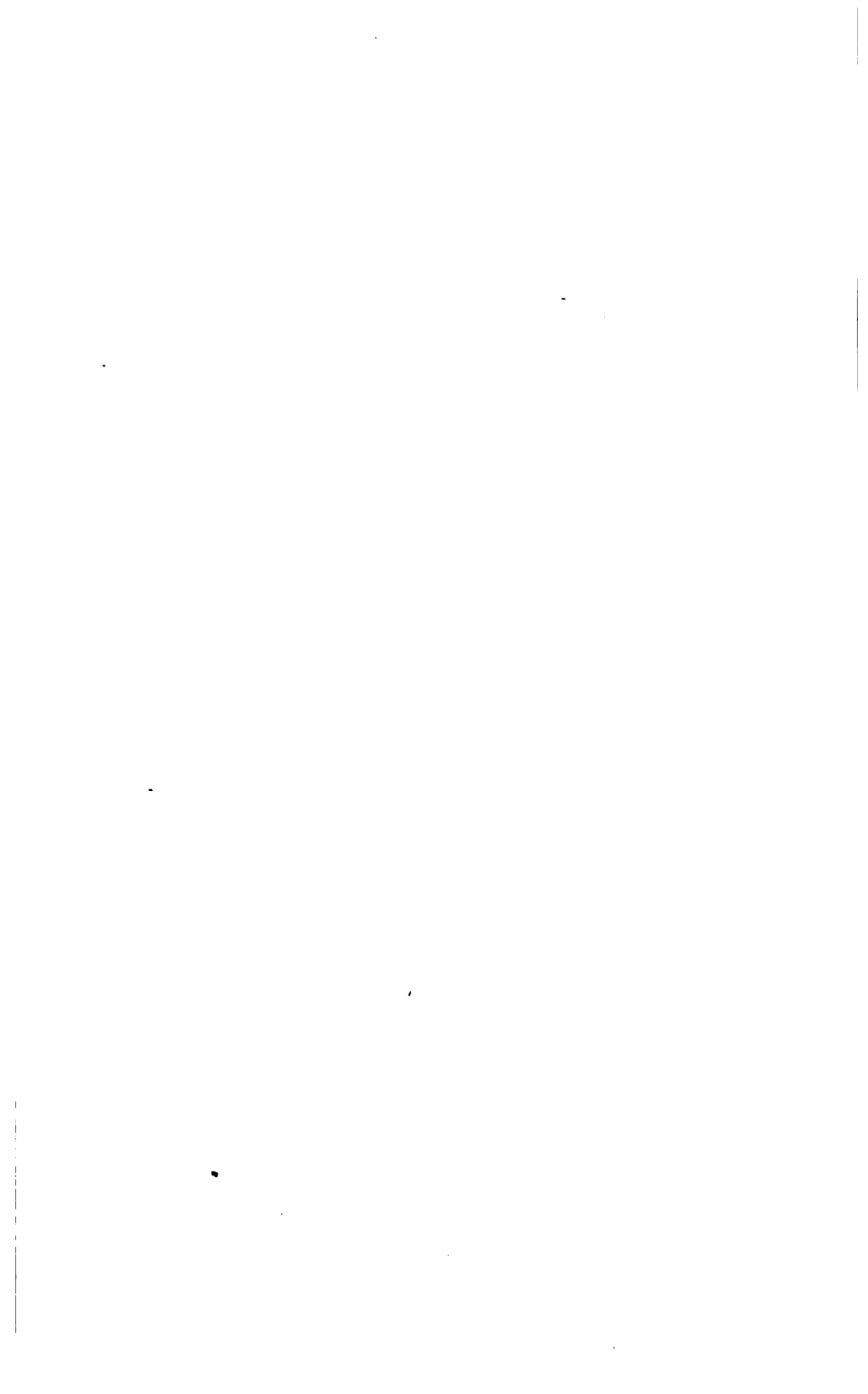
Gentlemen of the Senate:

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Your resolution did not request the statement relative to the mileage and *per diem* of the Trustees of the Insane Asylum at Mt. Pleasant. I have, however, taken the liberty to include this in the report, thereby furnishing your honorable body with a complete statement of all the mileage now paid to the Boards having control of the several State Institutions.

JOHN RUSSELL,
Auditor of State.





SPECIAL MESSAGE

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF IOWA,

TO THE

FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

IN RELATION TO A GENERAL INSURANCE LAW.

DES MOINES:

G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER,

1872.

REPORT.

STATE OF IOWA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Des Moines, March 8, 1872. }

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a communication from the Auditor of State, upon the subject of life and fire insurance legislation, and covering the draft of a proposed law in relation thereto. (There being only one copy of this draft, it is herewith laid before the House of Representatives). The bill thus drawn up is in the main the same as that prepared by the National Convention of State Insurance Officers, and appears to meet the demands of the public in reference to legislation upon insurance. Its aim is to secure, so far as practicable, reciprocal legislation among the several States upon this subject, an object the accomplishment of which I cannot but deem eminently desirable. The present I consider an opportune time for the presentation of this measure, the attention of the General Assembly being just now directed to a revision of the general laws of this State upon all subjects.

C. C. CARPENTER.

STATE OF IOWA, AUDITOR'S OFFICE, }
Des Moines, March 5, 1872. }

To His Excellency, Governor C. C. Carpenter:

I herewith transmit for your consideration a form of general insurance law, the substance of which was recommended to the favorable consideration of the Governors and legislatures of the several States, by the National Convention of State officials, having the supervision

of insurance business under their charge. At the request, and under the appointment of Gov. Merrill, I was present at the meeting of that body in the city of New York, in October last, as the representative of the State of Iowa. The principal object held in view by the convention was to consider and devise a uniform system of action relative to the now great and still rapidly growing business of insurance in its various branches. With this purpose in view, the convention adopted, and recommended to the various insurance departments in the several States, forms of annual statements for both fire and life companies, which in my opinion are excellent. They have been used by all the companies of other States, which have filed their statements in this office for the present year. The convention also deemed it of great importance to endeavor, so far as practicable, to secure the adoption, by the several States, of some general law regulating this great interest, involving as it does hundreds of millions of dollars invested in it by the citizens of the country.

There having been no previous system of co-operation among the States, relative to the regulation and government of insurance companies, the laws and regulations adopted in regard to them in different communities have been so numerous and divergent, as to render it a difficult matter for officers to ascertain properly the requirements of law, regulating them in the discharge of their official duties. With the growth and rapid development of the business, a desire to make an attempt to secure, if possible, some degree of uniformity on the part of the different State authorities, in the mode of dealing with and regulating these corporations, resulted in the draft of a general insurance law, prepared by the convention, and by it recommended to the careful consideration of the legislatures of the several States.

I have devoted some attention to the consideration of this subject, and have made such modifications and additions to the form proposed by the convention as in my opinion would be necessary to adapt it to our local wants and circumstances. It will be seen that I recommend that all companies, both fire and life, be required to pay into the State treasury a tax of one and one-half per cent. on their gross receipts in the State during the year. Our present law requires fire

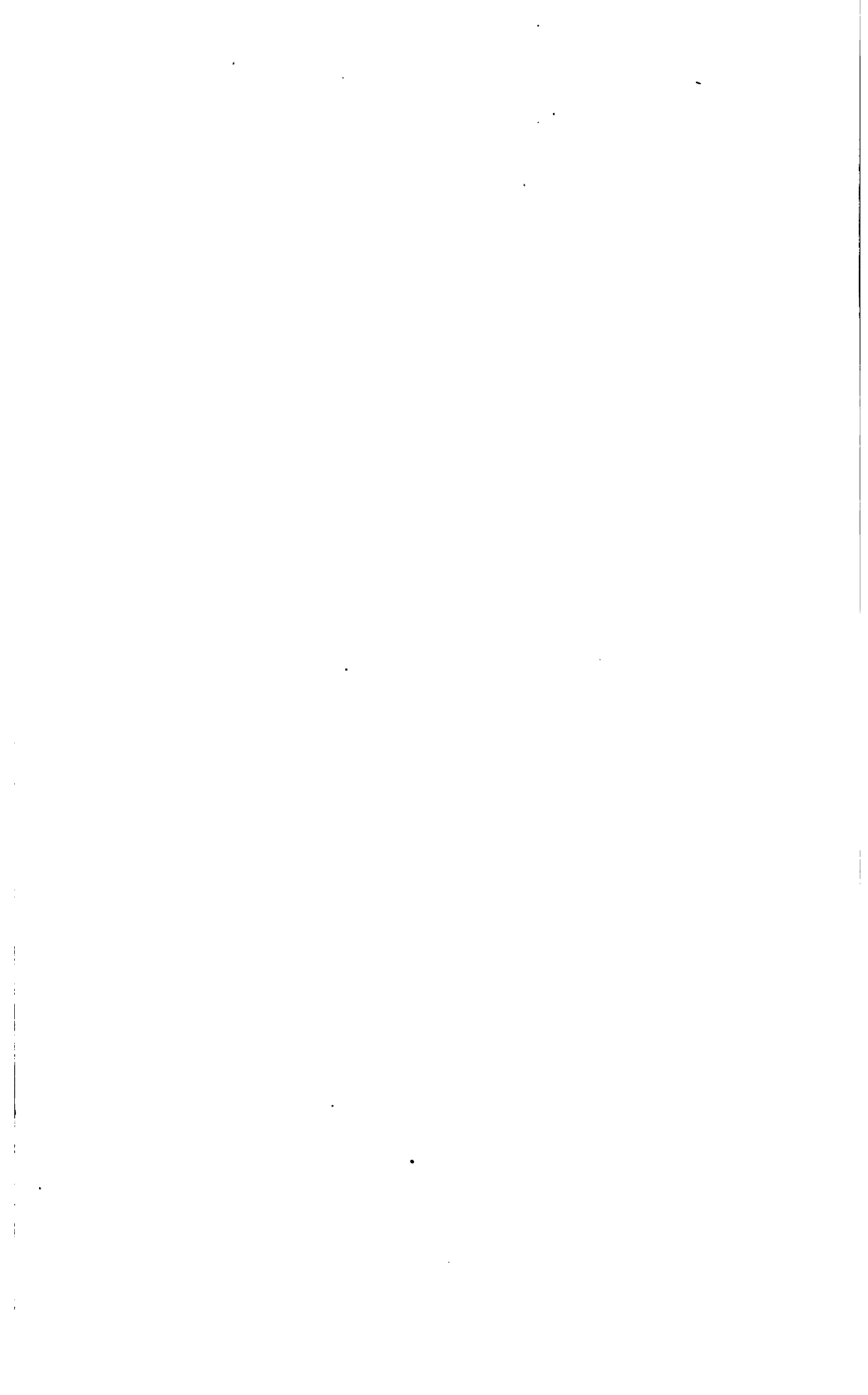
companies only to pay two per cent., life companies being entirely exempted from the payment of any taxes. I confess I am unable to see any valid reason for this exemption. It has been said, by those engaged in the business, that any tax levied on life insurance would have to be paid by the insured, and would be a tax on the provident, and on widows and orphans, for whose benefit life policies are issued. It is no doubt true that the tax would have to be paid by those who purchase and pay for policies. It is equally true, however, that they have to pay for the fine marble palaces occupied and owned by many of these companies ; also, for the princely salaries paid to the officers, who so tenderly care for the widows' welfare, and are ever ready to claim that their projects are the offspring of benevolence and charity. The fact is, they are the offspring of parties desiring to make money by their establishment; hence, I believe they should be required to pay an equal amount with fire companies on their gross receipts for the year. Nearly one million of dollars was collected by life companies in Iowa during the year 1870. The most of this amount goes to New York and other States, is there invested, and becomes a source of revenue to them, but is removed beyond the reach of our taxation. We tax all savings and accumulations of property; even if property belongs to widows and orphans, it is taxed. When a person invests his savings in a thousand or a ten thousand policy of life insurance, I am unable to see any adequate reason for exempting it from the payment of a small amount of tax. Those who invest their savings in land or other property are taxed on the investment.

It will also be seen that I propose to charge our home companies a lower rate of fees than the uniform rates, prescribed for companies of other States and counties. This is done with a view to encourage and help the building up of home companies.

I present this matter for your consideration, leaving it with you to determine as to whether you deem it expedient to call the attention of the legislature to the subject.

Yours, truly,

JOHN RUSSELL, *Auditor of State.*



SPECIAL MESSAGE

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF IOWA,

IN RELATION TO

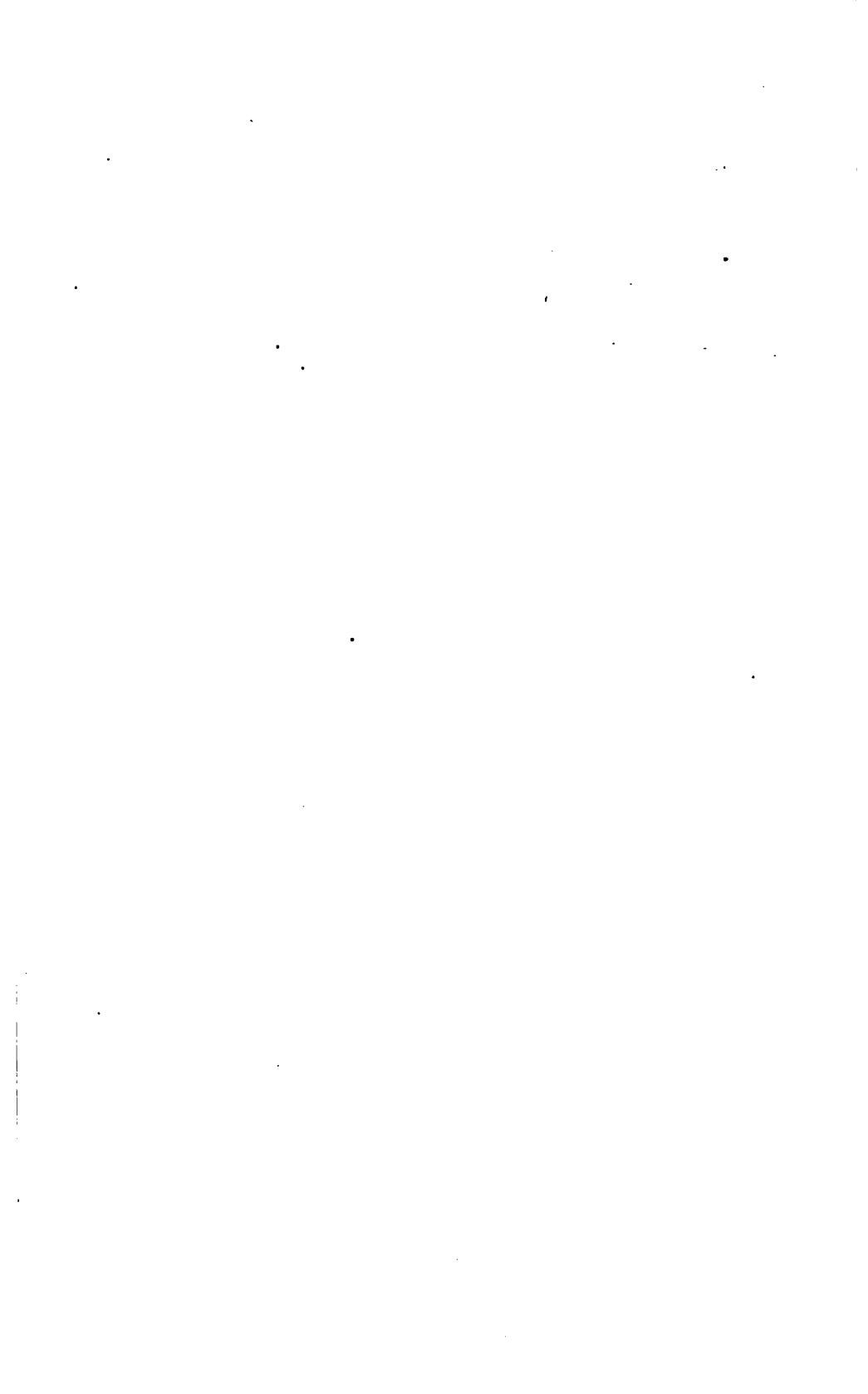
COUNTY SWAMP LANDS.

LAI D BEFORE THE FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, APRIL 16, 1872.

DES MOINES:

G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.

1872.



SPECIAL MESSAGE.

STATE OF IOWA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
DES MOINES, April 16, 1872. }

Gentleman of the Senate and House of Representatives :

In view of the fact that under the recent legislation of Congress, and late decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, several counties are likely to realize, from the swamp-land grant, what had heretofore seemed an interest so remote as to be of little value, it is feared by many that it will develop a new source of danger to the citizens of these counties. I therefore feel warranted in calling the attention of the General Assembly, especially to matters connected with the disposition of the swamp-lands. While the authorities of several counties were in a state of doubt and uncertainty as to the probability of acquiring a title to any such lands, they disposed of what seemed, at best, but a stale and contingent claim at very low prices. During the past few years, many of these lands have passed into the hands of innocent third parties. It is feared, now, that the Boards of Supervisors in some of the counties, not fully understanding the force and effect of recent Congressional legislation and judicial decisions, may be operated upon by adventurous speculators with the argument ; that they will prosecute the claims before the Departments at Washington, and in the courts if necessary to overthrow an adverse title, without expense to the counties, provided this contingent interest is vested in them for a nominal sum ; and that, by this specious reasoning such Boards may be induced still further to complicate the rights of these counties, and innocent holders, by new and sweeping contracts of sales.

Without intending to express an opinion in reference to the validity or expediency of any contracts these counties may have made

in other years—a matter which the courts will doubtless settle in due time,—it does seem to me, that when innocent purchasers are likely to suffer, and especially when such purchasers have settled upon and expended money in the cultivation of their lands, they thereby become subjects for legislative protection, in whose behalf the General Assembly should intervene to the extent of its constitutional power.

While upon this subject, I will be excused for making another suggestion in reference to the disposition to be made of swamp-lands by the counties. I cannot but think the General Assembly would confer a lasting benefit upon any county which may hereafter acquire title to this class of lands, and which may not have disposed of such title by prior sale, by providing that such lands shall be sold by the county authorities for the benefit of the county, in amounts not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres to any one person, and only to actual settlers. This may seem somewhat invidious, no such limitation having been made heretofore ; but any act which would operate so beneficently to any county affected by it, and to all the people who in the future may settle therein, and which would so materially promote the interests and honor of the State, as would the proposed measure, should hardly be objected to upon the ground of its being an innovation upon the practices which have heretofore obtained in the disposition of these lands.

C. C. CARPENTER.

STATEMENT OF THE EARNINGS, TARIFFS, ETC.,

OF THE VARIOUS

IOWA RAILROADS,

COMPILED FROM REPORTS OF THE COMPANIES

MADE TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

BY ORDER OF THE

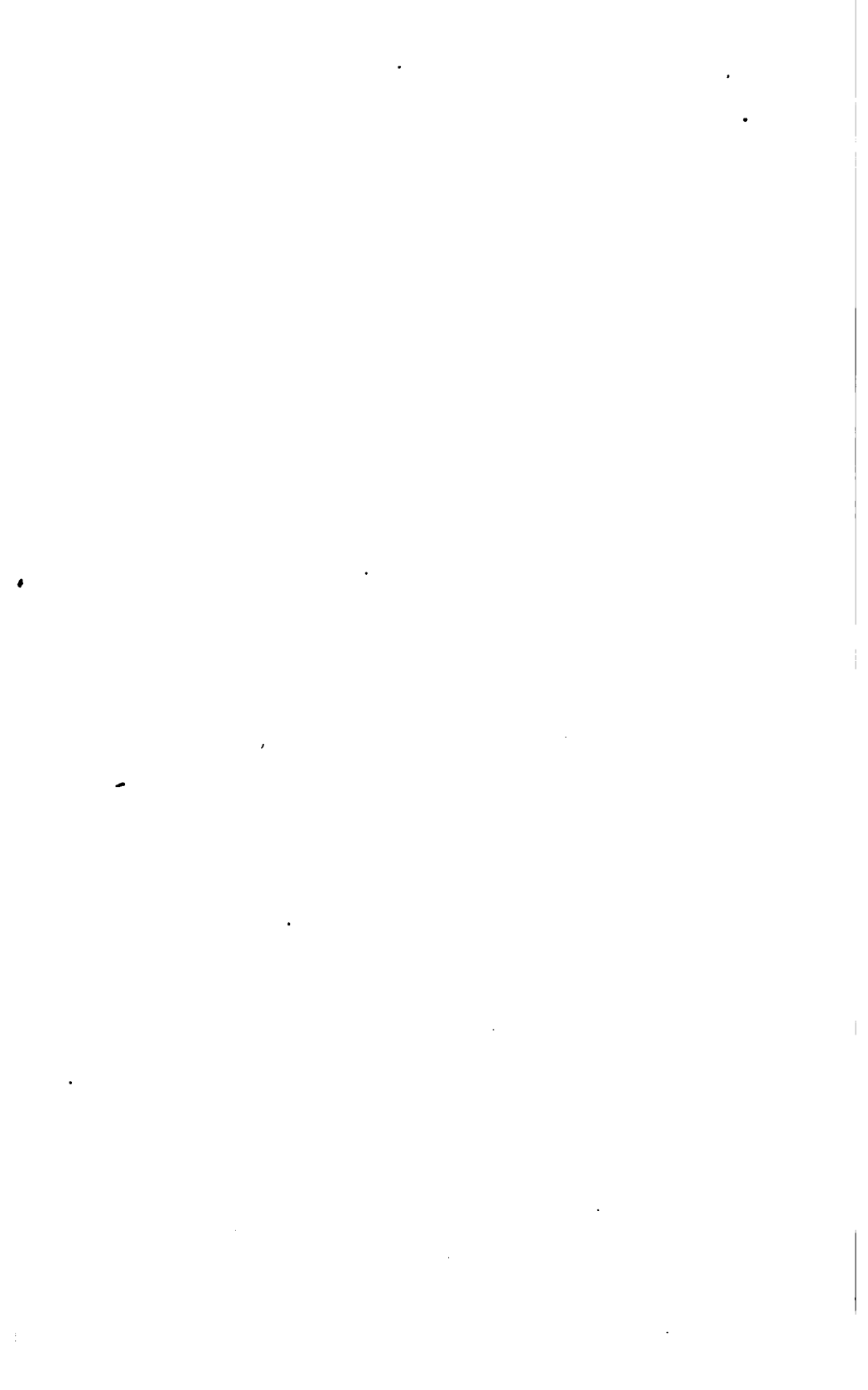
RAILROAD COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ORDERED PRINTED, FEBRUARY 1872.

DES MOINES:

G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.

1872.



STATEMENT

Of Earnings, Tariffs, etc., of various Iowa Railroads, Compiled from Reports of the Companies, made to the Secretary of State, by order of the Railroad Committee of the House of Representatives, and ordered printed, February, 1873.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Miles of Road.	Freight Earnings for 1871.	Passenger Earnings for 1871.	Mail, for 1871.	Express for 1871.	Miscellaneous for 1871.	Total Gross Earnings for 1871.
Burlington and Missouri River	349.61	\$ 1725301.08	\$ 792792.89	\$ 26312.50	\$ 30937.24	\$ 10965.36	\$ 2586399.07
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River	274.19	898509.30	452339.96	54099.68	89518.80	2454.02	1874822.15
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska	81.84	654552.16	206450.32	16300.04	12264.30	991.93	890498.75
Dubuque South-western	54.76	112563.84	44046.04	3150.50	1569.78	128.09	161457.86
Dubuque and Sioux City	142.70	636496.00	275087.13	.. in Miscellaneous ..	..	81532.23	943085.36
Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific	369.82	1239819.13	659207.94	50570.70	28525.84	..	1978123.61
Des Moines Valley	248.49	..	..	..	..	..	772962.00
Milwaukee and St. Paul	250	509663.19	238387.83	..	..	40244.44	808285.46
Cedar Falls and Minnesota	74.70	60515.03	53864.99	..	..	5953.96	126333.98
Sioux City and Pacific	107	98393.48	65027.21	7299.98	1643.99	2670.87	176035.53
Kansas City, St. Joe, and Council Bluffs	54.88	132907.78	137369.85	7339.46	5161.09	1729.54	284707.22
Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota	214	336769.71	151835.49	6274.25	4592.88	..	499472.38
Iowa Falls and Sioux City	183.91	139020.66	127963.72	..	..	20387.11	278671.49
Burlington and South-western .....	..	6843.86	4035.12	..	..	..	10878.48
Chicago, Dubuque and Minnesota .....	..	5408.95	4285.95	..	..	..	9704.70
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy	43	91434.26	56447.11	3206.20	1200.00	..	152287.57
Illinois Central	401.80	827621.69	458535.84	..	..	57873.30	1342090.83

REPORT OF RAILROAD COMMITTEE

STATEMENT OF RAILROADS—CONTINUED.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Loss of 1871 over 1870.	Gain of 1871 over 1870.	Total loss of gross earnings on roads named in 1871 over 1870.	Gross earnings per mile for 1871.	REMARKS.
B. & M. R.	\$ 490348 98	\$ 429631 87		\$ 7889 00	294 miles only in Iowa, balance in Nebraska; and the increase shown in Iowa arises from the extension of the road into Nebraska, the local business in Iowa having in fact decreased.
C. R. & M. R.	330383 57			5017 00	Operated by N. W. R. R. Co. { N. W. average per mile, \$6,363 26
C. I. & Neb.	28290 01			10859 00	Operated by N. W. R. R. Co. }
D. & S. W.	242546 66			2985 00	Operated by Illinois Central R. Co.
D. & S. C.	249213 56			5346 00	Operated by Illinois Central R. Co.
C. R. I. & P.	20873 22			3100 00	Only given in the aggregate. See following statement.
D. M. V.	96516 60			3238 00	.....
M. & St. P.	14767 00			1684 00	.....
C. F. & M.	60698 82			1645 00	32½ miles in Nebraska
S. C. & P.		6385 12		5176 00	Average length of road operated for 1871, 170½ miles, as estimated.
K. C., St. J. & C. B.	Constructing in 1870 and 1871.			2921 00	Taking the percentage of loss in the year 1871, and the loss per mile as shown by the table, when compared with the roads in the State for 1870, when the gross earnings were \$4,448.89, the loss per mile would be \$667.11, or a total per mile on all the Iowa roads of \$8,776.28, which would be liable to be decreased by the light earnings of the new roads, as the roads named constitute the best running roads in the State.
B. C. R. & M.	Not completed until 1870.		\$ 1,641,622 87		
I. F. & S. C.	Constructing.				
B. & A. W.					
C. D. & M.					
C. B. & Q.				3846 00	
I. C.	257313 06				

STATEMENT.

In order to give a clearer statement of the earnings, expenses, &c., of one of the leading through lines of Railroads crossing the State, we append here a statement of the Illinois Central Railroad, operating the Dubuque & Sioux City, Cedar Falls & Minnesota, and the Iowa Falls & Sioux City, as follows:

	Dubuque & Sioux City R. R.—142.70 miles.	Iowa Falls & Sioux City R. R.—185.90 miles.	Cedar Falls & Min- nesota R. R.—74.70 miles.	Total—401.30 miles.
Freight.....	\$ 636486 00	\$ 130630 66	\$ 60515 03	\$ 827631 69
Passengers.....	275067 13	127663 72	53864 99	456595 84
Miscellaneous	31532 23	20387 11	5953 96	57873 30
Total.....	943065 36	278761 49	126333 98	1342090 83
Operation expenses.....	524784 66	202401 23	97633 33	824819 22
Construction.....	6372 28	4683 42	818 42	11374 12
Rent.....	330079 75	97534 85	113665 44	541280 04
Taxes.....	15448 70	2786 71	1203 33	19438 74
Total.....	878685 39	307406 21	212820 52	1396912 12
Loss.....	.....	28734 72	92486 54	54821 99
Gain.....	66309 79	.....	.....	.....
Interest on cost of cars.....	18760 00	.....	.....	.....
Used in Iowa, repairs of.....	14000 00	.....	.....	.....
350 freight cars.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost of hauling rails, ties, and material for Iowa Division.	47044 56	.....	.....	.....
	79804 56	.....	.....	.....
Loss to Ill. C. R. R. Co. (nett)	\$ 134626 55	.....	.....	.....
Rental due Iowa Companies :				
Rents.....	330079 75	97534 85	113665 44	541280 04
Less drawback due I. F. & S. C. R. R. to S. C. R. R.....	22248 58	.....	.....	.....
Add. S. C. R. R.....	.....	22248 58	.....	.....
Total.....	307831 17	119783 43	113665 44	541280 04

In addition to the above, an additional equipment has been placed upon the road, amounting to over \$45,000, within the last year, as shown by the report of the President of the Company.

To show something of the condition of the longest north and south railroad in the State, we extract the following from a circular issued by N. A. Crowley, President of the Company, to the bondholders of the road, viz.:

The earnings of the Railroad Company, as shown by the books of the Company, have been, for the time named, as follows:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Gross earnings.....	\$ 735587	\$ 710241	\$ 733700	\$ 803835	\$ 772962
Net earnings.....	309705	258198	127136	249117	235001

The amount of mortgage debt now outstanding is:

First Mortgage.....	\$ 2310000	Interest at 8 per cent.....	\$ 184800
Land Grant Mortgage.....	3190000	Interest at 8 per cent.....	252200
Income Bonds.....	60000		
Unpaid Coupons.....	427265		
Total Mortgage debt...	6377265	Annual Interest.....	447000

The original issue of Land Grant was.....	\$ 4690000
Since converted into lands.....	1500000
Now outstanding.....	3190000
There are about 187,500 acres of land remaining, which it is estimated will cancel bonds to the amount of.....	990000
If so, the amount of Land Grants outstanding will be.....	2200000
To this add the First mortgage.....	2310000
The Unpaid Coupons.....	427265
Total Mortgage debt then will be.....	4937265
To which must be added interest accruing since October 1, 1871.	

The Company owe certain judgment and other lien creditors an unadjusted amount, probably \$80,000. "

This certainly is not a very flattering showing for this road, if after all the lands are applied to payment of debts, the Company cannot pay one-half the interest due on the balance of its indebtedness.

For convenience of reference we have also appended a valuable table made out by the Treasurer of State, showing the gross earnings of the Iowa Railroads, and the earnings per mile for the past nine years, as follows :

Showing the gross earnings of Railroad Companies for the years 1863, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1870.

NAME OF COMPANY.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	AGGREGATE.
Burlington & M. R.	\$ 201,684 49	\$ 302,314 08	\$ 330,278 09	\$ 466,253 66	\$ 453,305 19	\$ 604,207 24	\$ 841,653 21	\$ 1,072,539 35	\$ 2,150,707 20	\$ 648,008 47
Cedar Rapids & M. R.	29,894 87	109,062 13	229,159 92	454,310 80	510,239 30	1,508,969 84	217,065 38	248,935 78	1,865,167 05	9,681,310 16
Chicago, Iowa & Neb.	1,681,777 64	2,964,400 39	4,235,400 80	6,811,383 81	6,011,188 29	9,119,255 94	11,950,622 90	12,101,027 66	12,900,882 82	67,517,664 07
Dubuque S. W.	1,101,133 80	861,228 50	638,330 56	1,202,437 52	1,354,155 12	1,410,633 29	1,724,272 72	1,806,669 39	1,907,477 87	10,707,133 90
Dubuque & Sioux City	22,034 37	97,529 00	288,238 43	640,977 18	814,856 49	897,834 48	970,066 26	1,290,688 63	1,186,632 03	691,320 85
Chicago, Rock Island & P.	265,255 63	348,638 84	603,210 32	720,113 64	634,526 63	753,968 43	1,051,328 81	1,261,891 81	2,227,357 17	847,752 33
Des Moines Valley	1,701,100 66	2,270,234 03	3,188,955 88	4,860,541 01	5,802,270 76	7,552,267 71	7,109,240 94	7,387,000 00	8,088,855 22	47,657,483 02
Keokuk & St. Paul.	236,883 79	419,133 14	661,033 91	752,965 82	788,306 72	675,841 51	718,446 21	611,770 00	13,455 66	62,268 69
Milwaukee & St. Paul. ....	.....	.....	51,894 00	181,638 80	213,072 34	294,681 96	498,295 63	665,235 22	90,812 00	281,143 90
Cedar Falls & M. ....	.....	.....	.....	40,878 16	58,933 57	96,949 00	55,466 67	113,418 96	141,160 96	446,108 34
Sioux City & Pacific. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,091 21	168,854 93	304,513 75	277,312 60	639,880 68
Kansas City, St. J. & C. B. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,780 64	29,773 85	29,773 85	63,532 72
Burlington, C. R., & M. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,515 75	17,365 20	17,365 20	191,290 59
St. Louis & C. R. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,034 49	16,000 72	16,000 72	71,784 52
Central R. R. of Iowa. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,920 14	10,934 17	10,934 17	114,274 31
Iowa Falls & Sioux City ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,586 95	29,390 09	29,390 09	283,979 98
Chicago Southwestern ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,108 43	13,108 43	131,08 43
Davenport & St. Paul. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,588 72	7,588 72	75,887 72
Sabula, Ackley & Dakota ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	321 06	321 06	3,210 06
Iowa Midland Railway ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,24 29	37,24 29	374 29
Total gross earnings....	\$ 11,093,46 34	\$ 15,054,6 55	\$ 26,530,99 91	\$ 85,717,83 43	\$ 411,806 35	\$ 3,807,510 92	\$ 802,081 13	\$ 1,040,950 70	\$ 11,093,352 94	\$ 49,581,19 27
Gross earnings per mile...	\$ 1772 11	\$ 2405 19	\$ 8612 05	\$ 4572 37	\$ 3884 89	\$ 4778 06	\$ 6541 73	\$ 5002 87	\$ 4447 29	.....

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Charges on various Railroads in Iowa, at Stations nearest the distance named, for one hundred pounds, on Third Class Freight, as reported by the various Railroad Companies.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Miles.										Miles.										Miles.										Miles.										Miles.										Miles.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	180	200	220	250	280	300	320	350	400	500	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the charges per car load for carrying cattle and hogs on the various Railroads.

NAME OF COMPANY.	DISTANCE IN MILES.													
	10	30	50	70	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	500		
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota.	\$10 00	\$18 00	\$26 00	\$34 00	\$46 00	\$56 00	\$66 00	\$70 00	\$	\$	\$	\$		
Des Moines Valley.	11 00	19 00	25 00	31 00	38 00	43 00	52 00	60 00	80 00					
Burlington & Missouri River.	8 00	19 00	27 00	35 00	47 00	57 00	67 00	75 00	80 00					
Sabula, Ackley & Dacotah.	10 00	15 00	25 00											
Missouri & St. Paul.	12 00	18 00	26 00	32 00	42 00	58 00	71 00	82 00	93 00	100 00				
Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota.	12 00	20 00	27 00	31 00										
Dubuque South Western.	20 00	28 00	30 00											
Kansas City, St. Jo., & Council Bluffs.	22 00	32 00	40 00	45 00										
Chicago, Rock Island, & Pacific.	17 00	24 00	32 00	40 00	51 00	60 00	70 00	79 00	87 00	96 00	100 00	110 00		
Burlington South Western.	13 00	18 00	26 00	35 00										
Sioux City & Pacific.	9 50	17 00	20 00	25 00										
Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy.	9 00	15 50	23 00											
Chicago & North Western.	10 00	16 00	25 00	28 00	34 00	53 00	62 00	76 00	80 00	80 00				
Illinois Central Iowa Division.	10 00	14 00	24 00	30 00	35 00	41 00	47 00	57 00	69 00					

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the freight charges on Agricultural Implements per car load on the various Railroads.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Miles.										Miles.	
	10	20	50	80	100	150	200	250	300	400	500	Miles.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota.....	\$ 12 00	\$ 16 00	\$ 30 00	\$ 42 00	\$ 50 00	\$ 60 00	\$ 70 00	\$ 78 00	.....	.....	.....	500 Miles.
Des Moines Valley.....	16 50	21 00	35 00	42 00	46 00	50 00	63 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	400 Miles.
Burlington & Missouri River.....	13 00	19 00	34 00	40 00	54 00	64 00	74 00	84 00	\$ 94 00	.....	.....	.....
Sabula, Ackley & Dakota.....	11 00	16 00	28 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	12 00	18 00	32 00	43 00	50 00	63 00	80 00	91 00	105 00	.....	.....	.....
Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota.....	12 00	15 00	28 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dubuque Southwestern.....	.....	20 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City, Ft. Jo. & Council Bluffs.....	24 00	30 00	42 00	52 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	20 00	24 00	36 00	48 00	56 00	66 00	76 00	86 00	96 00	\$ 112 00	\$ 128 00	.....
Burlington Southwestern.....	17 00	19 00	32 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sioux City & Pacific.....	11 00	18 50	27 50	33 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	12 00	17 00	28 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago & Northwestern.....	13 00	17 00	29 00	39 00	47 00	60 00	70 00	80 00	90 00	.....	.....	.....
Illinois Central, Iowa Division.....	12 00	18 00	31 00	39 00	45 00	55 00	59 00	79 00	90 00	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 8.

Showing the rates of tariff on Pine Lumber per 1000 feet, on the various railroads in Iowa, by the car load.

NAME OF COMPANY.	DISTANCE IN MILES.															
	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota...	\$ 1 75	\$ 2 25	\$ 2 75	\$ 3 25	\$ 3 75	\$ 4 25	\$ 4 75	\$ 5 25	\$ 5 75	\$ 6 25	\$ 6 75	\$ 7 25	\$ 7 75	\$ 8 25	\$ 8 75	\$ 9 00
Des Moines Valley.....	2 75	3 25	3 50	4 00	4 50	5 00	5 25	5 50	6 00	6 25	6 50	7 00	7 25	7 50	8 00	8 25
Burlington & Missouri River.....	1 80	2 25	2 75	3 25	3 75	4 25	4 75	5 25	5 75	6 25	6 75	7 25	7 75	8 25	8 75	9 00
Sabula, Ackley & Decatur.....	1 80	2 25	2 75	3 25	3 75	4 25	4 75	5 25	5 75	6 25	6 75	7 25	7 75	8 25	8 75	9 00
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	2 00	2 50	3 00	3 50	4 00	4 50	5 00	5 50	6 00	6 50	7 00	7 50	8 00	8 50	9 00	9 50
Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota.....	2 50	3 00	3 50	4 00	4 50	5 00	5 50	6 00	6 50	7 00	7 50	8 00	8 50	9 00	9 50	10 00
Dubuque South Western.....	2 75	3 25	3 75	4 25	4 75	5 25	5 75	6 25	6 75	7 25	7 75	8 25	8 75	9 25	9 75	10 25
Kansas City, St. Jo. & Council Bluffs.....	4 50	5 00	5 50	6 00	6 50	7 00	7 50	8 00	8 50	9 00	9 50	10 00	10 50	11 00	11 50	12 00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	2 50	3 00	3 50	4 00	4 50	5 00	5 50	6 00	6 50	7 00	7 50	8 00	8 50	9 00	9 50	10 00
Burlington South Western.....	2 25	2 75	3 25	3 75	4 25	4 75	5 25	5 75	6 25	6 75	7 25	7 75	8 25	8 75	9 25	9 75
Sioux City & Pacific.....	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 00	3 50	4 00	4 50	5 00	5 50	6 00	6 50	7 00	7 50	8 00	8 50	9 00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	1 88	2 40	2 90	3 40	3 90	4 40	4 90	5 40	5 90	6 40	6 90	7 40	7 90	8 40	8 90	9 40
Chicago & North Western.....	1 35	1 85	2 35	2 85	3 35	3 85	4 35	4 85	5 35	5 85	6 35	6 85	7 35	7 85	8 35	8 85
Illinois Central, (Iowa Division).....	2 25	2 75	3 25	3 75	4 25	4 75	5 25	5 75	6 25	6 75	7 25	7 75	8 25	8 75	9 25	9 75

RULES OF THE FOURTEENTH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

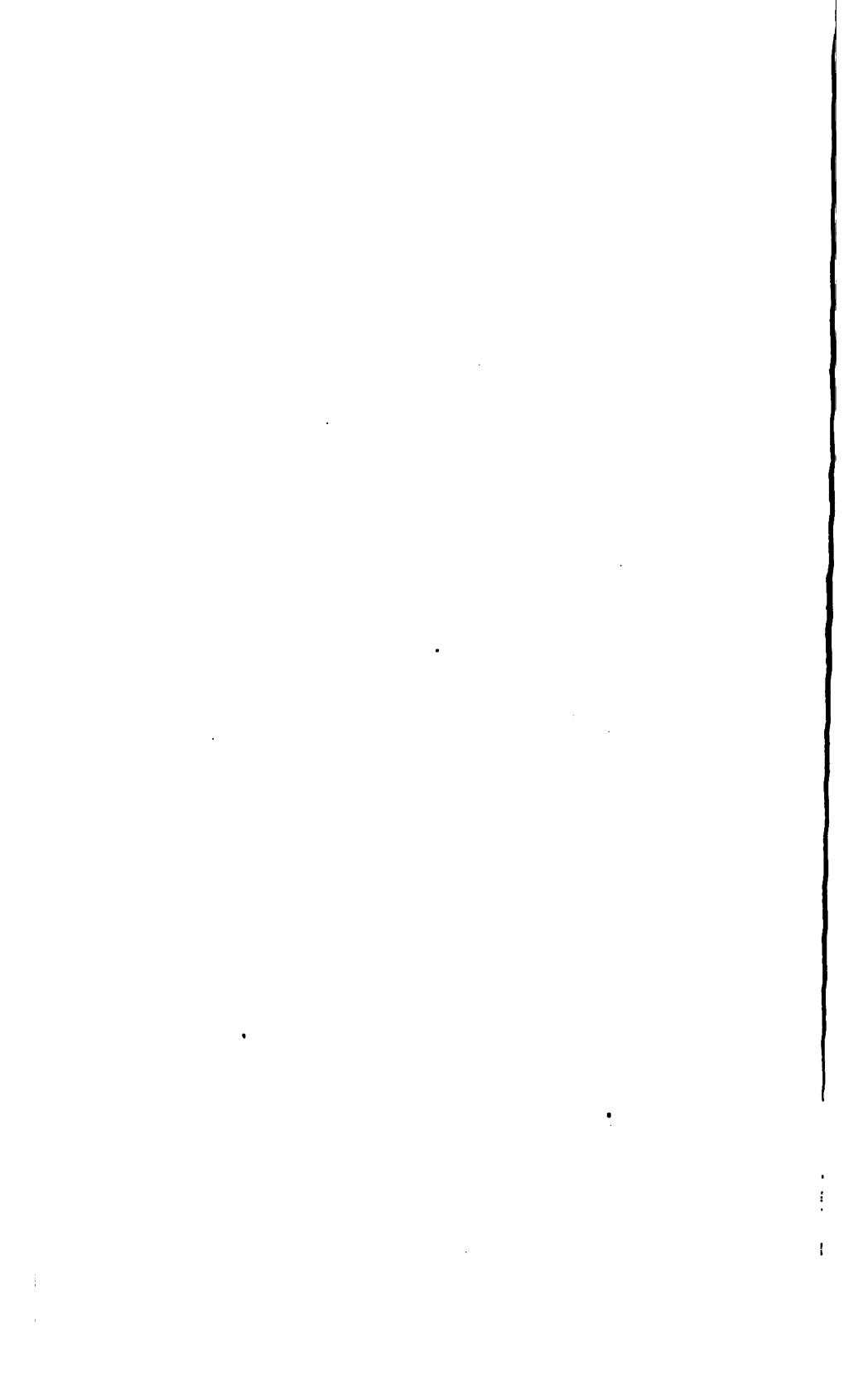
STATE OF IOWA,

AND A LIST OF

STANDING COMMITTEES AND MEMBERS.



DES MOINES :
G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.
1872.





4. All motions (except to adjourn, postpone, or commit) shall be reduced to writing, if required by any member of the Senate. Any motion may be withdrawn by the mover, before it is amended by the Senate.

5. Every member present when a question is put, shall vote, unless he shall, for special cause, be excused by a vote of the Senate ; but no member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is directly and personally interested, or in any case where he was not present when his name was called in the taking of the vote.

6. When a member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the Senate he shall rise from his seat, and respectfully address himself to Mr. President, and shall confine himself to the question under debate, avoid personalities, and the imputation of improper motives.

7. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, to postpone indefinitely ; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are named ; and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

8. The previous question shall be in this form : " Shall the main question be now put ? " It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the Senate to a direct vote upon amendments reported by a committee, if any ; then upon pending amendments, and then upon the main question.

9. A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, and for the previous question, shall be decided without debate, and all incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question and pending such motion, shall be decided—whether an appeal or otherwise—without debate.

10. Any member may call for a division of a question, which shall be divided, if it comprehends proposition in substance so distinct, that one being taken away, a substantive proposition shall

remain for the decision of the Senate. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible : but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendments nor a motion to strike out and insert.

11. Every bill shall be introduced on the report of a committee, or by leave. Every bill shall receive three several readings previous to its passage; but no bill shall have its second and third readings on the same day, without a suspension of this rule.

12. The first reading of a bill shall be for information, and if objections be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no objection be made, or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go to its second reading without further question.

13. Upon the second reading of a bill or joint resolution, the President shall state it as ready for amendment, commitment, or engrossment, and if committed, then the question shall be, whether to a select, or standing committee, or a committee of the whole. If on a committee of the whole, the Senate shall determine on what day. But if the bill be ordered to be engrossed, it shall be in order for its third reading at any time after that day. No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read.

14. When a question is lost on engrossing a bill for a third reading on a particular day, it shall not preclude a question to engross it for a third reading on a different day. After a third reading of a bill or joint resolution, no amendment (except to fill blanks) shall be received, except by unanimous consent of the members present; and the vote on its final passage shall be immediately taken without debate.

15. A bill or joint resolution may be committed at any time previous to its third reading.

16. In filling blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be first put.

17. When a motion or question has been decided in the affirmative or negative, any member having voted with the majority may move a re-consideration the same or on the next business day.

18. Before acting on executive business, the Senate Chamber shall be cleared, by direction of the President, of all persons except

members, the Secretary and Sergeant-at-arms; the members enjoined to observe secrecy, and the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms to be sworn.

19. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be rescinded or suspended, unless by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, except an order fixing the hour to which the Senate shall stand adjourned.

20. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Cushing's Manual, shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules or orders of the Senate, and joint rules of the Senate and House of Representatives.

21. The Senate shall, at its pleasure, elect a President, *pro tem*, who shall hold his office during the remaining portion of the time for which the President was elected; and when the President shall from any cause be absent, the President *pro tem* shall preside, except when the chair is filled by appointment by the President.

22. On the return of a bill from the House, with an amendment, it shall be placed with the third reading of bills, unless the Senate shall otherwise order. On the question of adopting the amendment, the vote shall be taken as on the final passage of the bill; and if the amendment be adopted by a constitutional majority, no further vote is necessary.

23. It is in order for the Committee upon Engrossed and Enrolled bills, to report at any time when no question is before the Senate.

24. When any order of the day is not proceeded with on the day assigned, it shall stand as a general order on each succeeding day until disposed of, unless otherwise ordered, but its consideration can not be moved until that order of business is reached, when it shall be taken up in the order of its file.

25. When the pending question is interrupted by "a Special Order" it shall, upon the disposal of the special order, be before the Senate in the same stage, as if it had not been so interrupted.

26. A motion to print any paper presented to the Senate, may, on motion, be referred to the committee on printing, whose duty it shall be to report on the propriety of printing, and that it shall be in order for such committee to report at any time.

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Ways and Means.—Senators Larrabee, McNutt, Dysart, McKean, Allen, Havens, Leavitt, McCulloch, Crary, Merrill,

Judiciary.—Senators Hurley, McKean, Claussen, Fairall, Burke, Willett, Stone, Russell, McCoid.

Federal Relations.—Senators Murray, Havens, Beardsley, Dague, McCormack.

Constitutional Amendments.—Senators Shane, Claussen, Kinne, Converse, McNutt, Murray, Willett.

Normal Schools.—Ireland, Boomer, Fitch, Wonn, McIntyre.

Schools.—Senators, Beardsley, Ketchum, Chambers, Stuart, Boomer, Miles, Kephart.

Agriculture.—Senators West, Vale, Maxwell, McCulloch, Crary, Bemis, McNutt.

County and Townships Organization.—Senators Havens, Campbell, Wonn, Smith, Young, Dashiell, Fitch, Larrabee.

Railroads.—Senators Lowry, Murray, Beardsley, Campbell, Crary, West, Dysart, Taylor, McIntyre, Richards, Smith, Burke.

State University.—Senators Ireland, Beardsley, Fairall, Claussen, Shane, Kephart, Boomer.

Military.—Senators Campbell, Murray, Stone, Converse, McCormack, Read, Boomer.

Elections.—Senators McNutt, Hurley, Atkins, Stuart, Young.

Claims.—Senators Ketcham, Ireland, Stuart, Allen, Smith.

Banks.—Senators Allen, Leavitt, Richards, McIntyre, Chambers.

Commerce.—Senators McKean, Atkins, Campbell, Larrabee, Lowry.

Public Buildings.—Senators Bemis, McKean, Allen, Stone, Gault.

Charitable Institutions.—Senators Leavitt, West, Kephart, Dague, Vale, McCulloch, Shane.

Medical Institutions.—Senators Boomer, Miles, Dashiell, Ireland, Taylor.

Incorporations.—Senators Burke, Wonn, Merrill, Smith, Howland.

Manufactures.—Senators Willett, Atkins, Larrabee, Stuart, Fitch.

Printing.—Senators Dague, Beardsley, Read, McCormack, Havens.

Public Lands.—Senators McCoid, Taylor, Kinne, McNutt, Bemis.

Internal Improvements.—Senators Miles, Howland, Leavitt, Ketcham, Ireland.

Roads.—Senators Fitch, Stuart, Gault, West, Converse.

New Counties.—Senators McIntyre, Atkins, Richards, Fairall, Chambers.

County Boundaries.—Senators Reed, McCulloch, Dashiell, Merrill, Wonn.

State Library.—Senators Dysart, Claussen, Shane.

Engrossed Bills.—Senators Young, Ketcham, Wonn.

Enrolled Bills.—Senators Converse, Fitch, Kinne.

Congressional Districts.—Senators Stone, Murray, Hurley, Read, Fitch, Havens, Ireland, McKean, Bemis, Larrabee, Howland, Burke, Kinne, Fairall, McCormack.

Senatorial Districts.—Senators Atkins, Richards, Converse, Burke, Stone, Smith, Howland, Dysart, Murray.

Representative Districts.—Senators Russell, Vale, Read, Gault, Kephart, Dague, Crary, Chambers, Maxwell.

Orphan's Home.—Senators Claussen, McCoid, McCormack, Willett, Stone, Leavitt, Shane, Read, Campbell.

Horticulture and Forestry.—Senators Vale, West, Boomer, Stuart, Lowry.

Penitentiary.—Senators Taylor, McKean, Miles, Beardsley, Wonn.

Reform School.—Senators Dashiell, West, Vale, McCulloch, McCoid.

Suppression of Intemperance.—Senators Kephart, Claussen, Chambers, Dague, Gault.

Agricultural College.—Senators Maxwell, Dysart, McNutt, Kinne, McIntyre.

Compensation of Public Officers.—Senators Chambers, Havens, Maxwell, Fairall, Young, Hurley, Lowry.



RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DUTY OF THE SPEAKER.

1. He shall take the chair every day precisely at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned on the preceding day ; shall immediately call the members to order, and on the appearance of a quorum shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read.
2. He shall preserve order and decorum, and speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose; and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House by any two members.
3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.
4. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form, to wit: "As many as are of the opinion that (as the question may be) say Aye," and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of the contrary opinion, say No." If the Speaker doubts, or a division be called for, the House shall be divided. Those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterward those in the negative.
5. The Speaker shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, except that in case of the absence of the regular Speaker, the House may proceed to elect a Speaker *pro tem.*, whose acts shall have the same validity as those of the Speaker.
6. All committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House.
7. In all cases of a call of the yeas and nays, the Speaker shall vote; in other cases he shall not be required to vote unless the House is equally divided, or unless his vote, if given to the minority, will make the division equal, and in case of such equal division the question shall be lost.

8. All acts, addresses and joint resolutions, shall be signed by the Speaker ; and all writs, warrants, and subpoenas, issued by order of the House, shall be under his hand, and attested by the Clerk.

9. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby, the Speaker or Chairman of the Committee of the whole House, shall have the power to have the same cleared.

ORDER OF THE BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

10. After the journal is read, the following order shall govern :

1. Business pending at the last previous adjournment.
2. Petitions or remonstrances to be offered.
3. Report of Committees.
4. Resolutions laid over under rule 34.
5. Bills to be introduced.
6. Resolutions.
7. Messages and communications on the Speaker's table.
8. Bills and resolutions read a second time.
9. Bills on their passage.
10. Reports in possession of the House which offer grounds for a bill, are to be taken up in order that the bill may be ordered in.
11. On and after the 1st day of March of each regular session, bills and joint resolutions which have been read the second time and engrossed, shall be taken up in their proper order at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each session, and put upon their passage.

OF DECORUM AND DEBATE.

11. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to the presiding officer, by his title, saying "Mr. Speaker," and shall not proceed until he shall be recognized by the Chair, and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and shall avoid personalities.

12. When any member is speaking, or otherwise transgresses the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may call him to order; in which case, the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, but may be permitted, with leave of the House to explain; and the House shall, if appealed to, decide the

case, but without debate. If there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to; if the decision be in favor of the member so called to order, he is at liberty to proceed. If the case requires it, he shall be liable to the censure of the House.

13. When two or more members happen to rise at once, the Speaker shall designate the member entitled to speak.

14. No member shall speak more than once on the same question, without leave of the House, nor more than twice until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

15. While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out or across the House, or when a member is speaking, shall entertain private discourse, nor while a member is speaking pass between him and the Chair.

16. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is personally interested; nor in case where he was not present when the question was put, unless the Speaker again states the question.

17. Upon a division and count of the House on any question no member without the bar shall be counted.

18. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put, shall give his vote, unless the House, for special reasons, shall excuse him; but such member must ask to be excused before commencing to take the vote on the main question.

19. When a motion is made and seconded it shall be stated by the Speaker; or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair, and read aloud by the Clerk before debated.

20. Every motion, except subsidiary or incidental motions, shall be reduced to writing if the Speaker or any member desire it, but this exception shall not apply to motions to amend.

21. All bills, resolutions, petitions, memorials, or other papers, shall be accompanied by the name of the member presenting the same, and also the name of the county.

22. After a motion is stated by the Speaker, or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the House, but may be withdrawn by leave of the House.

23. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn; to lie on the table; for the previous question; to

postpone to a day certain; to commit or amend; to postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged, and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit or postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall again be allowed on the same day and at the same stage of the bill or proposition. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried, shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

24. When a resolution shall be offered, or a motion made to refer any subject, and different committees shall be proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order: The Committee of the Whole House; a Standing Committee; a Select Committee.

25. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when a member is speaking or the House voting.

26. The previous question shall always be in this form: "Shall the main question now be put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the House to a direct vote upon amendments, and then upon the main question. On a motion for the previous question, and prior to the seconding of the same, a call of the House shall be in order; but after a majority shall have seconded such motion no call shall be in order prior to the decision of the main question.

27. Motions to lie on the table, to adjourn, and for the previous question, shall be decided without debate.

28. When a question is postponed indefinitely, it shall not be again acted upon during the session.

29. Any member may call for a division of the question, which shall be divided if it comprehends questions so distinct that one being taken away, the rest may stand entire for the discussion of the House. A motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible.

30. Motions and reports may be committed at the pleasure of the House.

31. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration, shall be admitted under color of amendment.

32. When a motion shall have been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member voting on the prevailing side, to move for the re-consideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day, and such motion shall take precedence of all other questions, except a motion to adjourn.

33. Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall verbally be made by the introducer, and shall not be debated or decided on the day of their being first read, unless where the House shall direct otherwise, but shall lie on the table, to be taken up in the order they were read.

34. A proposition requesting information from the Governor, Secretary, or any other State officer, shall lie on the table one day, for consideration, unless otherwise ordered by unanimous consent of the House; and all such propositions shall be taken up for consideration in the order they were presented, immediately after reports are called for from the Select Committees, and when adopted, the clerk shall cause the same to be delivered.

35. Any five members, if the speaker be in the chair, shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.

36. Upon calls of the House, or in taking the yeas and nays on any question, the names of the members shall be called alphabetically.

37. No member shall absent himself from the services of the House without leave, unless he be sick, or unable to attend.

38. Upon the call of the House, the names of the members shall be called over by the clerk, and the absentees noted, after which the names of the absentees shall again be called over, and the Sergeant-at-Arms shall be directed by the speaker to compel their attendance.

39. No committee shall sit during the sitting of the House without special leave.

40. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum, and upon demand of any two members, the yeas and nays shall be ordered.

41. The hour to which this house shall stand adjourned from day

to day, shall be at 10 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M., unless otherwise ordered by the House.

ON BILLS.

42. Every bill shall receive three several readings, but no bill shall have its second and third reading on the same day.

43. The first reading of a bill shall be for information; and if opposition be made to it, the question is: "Shall this bill be rejected?" If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall go to its second reading without a question.

44. Upon a second reading of a bill, the speaker shall state that it is ready for commitment, amendment or engrossment; and if committed, then the question shall be, whether to a Select or Standing Committee, or to a Committee of the Whole House. If to a Committee of the Whole House, the House shall determine on what day.

45. After a bill has been committed and reported back, it shall be considered on its second reading after the amendments of committee have been read.

46. After the commitment and the report thereof to the House, or at any time before its passage, a bill may be re-committed.

47. All bills ordered to be engrossed, shall be executed in a fair round hand.

48. No amendment, unless by way of rider, shall be received to any bill on its third reading, and no debate shall be allowed on the same.

49. When a bill shall pass, it shall be certified by the Clerk noting the day of its passage at the foot thereof.

50. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed, without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor, nor shall any rule be suspended except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present; nor shall the order of business as established by the rules of the House, be postponed or changed, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

51. It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time.

52. No bill, memorial or joint resolution, shall be printed unless ordered by the House.

53. When any matter is referred to a standing committee by motion of any member, it shall be the duty of the chairman of such standing committee, to notify such member of the time of their sitting upon such matter so referred, and said member shall be permitted to confer with such committee during their consideration of such matter.

54. The rules of Parliamentary Practice shall govern the House in all cases where they are not inconsistent with the Standing Rules of this House and the Joint Rules of both Houses.

55. Joint Resolutions shall not be required to be framed or treated as a Bill, but shall be subject to the Rules pertaining to ordinary and Concurrent Resolutions.

OF COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.

56. In forming Committees of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave his chair, and a Chairman, to preside in Committee, shall be appointed by the Speaker.

57. Upon bills committed to the Committee of the Whole House the Bill shall be first read throughout by the Clerk or Chairman, and then again read or debated by clauses, leaving the preamble to be last considered. After report, the Bill shall be again subject to be debated and amended by clauses, before a question to engross it be taken.

58. All amendments made to an original motion in Committee shall be incorporated with the motion, and so reported.

59. All amendments made to a Report committed to a Committee of the Whole House, shall be noted and reported as in the case of Bills.

60. In filling up blanks in the Committee and in the House, the largest sum, and longest time, and the highest number, shall be first put.

61. The Rules of the House shall be observed in Committee of the Whole House, so far as they applicable.

62. Each Standing Committee shall have authority to order the printing at any bill of public importance referred to it, where the printing shall appear necessary to its proper consideration; and to order the printing of any such bill with proposed amendments when the same is directed to be reported to the House with a recommendation that it pass.

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Pratt, Green, Williams, Clark of Benton, Heberling, Wood of Clay, Rice, Leahy, Ainsworth, Duncombe, Merrill, Hall, O'Donnell, and Stow.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Kasson, Caldwell, Close, Beatty of Cedar, Evans, Steadman, McAllister, Campbell, and Van Meter.

Schools.—Messrs. Newbold, Bonewitz, Wood of Story, Bergh, Cardell, Freeman, Van Saun, Beatty of Jasper, Bliss, Blake, Ellsworth, and Irish.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Close, Dumont, Durham, Mills, Bonewitz, Clarke of Iowa, Cadwell, Duncan, Carver, Hanson, and Evans.

Public Buildings.—Messrs. Bulter, Draper, Heberling, Hewett, Campbell, Keables, Van Meter, Rohlf, Wood of Story, and Hovey.

Federal Relations.—Messrs. Keables, Kasson, Booth, Teale, Ericson, Mills, Van Meter, Whitten, and Ballinger.

Constitutional Amendments.—Messrs. Greene, Booth, Williams, Pratt, Hanan, Davis, and Ballinger.

State University.—Messrs. Williams, Van Deventer, Green, Kasson, Mills, Pratt, and Irish.

Claims.—Messrs. Tufts, Morrison, Hopkirk, Cardell, Hanson, Hovey, Butler, Blackman, and Whitten.

Railroads.—Messrs. Caldwell, Morrison, Beresheim, Keables, Tufts, Hopkirk, Rholf, Teale, Hewett, Wilson of Washington, McClure, Maxwell, Tasker, Gear, Van Deventer, Davisson, Wright of Mills, Flenniken, O'Donnell, and Duncombe.

Commerce.—Messrs. Beatty of Cedar, McCoy, Cadwell, Ericson, Hovey, Ballinger, Blakely, and Stow.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Freeman, Maxwell, Davis, Secor Tuttle, and Teale.

Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Van Deventer, Bergh, and Beresheim.

Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Peet, Lee, and Johnston.

Expenditures.—Messrs. Evans, Van Meter, Danforth, Tufts, Johnson, Duncan, Wood of Story, Hanson, O'Donnell, and Hall.

Library.—Messrs. Bergh, Rohlf, Whitten, Leahy, Ballinger, and Hilton.

Compensation of Public Officers.—Messrs. Rholf, Bonewitz, Beatty of Cedar, Hopkirk, Johnston, Draper, Tuttle, Appleton, and Davisson.

Banks and Banking.—Messrs. Van Saun, Van Deventer, Goodspeed, and Hilton.

Domestic Manufactures.—Messrs. Rule, Wilson, Keokuk, Van Saun, Blake, Crawford, and Hanan.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Blackman, Rohlf, Wilson of Keokuk, Dayton, Danforth, and Blake.

Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Wood of Story, Wilson of Keokuk, Rule, Hopkirk, Wilson of Washington, and Struthers.

Agricultural College.—Messrs. Hewitt, Struthers, Cardell, Mills, Wood of Story, and Blakely.

Asylum for the Insane.—Messrs. Hovey, Wood of Clay, Newbold, Wright of Van Buren, McAllister, Keables, Davisson, and Stewart.

Asylum for Deaf and Dumb.—Messrs. Heberling, Beresheim, Perkins, Tasker, Teale, and Sandry.

Penitentiary.—Messrs. Morrison, Williams, Bonewitz, Lee, Carver, Wright of Van Buren, Stow, and Ballinger.

Institution for the Education of the Blind.—Messrs. Steadman, Hopkirk, Morrison, Clarke of Iowa, and Skillin.

Soldiers' Orphans' Homes.—Messrs. Wright of Mills, Miller, Van Saun, Clark of Iowa, Durham, and Hilton.

Horticulture.—Messrs. Goodspeed, Cadwell, Secor, Fleniken, Litzenberg, and Dayton.

Reform School.—Carver, Clarke of Iowa, Litzenberg, Secor, and Sandry.

Rules.—Messrs. Kasson, Morrison, and Ainsworth.

New Counties.—Messrs. Beresheim, Pratt, Booth, Maxwell, and Wright of Mills.

Police Regulations.—Messrs. Butler, Crawford, Davis, Dayton, and Paul.

County and Township Organization.—Messrs. Bonewitz, Freeman, Peet, Beatty of Cedar, Miller, Sandry, and Reed.

Incorporation.—Messrs. McAllister, Butler, Rice, Struthers, Stewart, Appleton, and Reuther.

Elections.—Messrs. Miller, Rice, McCoy, and Beatty of Jasper.

Printing.—Messrs. Irish, Morrison, and Dumont.

Suppression of Intemperance.—Messrs. Teale, Wood of Clay, Miller, Goodspeed, Secor, Beatty of Cedar, Lee, Hanan, Johnston, and Duncan.

Roads and Highways.—Messrs. Hopkirk, Mills, Perkins, Beatty of Cedar, Day, and Skillin.

Charitable Institutions.—Messrs. Durham, Blackman, Van Meter, Wilson of Keokuk, Reuther, and Wilson of Washington.

Judicial Districts.—Messrs. Clark of Benton, Perkins, Reed, Sandry, and Wright of Mills.

Congressional Districts.—Messrs. Beresheim, Morrison, Pratt, Bliss, Kasson, Appleton, Ericson, Tasker, Gear, Butler, Evans, Campbell, Maxwell, Steadman, and Secor.

Senatorial and Representative Districts.—Messrs. Dumont, Rohlf, Blackman, Leahy, Davisson, Wood of Clay, Bliss, Clark of Benton, Merrill, and Schweer.

Des Moines River Improvement.—Messrs. Wright of Van Buren, Carver, Davis, and Ballinger.

Medicial Institutes.—Messrs. Ellsworth, Davisson, Blackman, Whitten, and McAllister.

JOINT' RULES.

1. In every case of disagreement between the two Houses, if either House requests a conference, and appoints a committee for that purpose, the other House shall appoint a Committee to confer therewith upon the subject of their disagreement. They shall meet at a convenient time, to be agreed upon by their chairmen, and having conferred freely, each shall report to their respective House the result of their conference. In case of agreement the report shall be first made, with the papers referred accompanying it, to the disagreeing House, and there acted upon ; and such action shall be immediately reported by the clerk to the other House, the papers referred accompanying the message. In case of disagreement the papers shall remain with the House which referred them. The agreeing report of a Conference Committee shall be made, read, and signed in duplicate by all the members of the committee, or by a majority of those of each House, one of the duplicates being retained by the committee of each House. Should either House disagree to the report of the committee, such House shall appoint a second committee, and request a further conference, which shall be acceded to by the other House before adhering. The motion for a Committee of Conference, and the report of such committee, shall be in order at any time. When both Houses shall have *adhered* to their disagreement, a bill or resolution is lost.

2. When a message shall be sent from either House to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the House to which it is sent by the door-keeper thereof, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it is sent.

3. All messages between the two Houses shall be communicated by the Secretary or Chief Clerk, or their respective assistants.

4. When a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled by the Enrolling Clerk of the House in which it originated, and the fact of its origin shall be certified by the indorsement of the Secretary or Clerk thereof.

5. When bills are enrolled they shall be examined by a Joint

Committee of two from the Senate and two from the House of Representatives, who shall be a Standing Committee for that purpose, and who shall carefully compare the enrollment with the engrossed bills, as passed in the Houses, correct any errors therein, and make report thereof forthwith to their respective Houses.

6. After the report, each bill shall be signed, first by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and then by the President of the Senate, in the presence of their respective Houses.

7. After the bill shall have been thus signed in each House, it shall be presented by said committee to the Governor for his approval, and they shall forthwith report the day of presentation, which shall be entered upon the Journal of the House in which the bill originated.

8. All orders, resolutions, memorials, or other votes, which are to be presented to the Governor for his approval, shall be enrolled, examined, signed, and presented in the same manner as bills.

9. When any bill, joint resolution, or memorial which shall have passed in one house, is rejected in the other, notice of said rejection shall be given to the House which passed the same.

10. When a bill, resolution, or memorial, which shall have passed one House is rejected in the other, it shall not be again introduced during the session without five days' notice, and leave of two-thirds of the members voting thereon.

11. Each house shall transmit to the other, with any bill, resolution, or memorial, all papers upon which the same shall be founded.

12. When any report, bill, or resolution, shall be ordered printed, by either House, without stating the number, three hundred copies shall be printed for the use of both Houses; but when any bill or resolution which may have passed one House, is ordered to be printed by the other, a greater number of copies shall not be printed than the House making the order shall determine.

13. It shall be the duty of the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, and the Secretary of the Senate, when any document, except bills and resolutions, is ordered to be printed in their respective Houses, forthwith to communicate such order to the other House.

14. In all elections in Joint Convention of the two houses, the names of all the members shall be arranged in alphabetical order, and they shall be called upon to vote in the order in which they stand arranged.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

No. of Dist.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	OCCUPATION.	NA- TIV- ITY.	SOCIAL STATE.	RELIGION.	ARM OF SERVICE.	YRS. IN IOWA.	AGE.	WRIGHT.	BOARDING PLACE.
30	Allen, B. F.	Des Moines.	Polk.	Banker.	Iowa.	Married	Presbyter an	.....	24	42	175	Home
48	Atkins, Charles	Onawa.	Monona.	Merchant.	Maine	Married	Universalist.	.....	16	40	190	Savery House.
10	Beardsley, Chas.	Burlington.	Des Moines	Editor.	Ohio.	Married	Congregat st	.....	16	41	150	J. W. Cattell's.
37	Bemis, Geo. W.	Independence	Buchanan.	Surveyor.	Mass.	Married	Liberal.	.....	17	45	195	Jones House.
36	Boomer, Albert.	Delhi.	Delaware.	Physician.	N. Y.	Married	Methodist.	27th Iowa Inf.	18	46	160	Pacific House.
24	Burke, Jno. E.	Waverly.	Bremer.	Lawyer.	N. Y.	Married	.....	.....	15	41	170	Savery House.
24	Chambers, Jno. C.	Springdale.	Cedar.	Merchant.	Ohio.	Married	Quaker.	.....	8	34	150	J. W. Cattell's.
28	Campbell, Frank T.	Newton.	Jasper.	Merchant.	Ohio.	Married	.....	40th Iowa Inf.	14	25	156	Jones House.
22	Claussen, Hans. R.	Davenport.	Scott.	Lawyer.	Ger.	Married	.....	.....	20	68	180	Savery House.
43	Converse, Alonzo.	New Hartford	Butler.	Lawyer.	Vt.	Married	Baptist.	32d Iowa Inf.	15	48	150	Mr. Garrus.
39	Crary, O. W.	National.	Clayton.	Farmer.	Conn.	Married	Liberal.	.....	23	51	170	Pacific House.
6	Dague, Robert A.	Oscola.	Clarke.	Editor.	Ohio.	Married	Methodist.	.....	7	30	150	Savery House.
20	Dashiell, Mark A.	Hartford.	Warren.	Physician.	Ind.	Married	.....	.....	18	45	138	Jones House.
27	Dysart, Joseph.	Etie.	Iana.	Farmer.	Penn.	Married	.....	.....	15	50	160	Hon. J. Russell's.
25	Fairall, Sam. H.	Iowa City.	Johnson.	Lawyer.	Md.	Married	.....	.....	16	36	165	Savery House.
47	Fitch, William H.	Lake City.	Calhoun.	Farmer.	Vt.	Married	Universalist.	60th N. Y. Inf.	6	30	185	Samuel Ayres.
4	Gault, E. J.	Cincinnati.	Appanoose.	Farmer.	Ireland	Married	Protestant.	.....	20	43	150	Pacific House.
17	Havens, Joseph W.	Keokuk.	Appanoose.	Farmer.	Ohio.	Married	.....	.....	8	30	160	Savery House.
46	Howland, Elisha A.	Otisville.	Franklin.	Farmer.	N. Y.	Married	Congregat st	.....	16	39	200	Jones House.
14	Hurley, Jas. S.	Wapello.	Louisa.	Lawyer.	Ohio.	Married	Quaker.	.....	31	42	146	Savery House.
23	Ireland, Alex. B.	Camanche.	Clinton.	Physician.	Tenn.	Married	Presbyter an	.....	25	53	202	Savery House.
32	Kephart, E. B.	Western.	Lynn.	Pres. W. Col	Penn.	Married	U. Brethren.	.....	3	37	200	Pacific House.
26	Ketchum, James P.	Marengo.	Iowa.	Lumber d'r	Penn.	Married	.....	.....	17	34	140	Savery House.
41	Kinne, Samuel H.	Lansing.	Allamakee.	Lawyer.	N. Y.	Married	Episcopal.	.....	15	39	140	Savery House.
40	Larrabee, William.	Clermont.	Fayette.	Merchant.	Conn.	Married	Liberal.	.....	18	39	135	Savery House.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE CONTINUED.

No. of Dist.	NAME	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	SOCIAL STATE	RELIGION.	ARM OF SERVICE.	YRS. IN IOWA.	AGE.	WEIGHT.	BOARDING-PLACE
98	Leavitt, Jno. H.	Waterloo	Black Hawk	Banker	Mass.	Married	Congregat'l.	.....	18 40	155		Savery House....
22	Lowry, Robert	Dayenport	Scott....	Farmer	Penn.	Married	Presbyterian	.....	19 53	180		Savery House....
45	Maxwell, Geo. M.	Cambridge	Story....	Merchant.	Ohio	Married	Methodist	.....	16 58	220		Mrs. Wheeler's....
12	McCoid, Moses A.	Fairfield	Jefferson	Lawyer	Ohio	Married	Baptist	.....	20 31	186		Mr. Barnett's....
19	McCormack, J. L.	Knoxville	Marion....	Editor	Ohio	Married	Liberal.	.....	18 34	190		Jones House....
1	McCulloch, E. I.	Primrose.	Lee.....	Farmer	Tenn.	Married	Liberal.	.....	37	39	145	Pacific House....
8	McIntyre, J. S.	Clarinda.	Page.....	Banker	N. Y.	Married	Methodist.	.....	8	33	142	Jones House....
31	McKean, Jno.	Anamosa	Jones....	Lawyer	Penn.	Married	Presbyterian	.....	17	36	130	Hon. J. Russell's
16	McNutt, Sam'l.	Muscataine.	Muscatine	Farmer	Ir'l'nd	Married	Presbyterian	.....	18	47	175	Hon. J. Russell's
13	Merrill, Jos. H.	Ottumwa.	Wapello	Grocer....	N. H.	Married	Episcopalian	.....	15	44	180	Major Rankin's
15	Miles, Jos. D.	Crawf'dsville	Washington	Physician	Me.	Married	U. Presbyt'n	.....	11	10	130	Savery House....
21	Murray, B. F.	Winterset	Madison.	Lawyer	Ohio	Married	.....	.....	3	10	130	Savery House....
5	Read, Martin	Corydon.	Wayne	Editor....	N. Y.	Married	Methodist.	.....	15	35	165	Jones House....
35	Richards, B. B.	Dubuque	Dubuque	R. E. Agent	N. Y.	Married	.....	.....	19	48	150	Savery House....
49	Russell, John J.	Jefferson	Greene	Lawyer	Mass.	Married	Liberal.	.....	5	32	145	Savery House....
33	Shane, John	Vinton.	Benton	Lawyer	Ohio	Married	Presbyterian	.....	16	48	215	Jones House....
7	Smith, Elisha T.	Bedford.	Taylor	Banker.	Ohio	Married	Quaker.	.....	18	44	150	Jones House....
9	Stone, John Y.	Glenwood.	Mills....	Lawyer	Ill.	Married	Liberal.	.....	15	28	160	Savery House....
30	Stuart, L. W.	Monmouth	Jackson	Miller....	N. Y.	Married	.....	.....	19	41	170	Jones House....
34	Taylor, R. Howe.	Marshalltown	Marshall	Druggist	R. I.	Married	Unitarian	.....	18	45	140	Jones House....
2	Vale, Jacob G.	Bonaparte.	Van Buren	Farmer	Penn.	Married	U. Presbyt'n	.....	23	50	165	Pacific House....
11	West, J. P.	Mt. Pleasant.	Henry	Farmer	Ir'l'nd	Married	Methodist.	.....	15	46	175	Mrs. Wheeler's....
42	Willet, Geo. R.	Decorah....	Winnes'h'k	Lawyer	C'n'da	Married	Congregat'l.	.....	14	45	130	Mr. Scribner's....
3	Wonn, Horatio A.	Drakeville.	Davis	Farmer	Ohio	Married	Liberal.	.....	18	48	165	Des Moines H....
18	Young, James A.	Oskaloosa.	Malaska	.....	Va.	Married	Presbyterian	.....	22	57	130	Jones House....

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

Bullis, H. C., Lt. Gov., <i>President.</i>	Decorah.	Winnebik Physician ..	N. Y. Married.	Congregat'l.	1741150	Savery House ...
Hull, J. A. T. <i>Secretary.</i>	Birmingham.	Van Buren. Editor . .	Ohio. Married.	Methodist . .	2230139	Mrs. Hendricks'. .
Vestal, W. L. <i>Asst Secretary.</i>	Storm Lake.	Buena Vista Editor.....	Ind. . Married.	Universalist	532170	Demoine House.
Gardner, C. V. <i>Asst Secretary.</i>	Avoca.....	Pottawatle Land Agent.	Ohio. Married.	Methodist .	1934145	Pacific House....
Stanley, E. G. <i>Enrolling Clerk.</i>	Cedar Rapids.	Linn Accountant.	Mich. Single..	Episcopalian	1530140	Jones House.....
Richards, Fannie H. . <i>Engrossing Clerk.</i>	Spencer	Clay Student	N. Y. Single..	Liberal	420114	M. B. Fleming's.
Hofer, A. F. <i>Serg't-at-Arms.</i>	Clermont . . .	Fayette Merchant...	Ger . . Married.	Liberal	1750150	Pacific House....

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1872.

No. of Dist.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.	COUNTY.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	SOCIAL STATE.	REGIMENT AND RANK IN U. S. SERVICE.	THIS IN IOWA.	AGE.	BOARDING-HOUSE
54	Ainsworth, L. L.	West Union.	Fayette	Lawyer	N. Y.	Married.	Capt., 6 Ia. Cav.	1640	Mr. Webb's.	
59	Appleton, Amos R.	Sioux City.	Woodbury.	Miller	N. J.	Married.	{ 2d Lieut., 2d	1552	Jones H., R. 90.	
1	Ballinger, Webster.	Keokuk	Lee	Lawyer	Ky.	Married.	{ Iowa Inf'ty	1730	Jones H., R. 85.	
29	Beatty, James W.	Clarence	Cedar	Farmer	Ohio	Married.		642	J. W. Cattell's.	
37	Beatty, John P.	Newton	Jasper	Farmer	Ohio	Married.		1643	Jones H., R. 4.	
19	Beresheim, John.	Council Bluffs	Pottawmte	Merchant	Ger'y.	Married.		1541	Savery House.	
55	Bergh, Knut E.	Decorah	Winneb'g	Teacher	Nor'y.	Single.		1333	Mr. Scribner's.	
56	Blackman, Wm. W.	West Mitchell	Mitchell	Physician	N. Y.	Married.		649	Mr. Garver's.	
68	Blake, Fletcher A.	Sioux Rapids	Bu'na Vista	Manufacturer	Penn	Married.	{ Lieut., 11th	1336	J. W. Cattell's.	
7	Blakely, Isaac.	West Grove.	Davis	Farmer	Tenn	Married.	{ Penn. Cav.	3557	D. M. H., R. 49.	
63	Bliss, Lewis O.	Lowa Falls.	Hardin	Merchant	N. Y.	Married.		745	Capt. Gregg's.	
48	Bonewitz, Peter G.	Langworthy	Jones	Farmer	Penn	Married.		1547	John Russell's.	
49	Booth, Caleb H.	Dubuque	Dubuque	Manufacturer	Penn	Married.		3556	Hooker House.	
16	Butler, William.	Clarinda	Page	Stock Dealer	Ind	Single.		1644	Jones H., R. 83.	
41	Cadwell, Phineas	Magnolia.	Harrison	Farmer	N. Y.	Married.		1747	Mr. Rogg's.	
6	Caldwell, Samuel T.	Eddyville.	Wapello.	Merchant	Va.	Married.		3448	Jones H., R. 5.	
4	Campbell, E., Jr.	Fairfield	Jefferson	Farmer	Penn	Married.		552	Savery H., R. 42.	
35	Cardell, L. E.	Malcolm	Poweshick.	Farmer	Ver	Married.		1436	Mr. Long's.	
6	Carver, John H.	Kirkville	Wapello	Farmer	Ohio	Married.		2254	Wm. Matthew's.	
45	Clark, Frank G.	Belle Plaine.	Benton	Lawyer	Ver	Married.	{ 1st Lt., 16th	433	Jones H., R. 93.	
34	Clake, John O.	Lytle City.	Iowa	Farmer	N. H.	Married.	{ Ver. Inf'ty.	1540	Mr. Long's.	
60	Close, Cicero.	Cedar Valley	Black Hawk	Farmer	Conn	Married.		1543	J. Rogg's.	
11	Crawford, Jas. H.	Corrydon.	Wayne	Farmer	Ind	Married.		1941	Mr. Scott's.	
55	Danforth, Warren.	Cresco, (Howard co.)	Winneb'g	Farmer	N. Y.	Single.	{ Capt., Co. D,	1042	Mr. Scribner's.	
14	Davis, Frank M.	Quincy	Adams	Lawyer	Ohio	Married.	{ 29th Iowa	1639	Dr. Shaw's.	
21	Davison, David D.	Winterset	Madison	Physician	W. V.	Married.	{ Infantry	2244	Savery H., R. 64.	
28	Day, Elnus.	Sweetland Cent'r.	Muscatine	Farmer	Penn	Wid'w'r.		650	J. W. Cattell's.	

52	Day'on, Henry	Wankon	Allamakee	Lawyer	N. Y.	Single	934 Mr. Webb's
37	Draper, Ira E.	Prairie City	Jasper	F'm & S. D.	Ind	Married	21 37 Jones H., R. 4.
61	Dumont, Samuel B.	Boyle's Gr	Butler	Farmer	N. J.	Married	16 48 Mr. Garver's
27	Duncan, Francis A.	Columbus Cy	Louisa	Farmer	Tenn.	Married	27 47 Jones H., R. 89.
65	Duncombe, Jno. F.	Fort Dodge	Webster	Farmer	Penn.	Married	17 40 Dr. Shaw's
23	Durham, David T.	Iola	Marion	Farmer	Me.	Married	34 51 Mr. S. A. Ayers
24	Ellsworth, L. F.	Hopewell	Mahaska	Physician	Ohio	Married	9 48 Jones H., R. 58
42	Ericson, Chas. J. A.	Boone	Boone	Merchant	Swed.	Married	12 32 Savery H., R. 100
28	Evans, William C.	West Liberty	Muscatine	Farmer	N. Y.	Married	15 49 Ed Wright's
51	Flenniken, Robt. B.	Coles'g, D. C.	Clayton	Millwright	Penn.	Married	19 40 Pacific H., R. 5.
30	Freeman, Jos. H.	Round Grove	Scott	Farmer	Ohio	Married	17 46 J. W. Cattell's
2	Gaur, John H.	Burlington	Des Moines	Wm'l'e Gro.	N. Y.	Married	33 46 Savery H., R. 62
26	Goodspeed, Marshall	Lexington	Washington	Nurseryman	N. Y.	Married	12 46 N. H. Mills
30	Green, John W.	Davenport	Scott	Lawyer	Ind	Married	16 30 Savery H., R. 68
2	Hall, Benton J.	Burlington	Des Moines	Lawyer	Ohio	Married	33 36 Savery H., R. 46
57	Hanan, Darius B.	Fredericksbg	Chickasaw	Lawyer	N. Y.	Married	20 38
3	Hanson, John M.	Mt. Pleasant	Henry	Farmer	Mass.	Married	35 64 E. R. Clapp's
32	Heberling, Geo. C.	Sabula	Jackson	Lawyer	Ohio	Married	17 33 Savery H., R. 41
64	Hewett, S. B., Jr.	Eagle Grove	Wright	Farmer	Mass.	Married	28 55 Mrs. Scott's
8	Hilton, James	Albia	Monroe	Farmer	N. Y.	Married	29 60 Pacific H., R. 4.
4	Hopkirk, William	Lockridge	Jefferson	Farmer	Scot'd	Wid'w	7 45 Dr. Shaw's
55	Hovey, Joseph M.	Jessup	Buchanan	General Bus.	N. H.	Married	29 29 Savery H., R. 45
33	Irish, John P.	Iowa City	Johnson	Ed'r & Pub.	Iowa	Single	16 40 Jones H., R. 89.
15	Johnston, Andrew	Mount Ayr	Ringgold	Farmer	Ohio	Married	29 29 Savery H., R. 45
49	Kaier, Martin E.	Sherrill's Mt.	Dubuque	Merchant	Ger	Married	14 48 S'y H., at home
36	Kasson, John A.	Des Moines	Polk	Counsellor	N. Y.	Married	20 48 Sam'l Ayers
43	Kenbles, Benj. F.	Pella	Marion	Phys. & Sur.	Mass.	Single	3 32 Mrs. Young's
62	Leahy, Michael A.	Hampton	Franklin	Lawyer	N. Y.	Married	25 48 Jones H., R. 3.
22	Lee, John M.	Lacona	Warren	Farmer	Ind	Married	18 44 Mr. Ayers
47	Litzenberg, Wm. D.	Waubeck	Linn	Wheelwr't	Penn.	Married	8 35 Savery H., R. 77
39	Maxwell, Wm.	Stuart	Guthrie	Real Est. D'r	Mich	Married	32 27 Jones H., R. 53
24	McAllister, Wm. L.	New Sharon	Mahaska	Phys. & Sur.	Ind	Single	12 46 Mr. Ayers
47	McClure, Joseph S.	Fairfax	Linn	Farmer	Penn.	Married	16 42 Capt. Thomas
10	McCoy, David J.	La Grange	Lucas	Farmer	Ind	Married	15 42 Savery H., R. 41
31	Merrill, Nath'n'l A.	De Witt	Clinton	Lawyer	N. Y.	Married	20 52 Mrs. Fleming's
20	Mills, Oliver	Lewis	Case	F'm'r & S. D.	Ohio	Married	23 47 Dr. Shaw's
9	Miller, Claudius B.	Moravia	Appanoose	Farmer	Tenn.	Married	17 36 Mr. Gregg's
25	Morrison, John	Butler	Keokuk	Mechanic	Scot'd	Married	

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—CONTINUED.

No. of Dist.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.	COUNTIES.	OCCUPATION.	ACTIVITY.	SOCIAL STATE.	REGIMENT AND RANK IN U. S. SERVICE.	RES. IN IOWA.	AGE.	BOARDING HOUSE
3	Newbold, Joshua G.	Hillsboro	Henry	Farmer	Penn.	Married	Capt. 25th Ia. I.	1741	Mrs. Wheeler's	
49	O'Donnell, Fred	Dubuque	Dubuque	Lawyer	Ill.	Single	Qr Ser. 23d Ill I.	1527	Savery H., R. 59.	
33	Paul, George	Iowa City	Johnson	Farmer	Penn.	Married		3548	Savery H., R. 45.	
50	Peet, Cornelius T.	Yankee Set'l.	Delaware	Farmer	N. Y.	Married	Ser. 44th Ia. I.	2849	Mr. B. Woodbury	
40	Perkins, Charles G.	Onawa City	Monona	Farmer	N. H.	Married	1st Lt 19th Wis	642	Savery House	
58	Pratt, Henry O.	Charles City	Floyd	Lawyer	Me	Married	Priv. 82d Ia. I.	933	Capt. Gregg's	
32	Reed, William H.	Bellevue	Jackson	Farmer	Ireland	Married		3247	Jones H., R. 31.	
51	Reuther, Louis	Elkader	Clayton	Merchant	Prus'a	Married		1837	Pacific House	
13	Rice, James	Osceola	Clarke	Lawyer	Ky.	Married		1451	Dr. Tisdale's	
30	Rohlf, Matthias J.	Dayenport	Scott	Farmer	Ky.	Married		2454	Savery	
31	Rule, George	Wheatland	Clinton	Milling	Scot.	Married		1843		
52	Sandry, Andrew	Laustig	Allamakee	Farmer	Swit	Married		2243	Mr. Webb's	
1	Schweer, Conrad	Primrose	Lee	Farmer	Han.	Married		8346	Pacific House	
66	Secor, David	Forest City	Winnebago	Farmer	N. Y.	Wid'er	Private 2d Ia. I.	1535	Capt. Gregg's	
59	Skillin, James A.	Tripoll	Bremer	Farmer	N. Y.	Married		939	Mr. Webb's	
45	Stedman, E. M.	Vinton	Benton	Merchant	Ohio	Married		1633	Jones H., R. 98.	
1	Stewart, E. M.	Pilot Grove	Lee	Farmer	Ind.	Married		1947	Pacific House	
18	Stow, Washburn A.	Hamburg	Fremont	Lawyer	Var.	Married		1239	Mr. Webb's	
67	Struthers, Robert	Rolla	Pocahontas	Farmer	Scot.	Married		1542	Mr. Avers'	
49	Taaker, John	Wyoming	Jones	Farmer	Scot.	Married		1757	John Russell's	
12	Teale, Fred	Decatur	Decatur	Nurseryman	Scot.	Married	Capt. 4th Ia. I.	1834	Mr. Scribner's	
29	Tufts, J. Q.	Wilton June	Cedar	Farmer	Ind.	Married		1833	Ed Wright's	
38	Tuttle, James M.	Des Moines	Polk	Fork Packer	Ohio	Married	B.G. Col. 2d Ia I.	2648	At home.	
31	Van Deventer, Jas.	Clinton	Clinton	Ag't I. L. Co.	N. Y.	Married	Col. C. S. U. S. V.	1540	Savery H., R. 84.	
88	Van Meter, Hugo G.	De Soto	Dallas	Miller	Ind.	Married		1939	Jones H., R. 95.	
60	Van Saun, Geo. B.	Cedar Falls	Black Hawk	Grain Dealer	N. J.	Married		1540	Savery House	
6	Whitton, Samuel	Doud's Stat'n	Van Buren	Physician	Ohio	Single	As't Sur 8d Ia C	8388	Capt. Thomas	
6	Williams, James L.	Marshalltown	Marshall	Lawyer	N. Y.	Married		1739	Jones H., R. 28.	
45	Wilson, John F.	South English	Keokuk	Farmer	Scot.	Married		1801	Mr. Gregg's	

26 Wilson, Charles H.....	Washington ..	Washington'n. Merchant....	Penn.	Married	.....	1837 S. E. Rankin's...
70 Wood, Henry B.....	Spencer ..	Clay ..	N. Y.	Married	.....	843 Savary House ..
43 Wood, William K.....	Iowa Center.	Story ..	Ohio	Married	.....	2248 Mrs. Wheeler's.
17 Wright, Appier R.....	Haynie.....	Mills.....	Ind.	Married	Capt. 29 Ia. Inf.	1642 Scribner's
5 Wright, John R.....	Milton.....	Van Buren	Penn.	Married	.....	3357 Judge Wright's.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

<i>Speaker—</i>	Buckingham.	Tama.....	Farmer.....	Scott'd	Married.....	.....	1486
<i>Chief Clerk—</i>	Ottumwa ..	Wapello ..	.....	N. Y.	Married.....	{ Brevt. Major	.....
<i>1st Assistant Clerk—</i>	Preston ..	Jackson ..	Telegrapher.	N. Y.	Married.....	{ U. S. Vols.;	2184 Savary House ..
<i>2d Assistant Clerk—</i>	Malvern ..	Mills ..	Lawyer ..	Ind.	Married.....	{ Capt. 18 Ia.	.....
<i>Engraving Clerk—</i>	Vinton.....	Benton ..	Student ..	N. Y.	Single ..	Pri. 24 Ia. Inf.	1838 Jones H., R. 32.
<i>Enrolling Clerk—</i>	Nevada ..	Story.....	Copyist ..	Ohio.	Widow.....	.....	2049 Dr. Shaw's
<i>Sergeant-at-Arms—</i>	Villisca ..	Montgom'y	Editor ..	Ohio.	Married.....	.....	1618 Mrs. Flemming's
<i>Postmaster—</i>	Jefferson.....	Greene.....	Editor.....	Penn.	Single ..	Pri. 8 Ia. Cav.	1529 Mrs. Young's ...
<i>Asst Postmaster—</i>	Fairfield.....	Jefferson ..	Student.....	Penn.	Married.....	Pri. 33 Ia. Inf.	1825 J. S. Clarkson's.
						Pri. 7 Ia. Cav.	1023 Mr. Scribner's ..

A STATEMENT

Of the Population of Iowa by Counties, as shown by the Federal Census of 1870; also the vote by Counties for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, at the general election of 1871.

COUNTIES.	Population, 1870.	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1871.		VOTE FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR, 1871.	
		Cyrus C. Carpenter	Joseph C. Knapp.	Henry C. Bulls.	M. M. Ham.
Adair.....	3982	672	268	673	267
Adams.....	4614	568	245	568	245
Allamakee.....	17868	1257	1363	1260	1362
Appanoose.....	16456	1481	1318	1455	1316
Audubon.....	1212	155	177	155	177
Benton.....	22454	1721	845	1721	842
Black Hawk.....	21707	1981	614	1926	630
Boone.....	14584	1250	878	1246	877
Bremer.....	12528	1212	403	1212	400
Buchanan.....	17034	1515	846	1513	847
Buena Vista.....	1585	386	68	336	68
Butler.....	9951	1127	328	1128	328
Calhoun.....	1602	232	118	233	113
Carroll.....	2451	323	196	329	199
Cass.....	5464	847	341	847	341
Cedar.....	19731	1702	922	1700	922
Cerro Gordo.....	4722	654	127	648	130
Cherokee.....	1967	393	103	393	103
Chickasaw.....	10180	1001	690	993	694
Clarke.....	8735	1059	513	1062	573
Clay.....	1523	566	2	544	2
Clayton.....	27771	1952	1633	1921	1640
Clinton.....	35357	2390	1735	2391	1736
Crawford.....	2530	354	226	350	226
Dallas.....	12019	1215	513	1217	506
Davis.....	15565	1406	1389	1409	1397
Decatur.....	12018	1231	1059	1233	1059
Delaware.....	17432	1232	709	1193	733
Des Moines.....	27256	2326	1612	2325	1609
Dickinson.....	1369	239	80	239	14
Dubuque.....	38969	1966	3247	1951	3311
Emmet.....	1392	118	36	198	18
Fayette.....	16973	1657	895	1659	896
Floyd.....	10768	1159	370	1146	369
Franklin.....	4788	745	89	745	88
Fremont.....	11174	1082	1221	1082	1222
Greene.....	4627	589	244	591	242
Grundy.....	6399	480	56	483	55

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Population, 1870.	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1871.		VOTE FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR, 1871.	
		Cyrus C. Carpenter.	Joseph C. Knapp.	Henry C. Bulla.	M. M. Ham.
Guthrie.....	7061	839	508	840	508
Hamilton.....	6055	807	287	805	287
Hancock.....	999	206	47	206	47
Hardin.....	18684	1198	840	1189	848
Harrison.....	8931	1114	996	1113	997
Henry.....	21468	2052	1192	2065	1182
Howard.....	6282	659	871	658	872
Humboldt.....	2596	397	181	395	183
Ida.....	226	69	12	69	12
Iowa.....	16644	1352	1082	1355	1078
Jackson.....	22619	1666	1857	1657	1860
Jasper.....	22116	2757	1116	2758	1111
Jefferson.....	17839	1557	1198	1555	1198
Johnson.....	24898	2047	2127	2045	2131
Jones.....	19731	1651	823	1641	825
Keokuk.....	19434	1416	1226	1418	1225
*Kossuth.....	8351	563	63	564	63
Lee.....	87210	2127	2570	2207	2542
Linn.....	28652	2787	1255	2725	1255
Louisa.....	12877	1272	647	1166	651
Lucas.....	10888	814	606	817	606
Lyon.....	221	59	.....	59	.....
Madison.....	18884	1669	1099	1668	1099
Mahaska.....	22508	2123	1270	2126	1268
Marion.....	24436	2229	2166	2229	2158
Marshall.....	17576	1920	476	1920	471
Mills.....	8718	893	659	896	659
Mitchell.....	9582	1002	295	1000	293
Monona.....	8654	477	17	474	17
Monroe.....	12724	1063	788	1062	789
Montgomery.....	5984	781	455	781	454
Muscataine.....	21688	1701	1229	1638	1236
O'Brien.....	715	165	47	165	47
†Osceola.....	.....	45	.....	45	.....
Page.....	9975	957	454	958	452
Palo Alto.....	1836	217	166	212	171
Plymouth.....	2199	360	124	359	125
Pocahontas.....	1446	263	51	263	52
Polk.....	27857	2568	1628	2567	1633
Pottawattamie.....	16898	1398	1123	1402	1118
Roweshiek.....	15581	1523	781	1524	789
Ringgold.....	5691	761	1330	760	830
Sac.....	1411	267	89	267	89

* The return from Kossuth embraces the vote of Crocker—46 for Carpenter, and 46 for Bulla.

† The population of Osceola county is embraced in the return from Lyon.

‡ 329 votes were returned for James C. Knapp.

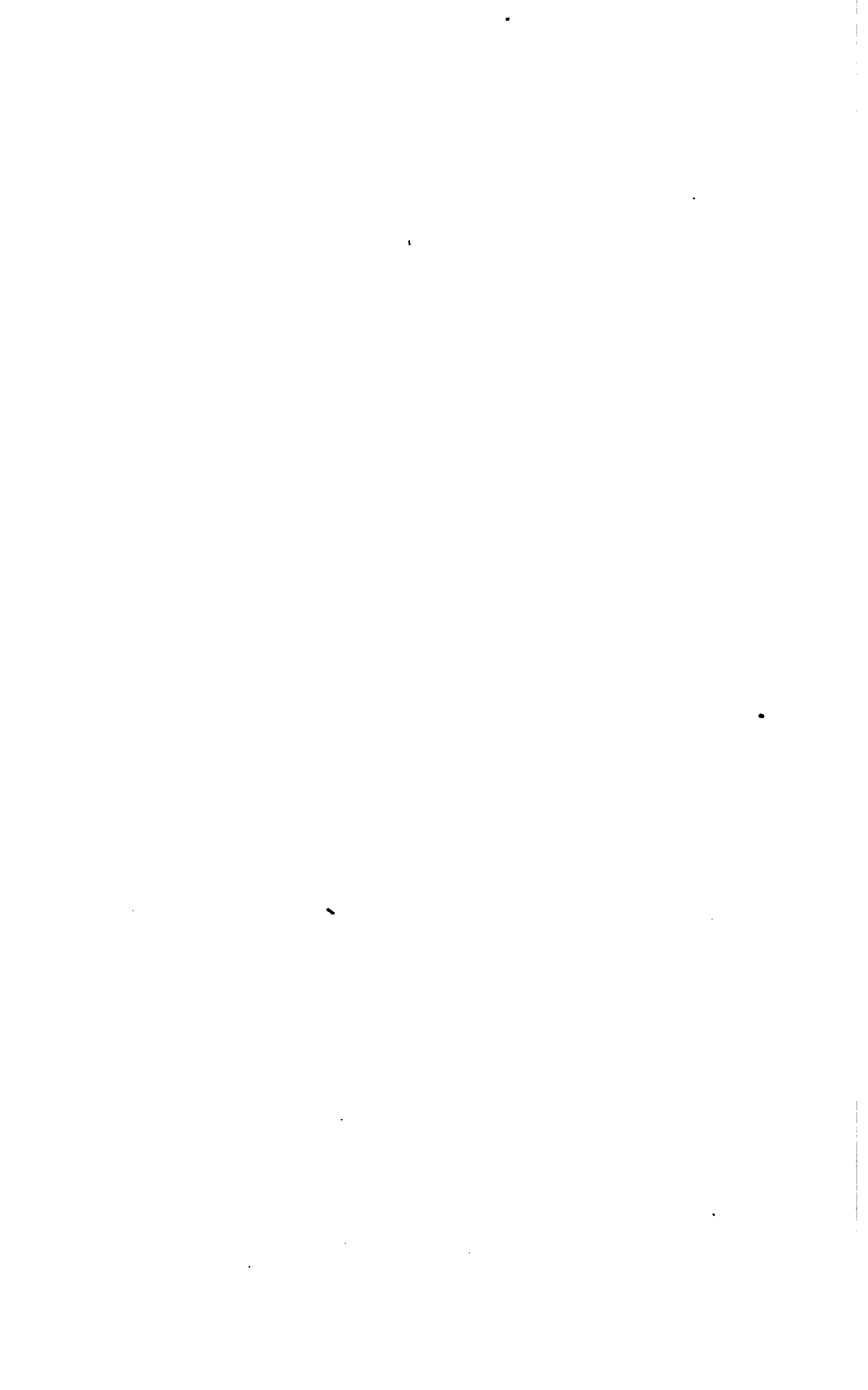
POPULATION OF IOWA BY COUNTIES.

STATEMENT—CONTINUED,

COUNTIES.	Population, 1870.	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1871		VOTE FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR, 1871.	
		Cyrus C. Carpenter.	Joseph C. Knapp.	Henry C. Bulla.	M. M. Ham.
Scott.....	88599	2535	1355	2537	1356
Shelby.....	2540	285	177	281	181
Sioux.....	576	123	84	122	81
Story.....	11651	1199	470	1201	470
Tama.....	16181	1295	569	1294	571
Taylor.....	6989	937	387	928	387
Union.....	5986	807	385	806	386
Van Buren.....	17672	1565	1377	1603	1375
Wapello.....	22346	1934	1746	1945	1738
Warren.....	17980	1948	998	1950	996
Washington.....	18952	1393	987	1399	933
Wayne.....	11287	1093	875	1091	876
Webster.....	10484	970	604	836	701
Winnebago.....	1562	267	34	267	34
Winneeshiek.....	23570	1486	782	1386	776
Woodbury.....	6172	708	236	710	236
Worth.....	2892	385	43	383	44
Wright.....	2392	320	90	321	89
Totals.....	1191792	109228	67870	108848	68347

SCATTERING VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

Black Hawk County.—Governor Stone, 1; S. Owens, 2.
Emmet County.—T. E. McMurtrie, 1; Nigger Thompson, 1.
Johnson County.—H. Murray, 1.
Monona County.—Wm. Farding, 7; John Duncan, 1.
Scott County.—Wm. S. Arnold, 2.
Tama County.—John Connell, 1.
Woodbury County.—Scattering, 1.



MEMORIAL AND JOINT RESOLUTION

TO

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,

IN

RELATION TO REGULATION

OF

COMMERCE BY RAILWAYS.

DES MOINES :
G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.
1872.

MEMORIAL AND JOINT RESOLUTION

TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS IN RELATION TO THE REGULATION OF COMMERCE BY RAILWAYS.

WHEREAS, The rapid advance of the work of internal improvement has penetrated and checkered almost every portion of our country with railways, owned and controlled by large and powerful monied monopolies, thereby destroying, for all practical purposes, the possibility of individual independence in the locomotion of person and carriage of property in the old-time ways, from place to place, and making the whole public dependent on such railways for access to the markets of sister States and foreign countries, and making every citizen of the nation, from the largest producer, shipper, or manufacturer, to the smallest dealer or consumer, tributary to these great streams of commercial carriers, into whose hands are intrusted the lives, and upon whose honesty, fidelity, and impartiality in the transit of commerce is dependent the material prosperity of every citizen; and,

WHEREAS, These corporations for private profit have enjoyed the fostering care of the government, receiving large subsidies, grants of lands, the high prerogative of government—that of taking private property for public uses—has been delegated to them, and the lands and homesteads of citizens condemned to their right-of-way, on the ground that such corporations were created, their lines of railway built and operated, as works of *public utility*; and,

WHEREAS, The great power for good of these internal improvements, owned by private corporations, and operated for purposes of private profit, in the weakness of human frailty, is liable to be prostituted to purposes of private enrichment, at the expense of the rights of the great mass of the public, and thus stimulated by common

selfishness, active competition, and tempted by a door for oppression and wrong being left unclosed by law, become great powers for evil, against which no one citizen has the strength to offer successful resistance. And as these opportunities for oppression of the people along long lines of railways, often consolidated into through lines from coast to coast, passing through different States and localities, or leagued together by secret combination or conspiracy, are so numerous and difficult to detect and control by State legislation, and as to Congress has been delegated the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, therefore,

Be it Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and the Representatives from the State be requested, by votes and influence to assist in the speedy passage of general laws securing the lives of citizens from careless and negligent destruction in traveling in these public carriers, and securing a general uniformity impartially and in the rates of freight and passage graduated according to distance per mile, and prohibiting and punishing unjust discriminations and all violations of such laws by criminal proceedings, lending to the citizens the power of the government in self-defense in all cases of contest between them and such companies.

And that these protective measures be limited, and limited only at the point of equal justice to all, and unjust burdens upon or privileges to none, placing that control over railways which shall secure the rights of citizens from infringement the same as between man and man.

And be it further Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to transmit copies hereof to each Senator and Representative in Congress from this State.

REPORT

OF THE

HOUSE COMMITTEE

OF THE

FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

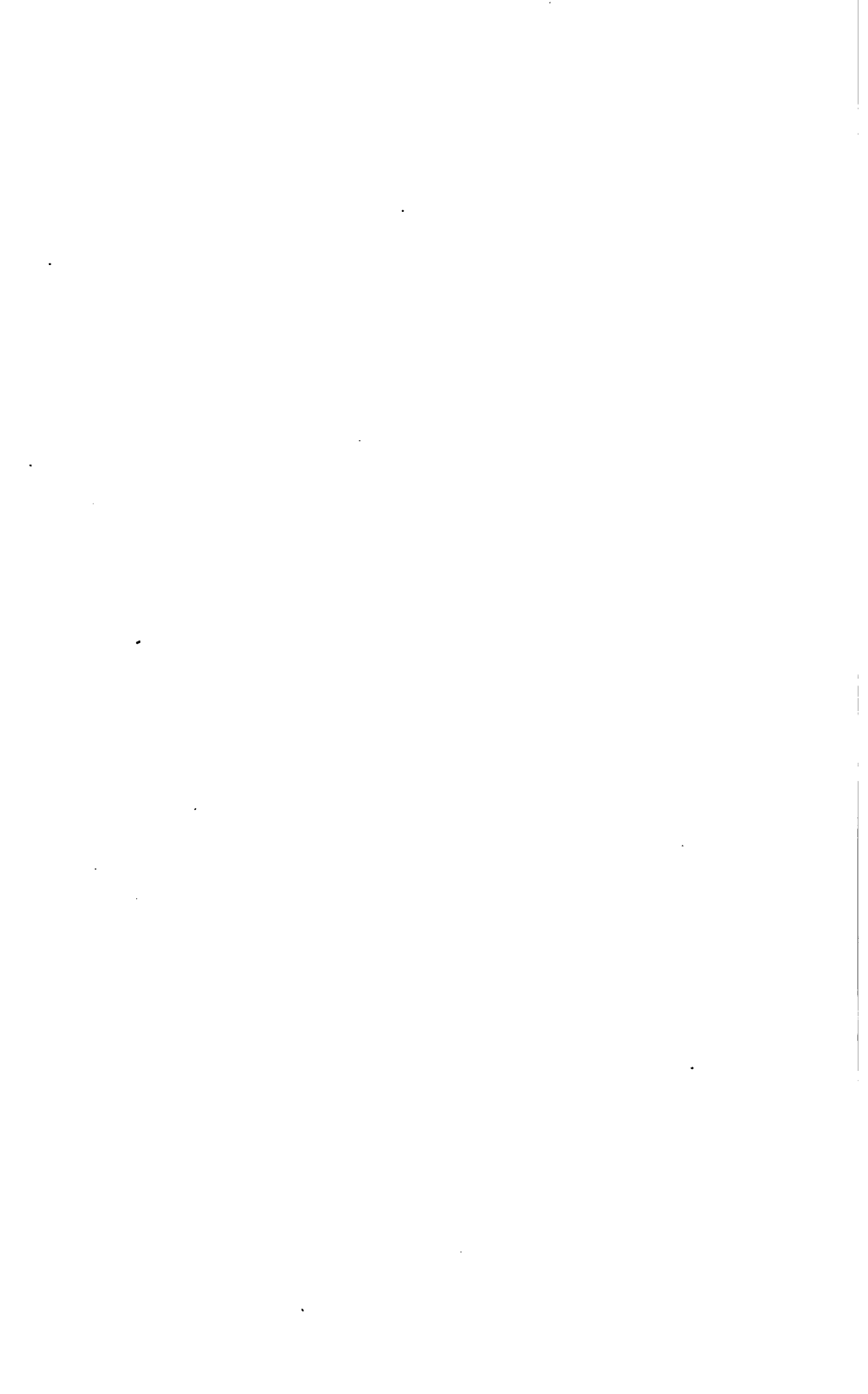
ON HOUSE FILE No. 1.



DES MOINES :

G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.

1872.



REPORT.

Mr. Speaker :

The undersigned Committee to whom was referred House file No. 1.

A Bill for

"An act authorizing the appointment of a Commissioner to examine and report upon the losses of settlers, and claimants upon Des Moines River Lands, by failure of title, and providing for applying to Congress for relief, "make the following report, to-wit:

August 8th, 1846 :

Congress granted to the Territory of Iowa, one half, in alternate sections, of the public lands, five miles wide on each side of the Des Moines River "to improve the navigation of the said Des-Moines River, from its mouth to the Raccoon Fork in said Territory."

January 9th, 1847 :

By joint resolution, Iowa accepted the Grant.

February 24th, 1847 :

A "Board of Public Works" was formed by law, with authority to sell the lands.

February 23d, 1848 :

R. M. Young, Commissioner of the General Land Office, decided the grant extended the whole extent of the river in the limits of Iowa.

January 11th, 1849 :

The Commissioner of the General Land office, estimated the Grant at 900,000 acres.

March 2nd, 1849 :

R. J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury decided that the Grant extended to the source of the river.

April, 1850 :

Thomas Ewing, Secretary of the Interior held that the Grant extended only to the Raccoon Fork at the present site of the city of Des Moines, reversing the former decision as to extent of the Grant.

July 19th, 1850 :

Attorney General Johnson decided that the Grant extended to the source of the river, so far as the river was in Iowa, at the time of the Grant.

October 9th, 1851 :

Secretary Stewart recognized the claim of the State, and notified the Commissioner of the General Land Office of such recognition.

October 30th, 1851 :

The Secretary approved above the Raccoon Fork, 81,707.93 acres, and

March 10th, 1851 :

He approved 143,908.37 acres, and

December 17th, 1853 :

Secretary McLellan approved 33,142.43 acres, and

December 30th, 1853 :

He approved 12,813.41 acres above the Raccoon Fork, making an aggregate approved above that point of 271,572.34 acres.

January 19th, 1853 :

The State authorized the Commissioners to sell all the lands.

June 9th, 1854 :

The State made a contract with the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company to sell all the unsold lands for \$1,300,000 to pay the indebtedness of the improvement and go on with the *damming* of which had been commenced.

March 21st, 1856 :

The Commissioners of the General Land Office decides that the oes not extend beyond the Raccoon Fork.

May 29th, 1856:

Attorney-General Cushing decides that the Grant was limited to the Raccoon Fork, but that what had been done by the officer representing the United States prior to that time, was final, so far as the lands had been actually certified and approved to the State, and recommended a settlement between the State and United States, by making the northern boundary of Iowa the point of compromise when the Grant should cease.

May 15th, 1856:

Congress made the Railroad Grants which crossed the certified River lands at Des Moines, Boone, and Fort Dodge; thus adding a new element of doubt and discord to this troublesome dispute.

July 14th, 1856:

The State accepted and disposed of the various land grants, to various Railroad Companies, without in any manner reserving the lands claimed and approved as a part of the grant to the River Company.

March 22d, 1858:

The Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company settled with the State, by the State giving all these lands above the Raccoon Fork to that company to township 93 *east* of the river, and to township 89 *west* of the river, and at that settlement the State neglected to protect a large number of actual settlers who lived on these lands some of whom had settled on them as Government lands, and some as School lands.

April 15th, 1858:

The settlement was accepted by the company, May 3, 1858.

May 3d, 1858:

The Governor patented these lands to the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company.

June 10th, 1858:

The patents were recorded in the State Land Office.

March 22d, 1858:

The State gave the balance of the lands to the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota, now Des Moines Valley Railroad Company.

March, 23d, 1858 :

The State authorized the Register of the State Land Office and the Governor of the State to issue patents to purchasers of Des Moines river lands.

March 17th, 1860,

The State resumed the lands granted to the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad Company.

March 26th, 1860 :

The State granted the same lands resumed to the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company.

In 1860:

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *Litchfield v. The Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company*, decided that the grant only extended to the Raccoon Fork, thereby annulling all the acts of the State, and destroying the title under the State patents of 1858 for this vast body of lands, and as was then understood, (but since decided otherwise) on account of a railroad company being a party to the suit, giving the lands to the railroad companies holding the grants, crossing at Des Moines, Boone, and Fort Dodge.

And under that decision, the Supreme Court of Iowa, in the case of *Stockdale v. E. G. Morgan, Treas.*, held that these lands were taxable because the railroad companies were "entitled to the title," and in the case of *The Iowa Homestead Co. v. Webster County, et. al.*, and in the case of *Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. v. Webster County, et. al.*, over ten thousand dollars of taxes were under the decision of the courts paid by these companies, on these lands held to be railroad lands, and not Des Moines river lands. The Legislature of the State, in the subsequent legislation of 1860 and 1862, acted under the same view of the case.

March 2d, 1861:

The title of the River Company and of its grantees, having failed, Congress passed a joint resolution providing,

"That all the title which the United States still retains in the tracts of land * * * which have been certified to said State improperly by the Department of the Interior, as part of the grant, by act of Congress, approved, August 8th, 1846, and which is now

held by *bona fide* purchasers under the State of Iowa, be, and the same is hereby relinquished to the State of Iowa."

July 12th, 1862:

Congress passed an act which granted to the State "the alternate sections (designated by odd numbers) lying within five miles of said river, between the Raccoon Fork and the Northern boundary of said State," and granted indemnity lands for these same lands, the title to which had failed, as decided by the case of *Litchfield v. D. & P. R. R. Company*, and other lands were selected by the State in place of these lands, and were patented by the State to the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company.

March 3rd, 1871:

Congress confirmed the title to these lands which had been selected under the act of 1862, in lieu of the lands which the State had patented in 1858, thereby up to that date March 3rd, 1871, treating the titles to these lands patented in 1858, as having failed and as belonging to the settlers who had pre-empted and entered them as government lands.

In 1866.

In two cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, viz.: *D. M. N. and R. R. Company v. Burr* and *v. Walcott*, that court held, that the title which had been obtained by the patents of the State of 1858, and the legislation of Congress of 1861 and 1862, of these lands above the Raccoon Fork was good, and thus, cutting off all those settlers who had patents, and pre-emption claims and homestead claims and titles through the railroad grant.

Your committee further report:

That after the decision of the Supreme Court in 1860, the Commissioner of the General Land Office treated these lands as Government lands, so far as to allow all settlers on these lands prior to the act of Congress of 1862, to homestead and pre-empt their homes, and that in a very large number of cases patents were issued to such settlers, and they held the most solid and best evidence of title known to our laws; yet

At the December Term, 1869,

Of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *Wells v. Reily* brought from Webster county, against a widow who had

raised her family on these lands, and resided thereon for 15 or 16 years; had pre-empted the land as Government land; had made her proof; had paid her money, and received her patent, signed by Mr. Lincoln, President of the United States, held that her patent was void; that her long settlement could not protect her, and that the highest evidence of title—the patent of the United States—was of no avail whatever against one claiming title through the Des Moines Navigation and R. R. Company; and she, with her family, was, by the United States Marshal, ejected from her home.

By this decision the settlers on these lands all became subject to ejectment. Hundreds of suits were commenced by the River Company and their grantees, and about one thousand are now pending in the United States and State courts, to drive these citizens from their homes; which suits will doubtless result in the same way as the Wells-Reily case.

The State having, by the action of the Legislature, by the decisions of her courts, by accepting other lands in lieu of these lands, given this large class of citizens no protection, is, in honor bound to protect them. The United States, by the conflicting decisions of her officers, by the uncertain changing Legislation of Congress, and apparent, if not real conflicting decisions of the United States Courts, by the assurance and decisions of the officers in charge of the public lands, by the patents of the executive of the nation, having declared, over and over again, that these settlers should be protected in their property, is now bound to protect them. In honor, the State and the United States are bound to protect these unfortunate settlers, and your committee doubt not they will be protected.

They therefore recommend that sundry amendments which are incorporated in the bill herewith submitted, be adopted and the bill as amended with report of Committee lie on the table and printed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. F. DUNCOMBE,
S. B. HEWETT, JR.,
C. J. A. ERICSON.
J. M. TUTTLE,

Committee.

REPORT

OF

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

ON METHOD OF CONSIDERING REVISION.



DES MOINES :
G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.
1872.

REPORT

Mr. President:

The joint committee of the Senate and House, to whom was referred the matter of suggesting to the general assembly, the most practicable, judicious, and expeditious manner of considering the report of the Statute as revised and re-written by the commissioners created by chapter 75, of the laws of the 13th General Assembly have considered the same, and have instructed me to make the following report:

First, to recommend the adoption of the following concurrent Resolution, to-wit:

Resolved by the Senate, the House concurring, That the report and matter submitted by the Commissioners of Revision, be divided and referred to the several committees as follows:

PART. I.

Chapters 8 and 9, of title 2, to Committee on Printing.

Chapters 1 to 9, of title 4, to Committee on County and Township Organization.

Chapters 10 and 11, of title 4, to Committee on Incorporations.

All of title 5, to Committee on Elections.

All of title 6, to Committee on Ways and Means.

All of title 7, to Committee on Roads and Highways.

All of title 8 to Committee on Military Officers.

Chapters 124 and 125, of title 9, to Committee on Incorporations.

Chapter 3, of title 9, to Committee on Agriculture.

Chapters 1, 2, and 4, of title 10, to Committee on Internal Improvement.

Chapter 3, of title 10, to Committee on Railroads.

Chapters 1, 5, 7, and 8, of title 11, to Committee on Police Regulations in the House, and to Committee on Judiciary in the Senate.

Chapter 2, of title 11, to Committee on Insane Asylum in the House, and to Committee on Charitable Institutions in the Senate.
Chapters 3 and 4, of title 11, to Committee on Agriculture.

Chapter 6, of title 11, to Committee on Suppression of Intemperance.

Chapters 1, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, of title 12, to Committee on Schools.

Chapter 2, of title 12, to Committee on University.

Chapter 3, of title 12, to Committee on Agricultural College.

Chapter 4, of title 12, to Committee on Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

Chapter 5, of title 12, to Committee on Reform School.

Chapter 6, of title 12, to Committee on Institution for the Blind in the House, and on Charitable Institutions in the Senate.

Chapter 7, of title 12, to Committee on Asylum for Deaf and Dumb in House, and on Charitable Institutions in the Senate.

Chapter 13, of title 12, To Committee on Public Library.

Chapter 14, of title 12, to Committee on University.

Title 2, of part 2, to Committee on Commerce.

All other parts and chapters to the Judiciary Committee.

That when considering such report and matter, said Committee of the Senate and House shall be organized and act as a Joint Committee.

That there shall be constituted a Joint Committee, consisting of five members of the Senate and five members of the House, to be called the Committee of Revision, through whom the other Committees should report to the respective houses their action so far as the revision is concerned, so as to prevent confusion and the possibility of conflicting action of the several committees.

Second. To report back to the Senate this concurrent resolution to invite to seats on the floors of the two Houses, and in the Committee of the Whole, the commissioners of revision with the recommendation that the same be adopted.

The Committee would further report that having discharged the duties for which they were created, ask to be discharged from further duties.

JAMES S. HURLEY,

Chairman Joint Committee.

REPORT

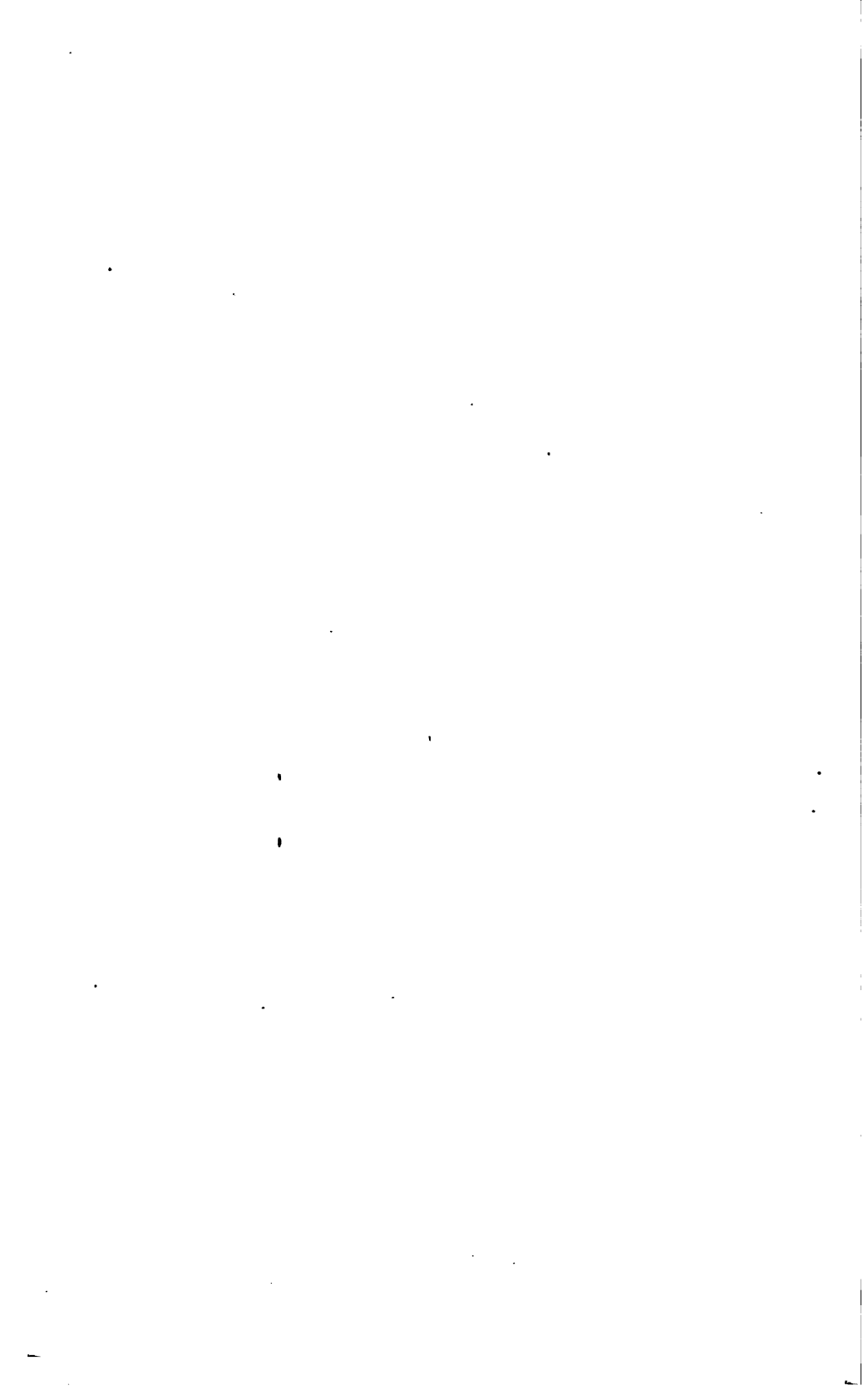
OF

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

ON THE DISAGREEING VOTES OF THE TWO HOUSES

ON SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE FILE NO. 1.

DES MOINES:
G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.
1872.



REPORT.

The Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses upon the Senate amendments to the House amendments of substitute for Senate File No. 1, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to report and do report to their respective Houses, as follows :

That the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment of the first House amendment, (being the first *proviso* in the Bill), and adopt the same.

That in place of the Senate amendment to the second House amendment, (being the second *proviso* in the Bill), the following be adopted as a substitute, viz:

And provided further, That in any case in which a tax shall have been voted by any township, city or incorporated town, under the provisions of either of said laws hereby repealed, in aid of any railroad, the grading whereon within the county where such tax has been voted shall have been abandoned or suspended for not less than two years prior to the collection or payment of such tax to the Railroad Company, such tax shall not be collected or paid over to the Railroad Company until the road shall be completed and the rails laid within the district where such tax was to be expended : and if not so completed and railed by the first day of December, 1872, in all cases aforesaid where taxes have been heretofore voted, and the grading abandoned or suspended, such vote and the levy thereof shall become void, and the same shall be cancelled on the books; and any moneys which may have been collected on the same, and shall then be in the Treasury, shall be refunded to the persons who have paid the same; and also in all cases in which the work shall not have been in good faith commenced within two years after the

levy of the tax, the vote and levy thereof shall in like manner become void, and shall be cancelled and the taxes collected be returned as aforesaid.

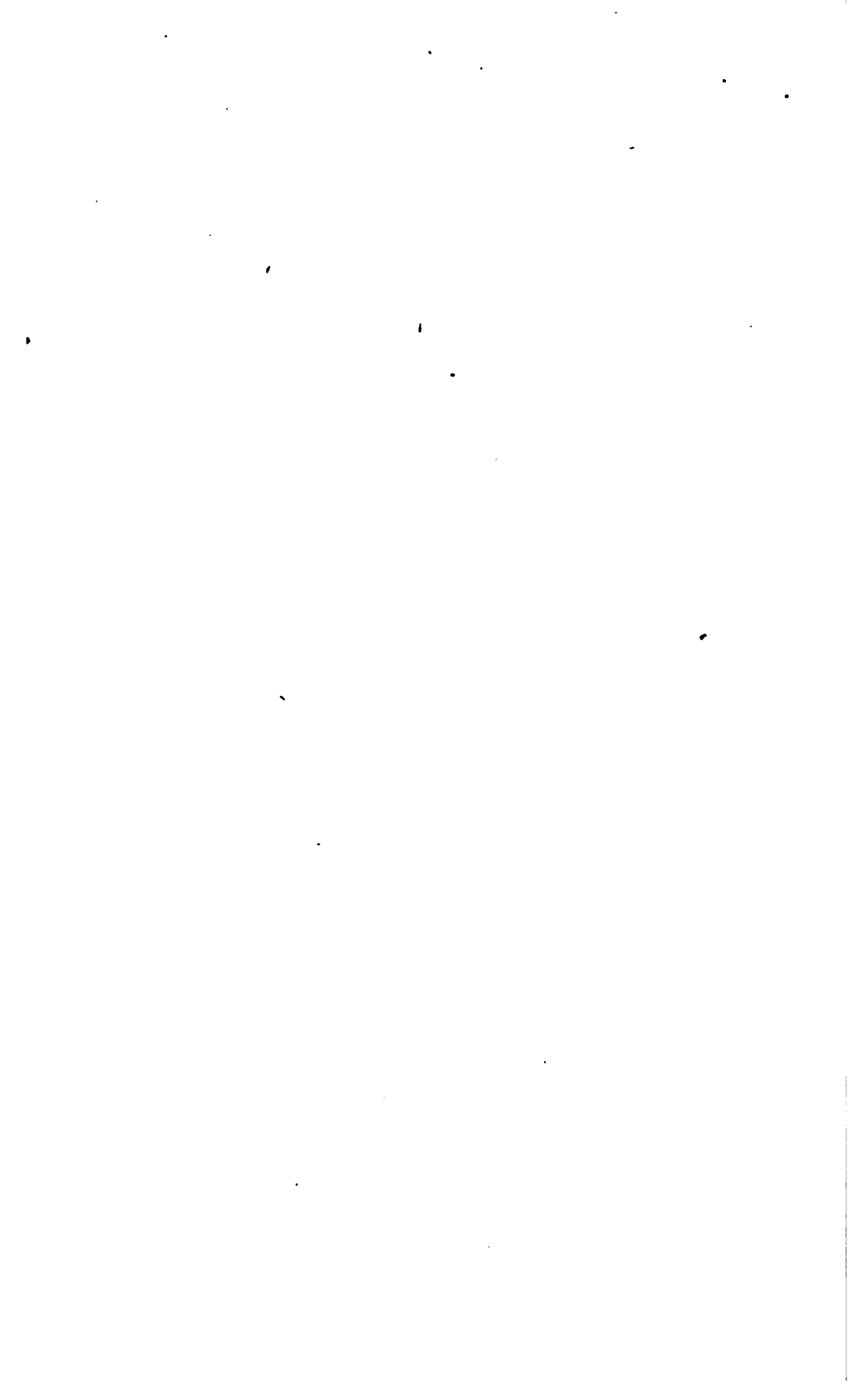
J. P. WEST,
J. L. McCORMACK,
JOHN McKEAN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOHN A. KASSON,
J. F. DUNCOMBE,

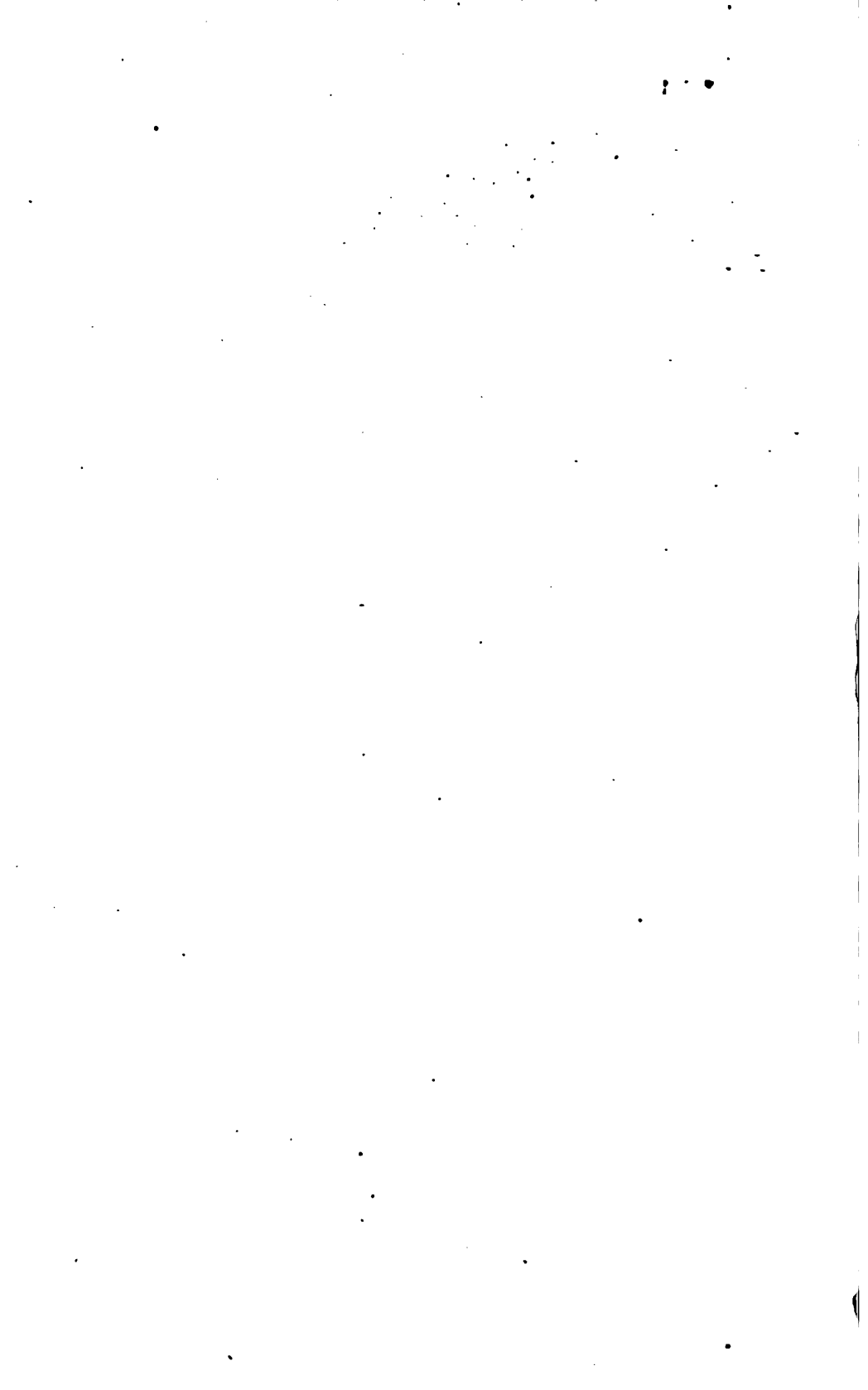
Managers on the Part of the House.





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